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PREFACE TO THE SIXTH REVISED EDITION.

"The changes in Medical Science," says the British Medical Journal, "are so rapid that it is impossible for the most determined reader of the scientific periodicals supplied by the journals to keep pace with them. Each step in advance entails a corresponding enlargement of medical terminology. This necessary evil is aggravated by the new words which many find needful to express their peculiar ideas. From these causes comes the ever-increasing output of medical dictionaries in recent years. The number of new editions of these that is called for at short intervals shows the keenness of the demand." That, despite this lively rivalry, nearly 300,000 copies of my medical dictionaries have been bought by the profession is a proof that the present edition, entirely rewritten, of *The Pocket Pronouncing Medical Dictionary* is justified.

Since the last edition was made there has appeared the *English-Chinese Lexicon of Medical Terms, Compiled for the Terminology Committee* by Philip B. Cousland, M. B., C. M. (Edin.), and published in Shanghai by the Publication Committee of the Medical Missionaries of China. In his introduction Dr. Cousland says that this most noteworthy Lexicon "is largely based on Gould's Medical Dictionary and the Nomenclature of the Royal College of Physicians, England."

This edition has 142 pages more than the former, but by the use of various typographical devices the size remains about as before. An actual coun

PREFACE

of the words shows the number to be 34,613, an increase of about 4,500 over the fifth edition. Although, however, a large number of useless and obsolete terms were struck out during the revision this does not show the actual number of new words added. It serves, however, to point out the large amount of work accomplished. Many important definitions have been rewritten and the eponymic terms and tests which were formerly in separate tables have now been placed throughout the book in their alphabetical order. An index of tables and encyclopedic definitions appears on page xx.

I am most grateful to Doctor Albert C. Duran for the scholarship he has generously devoted to the preparation and proof-reading of this revision. My thanks are also due Doctor George Bachman for a large amount of preliminary work done on the manuscript.

GEORGE M. GOULD.

Ithaca, N. Y.

FROM THE
PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

Medical students and physicians often have need of a small, elementary word-book that may be slipped into the pocket for hurried reference, and to serve as a passing reminder of the essential meanings of the more commonly used terms. Such books are too frequently made for the benefit of the publisher rather than for that of the consultant, and therefore err in a condensation so great as to result in vagueness and inaccuracy, and err especially in the definition of too few words—and those of decidedly antique flavor. The little volume herewith offered seeks to avoid these faults, and particularly that last mentioned, by containing about double the number of words included in the ordinary pocket lexicons, and by being made up of the words of the living medical literature of the day. The addition of the useful tables of muscles, nerves, arteries, the various microorganisms, comparison of thermometric scales, and, above all, of a dose-table compiled directly from the latest and best works on *materia medica*, must also prove useful.

1041.34 GEORGE M. GOULD

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

A.	Argon. Anterior. Anode. Accommodation.
aa.	Ana, of each.
Abdom.	Abdomen.
Abs. feb.	Absente febre, when fever is absent.
Abstr.	Abstractum, abstract.
Acc.	Accommodation.
A. c.	Ante cibum, before meals.
A. C.	Air-conduction. Anodal closing.
A. C. C.	Anodal closure contraction.
A. C. O.	Anodal closing odor.
A. C. S.	Anodal closing sound.
Ad.	Add.
Ad lib.	Ad libitum, at pleasure.
A. D.	Auris dexter, right ear. Anodal duration.
Ad grat. acid.	Ad gratam aciditatem, to an agreeable sour- ness.
Admov.	Admoveatur, let it be applied.
Ad pond. om.	Ad pondus omnium, to the weight of the whole.
Adv.	Adversum, against.
Ad 2 vic.	Ad duas vices, for two doses.
Ag.	Argentum, silver.
Agit. vas.	Agitato vase, the vessel being shaken.
Aggred. feb.	Aggrediente febre, while fever is coming on.
Ah.	Hyperopic astigmatism.
Al.	Aluminium.
Al. dieb.	Alterius diebus, every other day.
Al. hor.	Alterius horis, every other hour.
Alv. adstrict.	Alvo adstricto, the bowels being confined.
Alv. deject.	Alvi dejectiones, the intestinal evacuations.
Am.	Myopic astigmatism.
A. M.	Metric angle. Amperemeter.
Amp.	Ampere.
An.	Anode.
Anat.	Anatomy.
A. O.	Anodal opening.
A. O. C.	Anodal opening contraction.
A. O. O.	Anodal opening odor.
A. O. S.	Anodal opening sound.
a.	Aqua, water.
astr.	Aqua astricta, ice.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Aq. bull.	.....	Aqua bulliens, boiling water.
Aq. com.	.....	Aqua communis, common water.
Aq. dest.	.....	Aqua destillata, distilled water.
Aq. ferv.	.....	Aqua fervens, hot water.
Aq. fluv.	.....	Aqua fluvii, river water.
Aq. font.	.....	Aqua fontana, spring water.
Aq. mar.	.....	Aqua marina, ocean water.
Aq. niv.	.....	Aqua nivialis, snow water
Aq. pluv.	.....	Aqua pluvialis, rain water.
Aq. pur.	.....	Aqua pura, pure water.
Arg.	.....	Argentum, silver.
As.	.....	Astigmatism, arsenic, auricles.
As. H.	.....	Hyperopic astigmatism.
As. M.	.....	Myopic astigmatism.
Ast.	.....	Astigmatism.
A. S.	.....	Auris sinistra, left ear.
At. wt.	.....	Atomic weight.
Au.	.....	Aurum, gold.
Av.	.....	Avoirdupois.
Ax.	.....	Axis.
Az.	.....	Azote (nitrogen).
B.	.....	Boron. Magnetic induction.
Ba.	.....	Barium.
B. a.	.....	Balneum arenæ, sand-bath.
Bals.	.....	Balsam.
B. A. U.	.....	British Association unit.
B. C.	.....	Bone-conduction.
B. D.	.....	Base (of prism) down.
Be.	.....	Beryllium.
B. I.	.....	Base (of prism) in.
Bi.	.....	Bismuth.
Bib.	.....	Bibe, drink.
B. i. d.	.....	Bis in die, twice daily.
Biol.	.....	Biology.
B. m.	.....	Balneum maris, sea-water bath.
B. N. A.	.....	Basle nomina anatomica, the Basle anatomical terms.
B. O.	.....	Base (of prism) out.
Bol.	.....	Bolus, a large pill.
B. P.	.....	Boiling-point.
Br.	.....	Bromin.
B. U.	.....	Base (of prism) up.
Bull.	.....	Bulliat, let it boil.
But.	.....	Butyrum, butter.
B. v.	.....	Balneum vaporis, vapor-bath.
C.	.....	Carbon. Cubic. Congius, a gallon. Centesimal grade. Current. Clonus. Closure. Cervical. Cylinder.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Calef.	Calefactus, warm, let it be made warm.
Cap.	Capiat, let him take.
Cb.	Columbium.
C. C.	Cubic centimeter. Cathodal closure.
C. C. C.	Cathodal closure contraction.
C. C. Cl.	Cathodal closure clonus.
Ccm.	Cubic centimeter.
C. C. T.	Cathodal closure tetanus.
Cd.	Cadmium. Caudal.
Ce.	Cerium.
Cel.	Celsius.
Cent.	Centigrade.
Cg.	Centigram.
C. G. S.	Centimeter-gram-second unit.
Chart.	Charta, paper.
Chartul.	Chartula, a small paper.
Cib.	Cibus, food.
Cl.	Chlorin.
Cm.	Centimeter.
C. m.	Cras mane, to-morrow morning.
C. m. s.	Cras mane sumendus, to be taken to-morrow morning.
C. n.	Cras nocte, to-morrow night.
Co.	Cobalt.
C. O. C.	Cathodal opening contraction.
Cochl.	Cochleare, spoonful.
Cochl. ampl.	Cochleare amplum, a tablespoonful.
Cochl. infant.	Cochleare infantis, a teaspoonful.
Cochl. mag.	Cochleare magnum, a tablespoonful.
Cochl. med.	Cochleare medium, a dessertspoonful.
Cochl. parav.	Cochleare parvum, a teaspoonful.
Col.	Cola, strain.
Colat.	Colatus, strained.
Colet.	Coletur, let it be strained.
Collut.	Collutorium, a mouth-wash.
Collyr.	Collyrium, an eye-wash.
Color.	Coloretur, let it be colored.
Comp.	Compositus, compound.
Cong.	Congius, a gallon.
Cons.	Conserva, keep.
Contin.	Continuetur, let it be continued.
Cont. rem.	Continuetur remedia, let the medicine be continued.
Coq.	Coque, boil.
Coq. in s. a.	Coque in sufficiente aqua, boil in sufficient water.
Coq. s. a.	Coque secundum artem, boil according to rule.
Cart.	Cortex, bark.
C. T.	Cathodal opening tetanus.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

C. P.	Chemically pure.
Cr.	Chromium.
Crast.	Crastinus, for to-morrow.
Crys.	Crystal.
C. S.	Current strength.
Cs.	Cesium.
Cu.	Cuprum, copper. Cubic.
Cuj.	Cujus, of which.
C. v.	Cras vespere, to-morrow evening.
Cwt.	A hundredweight.
Cy.	Cyanogen.
Cyath.	Cyathus, a glassful.
Cyath. vin.	Cyathus vinarius, a wine-glass.
Cyl.	Cylinder. Cylindrical lens.
D.	Diopter. Duration. Density. Dose. Da. give. Symbol for closed circuit.
D. D.	Detur ad, let it be given to.
Decoct.	Decoctum, a decoction.
Decub.	Decubitus, lying down.
De d. in d.	De die in diem, from day to day.
Deg.	Degree. Degeneration.
Deglut.	Deglutiatur, let it be swallowed.
Dep.	Depuratus, purified.
De. R.	Reaction of degeneration.
Destil.	Destilla, distil.
Det.	Detur, let it be given.
Det. in dup., Det. in 2plo.	Detur in duplo, let twice as much be given.
Dieb. alt.	Diebus alterius, on alternate days.
Dieb. tert.	Diebus tertius, every third day.
Dig.	Digeratur, let it be digested.
Dil.	Dilue, let it be dissolved.
Dil.	Dilutus, dilute.
Diluc.	Diluculo, at daybreak.
Dim.	Dimidius, one-half.
D. in p.	Divide in partes æquales, divide into equal parts.
Div.	Divide.
Donec alv. sol. fuerit.	Donec alvus soluta fuerit, until the bowels are opened.
D. p.	Directione propria, with a proper direction.
D. R.	Reaction of degeneration.
Dram.	Dram.
Dt.	Duration tetanus.
Dur. dolor.	Durante dolore, while the pain lasts.
E.	Emmetropia. Electromotive force. Eye.
Erb.	Erbium.
Er.	Erbium.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Ejusd.	Ejusdem, of the same.
Elec.	Electricity. An electuary.
Emb.	Embryology.
E. M. F.	Electromotive force.
Emp.	Emplastrum, a plaster.
Emp. vesic.	Emplastrum vesicatorium, a blister.
Enem.	Enema.
Er.	Erbium. External resistance.
Exhib.	Exhibeatur, let it be given.
Ext.	Extract. External.
F.	Fahrenheit. Fluorin. Formula. Field of vision.
F.	Fac, make.
Fahr.	Fahrenheit.
Far.	Faradic.
Fasc.	Fasciculus, a bundle.
Fe.	Ferrum, iron.
Feb. dur.	Febre durante, while the fever lasts.
Fem. intern.	Femoribus internus, at the inner side of the thighs.
FiLl.	Filter.
F. l. a.	Fiat lege artis, let it be done according to rule.
Flid.	Fluid.
Flidr.	Fluidram.
Flor.	Flores, flowers.
Floz.	Fluidounce.
F. m.	Fiat mistura, let a mixture be made.
Fol.	Folia, leaves.
F. p.	Fiat potio, let a potion be made.
F. pil.	Fiant pilule, let pills be made.
Fract. dos.	Fracta dosi, in divided doses.
Frust.	Frustillatim, in small pieces.
Ft.	Fiat, let it be made. Fiant, let them be made.
Ft. mas. div. in pil.	Fiat massa dividenda in pilulas, let a mass be made and divided into pills.
F. vs.	Fiat venesectio, let the patient be bled.
Ga.	Callium.
Galv.	Galvanic.
Garg.	Gargarisma, a gargle.
Gd.	Gadolinium.
Gel. quav.	Gelatina quavis, in any kind of jelly.
Germ.	Germanium.
G. G. G.	Gamboge.
Gl.	Glucinum. Glyceryl.
Gr.	Gram.
Gr.	Grain.
Grad.	Gradation, by degrees.
Gtt.	Guttæ, drops.
Guttat.	Guttatim, by drops.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

L. E.	Left eye.
L. F. A.	Left frontoanterior position (of the fetus).
L. F. P.	Left frontoposterior position (of the fetus).
Li.	Lithium.
Lib.	Libra, a pound.
Liq.	Liquor.
L. M. A.	Left mentoanterior position (of the fetus).
L. M. P.	Left mentoposterior position (of the fetus).
L. O. A.	Left occipitoanterior position (of the fetus).
Loc. dol.	Loco dolenti, to the painful spot.
L. O. P.	Left occipitoposterior position (of the fetus).
L. S. A.	Left sacroanterior position (of the fetus).
L. S. P.	Left sacroposterior position (of the fetus).
M.	Strength of pole. Meter. Meridies, noon. Misce, mix. Mistura, mixture. Myopia. Mille, a thousand.
μ.	Micron; the millionth part of a meter.
Ma.	Milliampere.
Mac.	Macerate.
Man.	Manipulus, a handful.
Man. pr.	Mane primo, early in the morning.
Manip.	Manipulus, a handful.
Mass. pil.	Massa pilularum, pill-mass.
Matut.	Matutinus, in the morning.
Md.	Molybdenum.
M. ft.	Let a mixture be made.
Mg.	Magnesium. Milligram.
Mic. pan.	Mica panis, bread-crumbs.
Min.	Minim.
ml.	Milliliter.
M. L.	Macula lutea.
mm.	Millimeter.
mmm.	Micromillimeter.
Mn.	Manganese.
Mo.	Molybdenum.
Mol. wt.	Molecular weight.
Mor. dict.	More dicto, in the manner directed.
Mor. sol.	More solito, in the usual way.
Ms.	Masrium.
M. T., Mt.	Membrana tympani.
Muc.	Mucilage.
Myg.	Myriagram.
Myl.	Myrialiter.
Mym.	Myriameter.
N.	Nitrogen. North pole (of a magnet).
Na.	Sodium.
Nb.	Niobium.
Ni.	Nickel.
Nm.	Nanometer.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

No.	Number.
Noct.	Nocte, at night.
Noct. maneq.	Nocte maneque, at night and in the m
Non repetat.	Non repetatur, do not repeat.
O.	Oxygen. Opening of circuit. Octar
O.	pint. Complete lack of perception of
O.	ortho-
O ² .	Both eyes.
O. D.	Oculus dexter, right eye.
Of.	Official.
Ol.	Oleum, oil.
Ol. res.	Oleoresin.
O. m.	Omni mane, every morning.
Omn. bih.	Omni bihora, every two hours.
Omn. hor.	Omni hora, every hour.
Omn. noct.	Omni nocte, every night.
O. n.	Omni nocte, every night.
O. S.	Oculus sinister, left eye.
Os.	Osmium.
O. u.	Oculus uterque, either eye.
Ov.	Ovum, an egg.
Ox.	Oxymel.
Oz.	Ounce.
P.	Phosphorus. Pulse. Pupil. Pondere,
P.	weight. Pharmacopeia.
P.	para-
Part. æq.	Partes æquales, equal parts.
Part. vic.	Partibus vicibus, in divided doses.
Pb.	Plumbum, lead.
P. c.	Post cibum, after a meal.
P. C.	Pondus civile, avoirdupois weight.
Pd.	Palladium.
P. D.	Potential difference.
PD.	Prism-diopter.
Penic. cam.	Penicillum camelinum, a camel's-hair b
Phar.	Pharmacopeia.
Pil.	Pilula, pill.
Pocill.	Pocillum, a small cup.
Pocul.	Poculum, a cup.
Pond.	Pondere, by weight.
Pot.	Potion. Potassa.
P. p.	Punctum proximum, near-point.
P. p. a.	Phiala prius agitata, the bottle havin
P. p. a.	been shaken
Ppt.	Precipitate.
Pr.	Presbyopia.
P. r.	Punctum remotum, far-point.
P. r. a.	Punctum remotum, far-point.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

pt.	Pint. Platinum.
pulv.	Pulvis, powder.
q.	Electric quantity.
q. d.	Quater in die, four times a day.
q. h.	Quaque hora, every hour.
q. l.	Quantum libet, as much as you choose.
q. p.	Quantum placeat, at will.
q. q. h.	Quaque quarta hora, every fourth hour.
q. s.	Quantum sufficit, a sufficient quantity.
qt.	Quart.
quadrupl.	Quadruplicato, four times as much.
quotid.	Quotidie, daily.
q. v.	Quantum vis, as much as you like.
R.	Réaumur. Respiration. Right. Ohmic resistance.
R.	Recipe, take.
rad.	Radix, root.
ras.	Rasura, shavings.
rb.	Rubidium.
R. D.	Reaction of degeneration.
R. D. A.	Right dorsoanterior position (of the fetus).
R. D. P.	Right dorsoposterior position (of the fetus).
R. E.	Right eye.
rect.	Rectified.
Reg. umb.	Regio umbilici, region of the umbilicus.
R. F. A.	Right frontoanterior position (of the fetus).
R. F. P.	Right frontoposterior position (of the fetus).
rep.	Repetatur, let it be repeated.
Rh.	Rhodium.
R. M. A.	Right mentoanterior position (of the fetus).
R. M. P.	Right mentoposterior position (of the fetus).
R. O. A.	Right occipitoanterior position (of the fetus).
R. O. P.	Right occipitoposterior position (of the fetus).
R. S. A.	Right sacroanterior position (of the fetus).
R. S. P.	Right sacroposterior position (of the fetus).
Ru.	Ruthenium.
s.	Sulphur. Semis, half. Sight. Sign. South pole (of a magnet). Spheric lens.
th.	The thousandth part of a second.
a.	Secundum artem, according to art or rule.
sat.	Saturated.
sb.	Stibium, antimony.
sc.	Scandium.
R. D. A.	Right scapuloanterior position (of the fetus).
R. D. P.	Right scapuloposterior position (of the fetus).
L. A.	Left scapuloanterior position (of the fetus).
L. P.	Left scapuloposterior position (of the fetus).
scr.	Scrupulum, a scruple.
R. A.	Right sacroanterior position (of the fetus).

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Ur.	Urine.
Ut dict.	Ut dictum, as directed.
Utend.	Utends, to be used.
V.	Vanadium. Volume. Velocity. Acuity of vision.
v.	Volt.
V. A.	Voltaic alternative.
Vehic.	Vehiculum, a vehicle.
Ves.	Vesica, the bladder.
Vesic.	Vesicula. Vesicatorium, a blister.
V. F.	Field of vision.
Vib.	Vibration.
Vin.	Vinum, wine.
Vitel.	Vitellus, yolk.
Vit. ov. sol.	Vitello ovi solutus, dissolved in yoke of egg.
V. M.	Volt-meter.
V. o. s.	See <i>Vit. ov. sol.</i>
V. S.	Volumetric solution.
Vs.	Ventricles. Bleeding. Venesection.
Vs. B.	Venasectio brachii, bleeding from the arm.
W.	Wolframium, tungsten. Work. Watt.
	Weight.
W.-l.	Wave-length.
Wt.	Weight.
Yb.	Ytterbium.
Y. S.	Yellow spot (of the retina).
Yt.	Yttrium.
Z.	Contraction. (Ger. <i>Zuckung</i>).
Zn.	Zinc.
Zr.	Zirconium.
ZZ.	Zingiber, ginger.
ZZ' Z'.	Increasing strengths of contraction.

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GOULD'S POCKET MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

A.

- A. A prefix signifying want or absence of.
Symbol of *anode*, *argon*, *accommodation*, *anterior*.
Contraction of *ana*, of each; a term used in recipes.
A. A prefix signifying from, removed from.
aca, *ab'-ak-ah*. Manila hemp.
ac'tus ven'ter. Abortion produced by art.
adie's Sign. Spasm of the levator palpebræ superioris in exophthalmic goiter.
aissement, *ah-bâs'-mon(g)*. Depression, falling.
alienation, *ab-âl-yen-a'-shun*. Physical or mental decay.
anet, *ab'-an-et*. A girdle-shaped bandage.
aptiston, *ab-ap-tis'-ton*. The old conic trephine.
arthrosis, *ab-ar-thro'-sis*. Diarthrosis, *q. v.*
articular, *ab-ar-tik'-u-lar*. Away from a joint.
articula'tion. 1. Diarthrosis, *q. v.* 2. A dislocation.
asis, *ah-bâ'-ze-ah*. Motor incoordination in walking.
atement, *a-bât'-ment*. Decrease of pain or disease.
battoir, *ab-at-wor'*. A slaughterhouse.
baxial, *ab-aks'-e-al*. Not situated in the line of the axis.
bbé Illu'minator or Conden'ser. A system of lenses attached to a microscope for condensing the light upon an object. **A.**
Lenses, **Apochromatic Lenses**. See *Apochromatic Lenses*.
bbé's Cat'gut Rings. Oval catgut rings for intestinal anastomosis. **A.'s** Opera'tion, lateral anastomosis of intestines with catgut rings.
Abdomen, *ab-dô-men*. The belly; the cavity in the body between the thorax and the pelvis. **A.**, **Pend'ulous**, a relaxed condition of the abdominal walls.
Abdom'inal. Pertaining to the abdomen. **A.** **An'euryism**, **aneurysm** of the abdominal aorta. **A.** **Aor'ta**, the aorta below the diaphragm. **A.** **Band'age**, **A.** **Bind'er**, a support for the abdominal walls. **A.** **Breath'ing**. See *A. Respiration*. **A.** **Cav'ity**, the cavity within the peritoneum. **A.** **Gang'lia**, the semi-nar ganglia, *q. v.* **A.** **Gesta'tion**. See *A. Pregnancy*. **A.** **mes**, **muscle-tracings** on the abdominal walls. **A.** **Mus'cle** **muscles** of the belly-wall. **A.** **Phthi'sis**, tubercular dis-

ABORTION

may not amount to insanity. **A.**, Spher'ic, unequal refraction of a convex lens.

Abevacuation, *ab-e-vak-u-a'-shun*. Partial, unnatural evacuation.

Abeysance, *ab-a'-ans*. Absence; suspension.

Abies, *a'-be-ēs*. A genus of trees, including fir and balsam.

Abietene, *ab-i'-et-ēn*. Same as *Heptane*.

Abietin, *ab-i'-e-tin*. A resin from *Abies*, $C_{55}H_{72}O_8$.

Ab'ietite. A sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, from needles of *Abies pectinata*.

Abiogenesis, *ab-i-o-jen'-es-is*. The production of living by non-living matter; spontaneous generation.

Abiologic, *ab-bi-o-loj'-ik*. Not pertaining to biology.

Abiosis, *ab-i-o'-sis*. Death.

Abirritant, *ab-ir'-it-ant*. Allaying irritation.

Abirrita'tion. Diminished tissue-irritability; asthenia.

Ablacta'tion. The end of the suckling period. Weaning.

Ablastemic, *ah-blas-tem'-ik*. Not germinal.

Ablate, *ab-lā'*. To cut off.

Abla'tio ret'inæ. Detachment of the retina.

Ablation, *ab-la'-shun*. The removal of a part of the body.

Ablepharia, **Ablepharon**, *ah-blef-a'-re-ah*, *ah-blef'-ar-on*. Congenital absence of the eyelids.

Ablep'sia, **Ablep'sy**. Blindness; want of sight.

Abluent, *ab'-lu-ent*. Detergent. That which cleanses.

Ablution, *ab-lu'-shun*. The process of cleansing the body; the separation of chemic impurities by washing.

Abnorm'al. Contrary to the natural law or customary order.

Abnormal'ity, **Abnorm'ity**. A malformation; an irregularity.

Aboiement, *ab-bwah-mon(g)'*. A barking.

Abolition, *ab-o-lish'-un*. Complete suspension, as of a function.

Abomasum, *ab-o-ma'-sum*. The true stomach of ruminating animals; the rennet.

Aborad, *ab-o'-rad*. Away from the mouth.

Aboral, *ab-o'-ral*. Remote from the mouth.

Abort, *ab-or'*. To miscarry; to arrest the development of disease.

Aborticide, *ab-or'-tis-id*. The killing of the unborn fetus.

Aborticidium, *ab-or-tis-id'-e-um*. The means of killing a fetus.

Abortient, *ab-or'-shent*. Abortive; abortifacient.

Abortifacient, *ab-or-to-fa'-shent*. A drug inducing abortion.

Abortion, *ab-or'-shun*. Premature expulsion of a fetus. **A.**,

Artific'ial, abortion intentionally produced. **A.**, **Crim'inal**, the production of abortion when not therapeutically indicated.

A., **Embryon'ic**, abortion up to the fourth month. **A.**, **Fe'tal**, abortion after the fourth month. **A.**, **Incomplete'**, retention of the membranes or placenta after an abortion. **A.**, **Missed**,

the nonexpulsion of a dead fetus. **A.**, **Ov'ular**, abortion within three weeks after conception. **A.**, **Sponta'neous**, abortion not

induced artificially. **A.**, **Therapeu'tic**, abortion induced to save the life of the mother.

ism, *ab-sinth'-ism*. A disease showing mental deterioration and muscular debility, due to the excessive use of absinthe.
lum. Wormwood, the leaves and tops of *Artemisia ab-*
um; cardiac stimulant and stomachic tonic.

ol, *ab-sinth'-ol*. $C_{10}H_{16}O$. The main constituent of worm-
 oil.

nt, *ab-sorb'-ent*. 1. Taking up by suction; imbibing. 2.
 gan that absorbs; a drug that produces absorption of dis-
 tissue; a substance that takes up excreted matter. A.

on. See *Cotton*. A. Glands. See *Lymphatics*.

om'eter. An instrument for measuring the thickness of
 drawn between two glass plates by capillary attraction.

ion, *ab-sorp'-shun*. The imbibition of one body by
 er, as of the lens after rupture of the capsule. A. Lines.
Raunhofer's Lines. A. Spec'trum, a spectrum showing
 lines where colors have been absorbed by the trans-
 ing medium.

ous, *ab-sle'-me-us*. Moderate in matters of diet, etc.

ent. 1. Cleansing, detergent. 2. A cleansing agent.

ve, *ab-ster'-siv*. Same as *Abstergent*.

on, *ab-ster'-shun*. The act of purifying.

nce. Voluntary privation or self-denial in diet, etc.

t, *ab'-strakt*. A preparation containing the soluble
 ples of a drug evaporated and mixed with sugar of milk.

tion, *ab-strak'-shun*. 1. Blood-letting. 2. The process
 stillation. 3. Exclusive attention to one idea.

tum, *ab-strak'-tum*. See *Abstract*.

nal, *ab-ter'-min-al*. Passing from tendinous into muscu-
 lace; said of electric currents.

ah-bu'-le-ah. A loss or defect of will-power.

ania, *ah-bu-lo-ma'-ne-ah*. Mania with loss of will-power.

ation, *ab-vak-u-a'-shun*. See *Abvacuation*.

ah-kä'-she-ah. 1. A genus of shrubs and trees. 2. Gum
 , a gum from *A. senegal*; demulcent.

ia, *ah-kamp'-se-ah*. Inflexibility of a limb.

, *ak-an'-thah*. 1. A vertebral process. 2. The spinal
 in.

sthe'sia. A sensation as of a pricking with needles.

ia lectula'ria. See *Cimex lectularis*.

on, *ak-an'-the-on*. The base of the anterior nasal spine.

d'ysis. Atrophy of the prickle-layer of the skin.

ma, *ak-an-tho'-mah*. A neoplasm or overgrowth of the
 e-layer of the skin.

sis, *ak-an-tho'-sis*. Any disease of the dermic prickle-

A. *Nigricans*, general pigmentation of the skin with
 ke growths.

is. An instrument for removing thorns from wounds.

ah-kap'-ne-ah. A condition of diminished carbon

Acaricide, *ah-ar'-sī-sīd*. An agent that gets rid of mites. *Acarid*, *Acaridan*, *ah'-ar-id*, *ah-ar'-id-an*. *Acarinosis*, *ah-ar-in-ō'-sis*. Any disease due to mites. *Acarodermatitis*. Dermatitis due to mites. *Acaroid*, *ah'-ar-oid*. Mite-like. *A. Res'ina* *Xanthorrhoea hastilis*; used in gastric affections. *Acatophobia*, *ah-ar-o-fō'-be-ah*. Morbid fear of mites. *Acarpous*, *ah-kar'-pus*. 1. Applied to skin diseases. 2. Sterile. *Aca'rus*. An order of the class *Arachnida* and mites. *A. sca'biei*, the itch-mite. *Acar'slepsy*. 1. Uncertainty in diagnosis. *Acatamathesia*, *ah-kat-a-ma-the'-se-ah*. 1. the perceptions. 2. Inability to comprehend. *Acatapha'sia*. Inability to utter a complete sentence. *Acatathic*, *ah-kath-et'-ik*. Not able to retain. *Jawadice*. *Acaudal*, *Acaudate*, *ah-kaw'-dal*, *ah-kaw'-dāt*. *Accelerans Nerve*. A nerve that increases the heart's action. *Accelerator*, *ah-sel'-er-a-tor*. That which accelerates the action of the heart. *Accelerans Muscle*. A muscle of the penis assisting the emission of semen. See *Muscles*, *Table of*. *Accen'suation*. Increased distinctness. *Access*, *ah'-ses*. The beginning or onset of a disease. *Accession*, *ah-ses'-hun*. The same as *Access*. *Accessorius*, *ah-ses-ō'-re-us*. The same as *Access*. *ad illocosta'lem*. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.

the Eye, the power of adjusting the eye so as to gain a clear vision of objects at different distances. **A., Histologic**, changes in the morphology and function of cells, following changed conditions. **A., Neg'ative**, the eye passive, at rest. **A-phos'phenes**, the peripheral light-streak seen in the dark after the act of accommodation. **A., Pos'itive**, that for near points produced by contraction of the ciliary muscle. **A., Range of**, the distance between the nearest point of distinct vision and the remotest point. **A. Reflex**, Argyll Robertson pupil.

Accommodative, *ak-om'-o-da-tiv*. Resulting from accommodation. **A. Iridople'gia**, inability of the iris to respond to accommodative effort.

Accouchée, *ak-koo-sha'*. A woman delivered of a child.

Accouchement, *ak-koosh-mon(g)'*. Parturition. **A. Forcé**, forcible delivery with the hand.

Accoucheur, *ak-koo-shur'*. A man midwife.

Accoucheuse, *ak-koo-shu(r)z'*. A midwife.

Accrementition, *ak-re-men-tish'-un*. Increase by interstitial development from blastema or by fission of cells.

Accrete, *ak-ré'*. Grown together.

Accretion, *ak-ré'-shun*. Accumulation; an adherence of parts.

Accu'mulator. An instrument that stores up electricity.

Acedia, *ah-sé'-de-ah*. Apathy; despondency; listlessness.

Acelious, **Acelious**, *ah-sé'-le-us*. Without a belly.

A. C. E. Mix'ture. An anesthetic mixture, composed of one part of alcohol, two parts of chloroform, and three parts of ether.

Acentric, *ah-sen'-trik*. Peripheric; not arising in a center.

Aceology, *as-e-ol'-o-je*. Therapeutics.

Acephalia, *ah-sef-a'-le-ah*. Congenital absence of the head.

Acephalism, *ah-sef'-al-ism*. Acephalia, *q. v.*

Acephalobrachia, *ah-sef-a-lo-brá'-ke-ah*. Without head and arms.

Acephalocardia, *ah-sef-a-lo-kar'-de-ah*. Without head and heart.

Acephalocar'dius. A monster with neither head nor heart.

Acephalocheiria, *ah-sef-al-o-ki'-re-ah*. Without head and hands.

Acephalocheirus, *ah-sef-al-o-ki'-rus*. A monster without head and hands.

Aceph'alocyst, **Acephalocyst'is**. A headless, sterile hydatid.

A. racemo'sa, the hydatid mole of the uterus.

Acephalogas'ter. A monster without head and stomach.

Acephalogastria, *ah-sef-al-o-gas'-tre-ah*. Without head and belly.

Acephalopodia, *ah-sef-al-o-po'-de-ah*. Without head and feet.

Acephalopo'dius. A monster without head or feet.

Acephalorrhachia, *ah-sef-al-o-ra'-ke-ah*. Without head and spine.

Acephalosto'mia. Absence of head, with mouth-like opening on the superior aspect.

Acephalothora'cica. Without head and chest.

Acephalous, *ah-sef'-al-us*. Headless.

ceph'alus. Monster without a head.

erate, *as'-er-ét*. A salt of aceric acid.

oxidation of acrolein. **A.**, **Asipic**, plant fats by oxidising with nitric acid, $C_{15}H_{30}O_2 + H_2O$, a white powder, the acid; used in night-sweats. **A.**, **Algin**, from algae that combines with bases to form soluble compounds. **A.**, **Allantu'ric**, formed by action of dilute nitric acid. **A.**, **Alphur** compound found in the urine. **A.**, **Fatty**. **A.**, **Amidoace'tic**. See **Glu'cic**, $C_7H_7NO_2$, sometimes found in the urine. **A.**, **Am'ic**. See **Asparagin**. **A.**, **Amidosaginic**. **As.**, **Amin'o**, large group of nitrogenous compounds derived from the decomposition of proteins. Same as *glycocoll*, *q. v.* **A.**, **Ange'lica**, *Archangelica officinalis* and *Anthelmintic*, $C_8H_8O_8$, from oil of anise. **A.**, **Antirrhine**, from *Digitalis*. **A.**, **Apiol'ic**, decomposed by acids. **A.**, **Ar'abic**, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, from plant mucilage. **A.**, **Arsen'ic**, from arsenic by digesting with acids. **A.**, **Arsen'ious**, **Ar'senous**, **As** white powder. **A.**, **Asparagin'ic**. **A.**, **Aspar'tic**. Same as **A.**, **Asparagin'ic**. **A.**, **Aur'ic**, $Au(OH)_3$, gold trihydroxid. **A.**, **Azo'ic**, $C_7H_8O_2$, occurs free in benzoin; herbivorous animals, and from suint. **A.**, **Hydro'pin** and **Taracanin**. **A.**, **Bor'ic**, white, antiseptic powder, from borax. **A.**, **Bor'ic**, white, antiseptic powder, from borax. **A.**, **Bor'ic**, white, antiseptic powder, from borax.

Achill'lein. $C_{20}H_{32}N_2O_{12}$. A glucosid from *Achillea*.

Achilles Ten'don, *ak-il'-tē*. The common tendon of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles. **A. T. Re'flex**, a contraction of the calf on tapping the tendon of Achilles.

Achillobursitis, *ak-il-o-bur-si'-tis*. Inflammation of the bursa lying over the tendon of Achilles.

Achillodynia, *ak-il-o-din'-e-ah*. Pain in the tendon of Achilles.

Achillotenot'omy. Same as *Achillotomy*.

Achillotomy, *ak-il-ot'-o-me*. Division of the tendon of Achilles.

Achlorhydria, *ah-klor-hi'-dre-ah*. A lack of hydrochloric acid in the gastric secretion.

Achloropsia, *ah-klo-rop'-se-ah*. Green-blindness.

Acholia, *ah-ko'-le-ah*. An absence or want of bile.

Acholous, *ak'-o-lus*. Pertaining to *Acholia*, *q. v.*

Achondroplasia, *ah-kon-dro-pla'-se-ah*. Fetal rickets.

Achor, *a'kor*. Crusta lactea, a running sore on an infant's head.

Achorion, *ah-ko'-re-on*. A genus of fungous organisms in the skin. **A. keratoph'agus**, the parasite of *Onychomycosis*, *q. v.* **A. leber'tii**, the parasite of *Tinea tonsurans*. **A. schoenleinii**, *shōn-lī'-ne-ī*, the parasite of ring-worm.

Achroa, *achroa*, *ah-kr'-ah*, *ah-roi'-ah*. See *Achroma*.

Achroicythemia, *ah-kroi-o-si-the'-me-ah*. See *Oligochromemia*.

Achroma, *ah-kro'-mah*. Pallor; absence of color.

Achromasia, *ah-kro-ma'-ze-ah*. 1. Absence of color. 2. Loss of stain from a cell.

Achromatic, *ah-kro-mat'-ik*. Without color. **A. Lens**, a lens correcting chromatic aberration. **A. Spin'dle**. See *Nuclear Spindle*.

Achromatin, *ah-kro'-mat-in*. The substance in the nucleus of a cell prior to division; it is not readily stained.

Achromatism, *ah-kro'-mat-izm*. 1. An absence of color. 2. Absence of chromatic aberration.

Achromatophilia, *ah-kro-mat-o-fil'-e-ah*. The condition of being refractory to staining.

Achromatopsia, *ah-kro-mat-op'-se-ah*. Color-blindness.

Achromatosis, *ah-kro-mat-o'-sis*. Any disease marked by lack of pigmentation.

Achromatu'ria. Colorless state of the urine.

Achromia, *ah-kro'-me-ah*. Same as *Achyoma*.

Achromoder'mia. Colorless state of the skin.

Achromotrich'ia. Absence of pigment from the hair.

Achroodextrin, *ah-kro-o-deks'-trin*. A dextrin not colored by iodine and formed by the action of diastatic ferment of saliva upon starch or glycogen.

Achyia, *achylosis*, *ah-ki'-le-ah*, *ah-ki-lo'-sis*. Deficient chylification. An absence of chyle.

Achymosis, *ah-ki-mo'-sis*. Deficient chymification.

Acicular, *as-ik'-u-lar*. Having the shape of a needle.

Acid, *as'-id*. 1. Sour. 2. A compound of an electronegative el

ACID

ment with one or more hydrogen atoms that can be replaced by electropositive atoms. **A.**, Abiet'ic, Abietin'ic, $C_{14}H_{19}$ resins. **A.**, Ab'ric, from jequirity, $C_{12}H_{14}N_2O$. **A.**, Acetic acid of vinegar, $C_2H_4O_2$. **A.**, Acetoace'tic. Same as acetic. For test see Gerhardt. **A.**, Achille'ic. Same as Aconitic. **A.**, Aconit'ic, $C_8H_8O_8$, from leaves and roots of *aconitum napellus* and other plants. **A.**, Acryl'ic, $C_3H_4O_2$, from oxidation of acrolein. **A.**, Adip'ic, $C_6H_{10}O_4$, from animal plant fats by oxidizing with nitric acid. **A.**, Agar'ic, $C_{15}H_{10}O_5 + H_2O$, a white powder, the active principle of agar; used in night-sweats. **A.**, Algin'ic, an organic acid from algae that combines with bases to form soluble and soluble compounds. **A.**, Allantu'ric, $C_7H_{10}N_2O_8$, from allantoin by action of dilute nitric acid. **A.**, Alloxypro'teic, a sulphur compound found in the urine. **A.**, Alopha'tic. **A.**, Fatty. **A.**, Amidoace'tic. See Glycocin. **A.**, Amidic, $C_7H_7NO_2$, sometimes found in the urine. **A.**, Amidam'ic. See Asparagin. **A.**, Amidosuccin'ic. See Asparagin. **A.**, Amin'ic. **As.**, Amin'o, large group of nitrogen-holding substances derived from the decomposition of proteins. **A.**, Amittic. Same as glycoll, q. v. **A.**, Angel'ic, $C_8H_8O_2$, from *Archangelica officinalis* and *Anthemis nobilis*. **A.**, Anise'ic, $C_8H_8O_2$, from oil of anise. **A.**, Antirrh'nic, an acid from *Digitalis*. **A.**, Apio'l'ic, decomposition product of asarabacca, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, from plant mucilages. **A.**, Arsen'ic, As_2O_3 , from arsenic by digesting with nitric and hydrochloric acids. **A.**, Arse'nious, Ar'senous, As_2O_3 , an alternative name for arsenic. **A.**, Asparagin'ic, $C_4H_7NO_4$, from asparagin. **A.**, Aspar'tic. Same as **A.**, Asparagin'ic. **A.**, Aur'ic, $Au(OH)_3$, gold trihydroxid. **A.**, Azo'tic, nitric acid, HNO_3 , $C_7H_5O_2$, occurs free in benzoin; made from toluol by oxidizing with nitric acid. **A.**, Bala'tic, from herbivorous animals, and from suint. **A.**, Bala'tic. **S.** hydopin and Taracatin. **A.**, Borac'ic, or Bo'ric, white, antiseptic powder, from borax. **A.**, Borocit'ic, antiseptic powder, a powerful solvent for urates and phosphates. **A.**, Borosalicyl'ic, a combination of boric and salicylic acids in molecular proportion. **A.**, Bro'mic, $HBrO_3$, a colorless liquid. **A.**, Butyr'ic, $C_4H_8O_2$, from butter and animal excretions. **A.**, Cacodyl'ic, $AsO_2C_2H_5$, from cacodyl and mercuric iodide; used in psoriasis. **A.**, Caff'e'ic, $C_8H_6O_4$, from coffee. **A.**, Cahin'ic, or Cain'ic. See Cahincin. **A.**, Camphor'ic, $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$, from camphor; used in night-sweats. **A.**, Cap'ric, $C_{10}H_{18}O_2$, from oleic acid. **A.**, Capro'ic, $C_6H_{12}O_2$, crude butyric acid. **A.**, Capryl'ic, or Capril'ic, $C_8H_{16}O_2$, from butter and cocoanut oil. **A.**, Carbam'ic, CH_3NCO_2 , is not in the free state; its ammonium salt is a decomposition product of proteins. **A.**, Carbazot'ic. Same as **A.**, Picric. **A.**, Carbazo'tic. Same as **A.**, Picric. **A.**, Carbolic, C_6H_5O , phenol from coal-tar; valuable as a disinfectant. **A.**, Carbonaphthol'ic. See **A.**, Oxy-

Carbon'ic, carbon dioxid, CO_2 , a transparent, odorless gas. A., Carmin'ic, a glucosidal coloring-matter from cochineal, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_{10}$. A., Cartham'ic. See *Carthamin*. A., Case'ic, lactic acid. A., Catechin'ic, or Catechu'ic. Same as *Catechin*. A., Cathart'ic, or Cathartin'ic, active principle of senna. A., Cer'eb'ic, Cerebrin'ic, $\text{C}_{39}\text{H}_{113}\text{NO}_3$, from brain-tissue. A., Cerot'ic, or Cerotin'ic, $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{54}\text{O}_2$, from beeswax and other waxes. A., Chlorace'ic, a mixture of chlorinated acetic acids. A., Chlor'ic, HClO_3 , an oily liquid from barium chlorate. A., Chola'ic, $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{40}\text{O}_8$, from the decomposition of the bile-acids. A., Chole'ic, $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{40}\text{O}_4$, from ox-bile. A., Cho'lic. See *A., Glycocolic*. A., Choloi'dic, derived from chola'ic acid. A., Chondroid in sulphu'ric, said to be the chief constituent of amyloid substance. A., Chondroit'ic, $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{27}\text{SNO}_{17}$, from cartilage. A., Chro'mic, (1) CrO_3 , chromium anhydrid or chromium trioxid; escharotic. (2) The compound H_2CrO_4 , a caustic acid formed by the combination of chromium trioxid with water. A., Chrysophan'ic. Same as *Chrysarobin*. A., Cinnam'ic, or Cinnamyl'ic, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_8\text{O}_2$, from storax, tolu, etc.; antitubercular and antiseptic. A., Cit'ric, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_7$, from limes, lemons, and other fruits. A., Cresolsulphu'ric, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{O}_3\text{SO}_2\text{OH}$, found in urine of herbivorous animals and in minute traces in human urine. A., Creso'tic, or Cresotin'ic, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}_3$, an acid occurring in three forms. A., Cresyl'ic. Same as *Cresol*. A., Cryptophanic, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}_{10}$, said to exist in small quantities in human urine. A., Cube'ic, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_7$, from cubeb; diuretic. A., Cyan'ic, CNOH , a very unstable compound of hydroxyl and cyanogen, polymerizing with explosive violence into cyanamid (CH_2N_2), when temperature is raised above zero. A., Cyanu'ric, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, from urea by heat. A., Cynuren'ic, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$, decomposition product of proteids, found in dogs' urine. A., Damalu'ric, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2$, found in urine. A., Dextrotartar'ic, tartaric acid. A., Diace'tic, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}_3$, found in urine in diabetes. A., Dihodosalicyl'ic, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_4\text{I}_2\text{O}_8$, an antiseptic and antipyretic powder. A., Cube'ic, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_7$, from cubeb; diuretic. A., Diacetic, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}_3$, found in urine in diabetes. A., Dihodosalicyl'ic, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_4\text{I}_2\text{O}_8$, an antiseptic and antipyretic powder. A., Dihodosalicyl'ic, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{S}_2\text{O}_6$, its lithium and sodium salts used in medicine; substitute for salicylic acid. A., Excretol'ic, fatty acid from feces. A., Fat'ty, a monobasic acid formed by the oxidation of a primary alcohol and having the formula $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n}\text{O}_2$. A., Fel'ic, $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{46}\text{O}_4$, from human bile. A., Filic'ic, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_6$, from rhizome of *Dryopteris filix-mas*. A., Formic, CH_2O_2 , found in secretion of ants, nettles, etc.; prepared from oxalic acid with glycerin. A., Gal'lic, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{O}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, found in nutgalls, tea, etc. A., Gallotan'ic, the tannin of nutgalls. A., Gentia'nic, gentisin, *q. v.* A., Glutam'ic, or Glutamin'ic, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{NO}_4$, decomposition product of proteids. A., Glutar'ic, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_8\text{O}_4$, found in decomposing pus. A., Glycerophosphor'ic, a decomposition product of lecithin. A., Glycocho'lic, $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{48}\text{NO}_4$, the chief constituent of ox-gall. A., Glycol'ic, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_3$, from green grapes. A., Glycosu'ric, an acid sometimes occur-

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ring in urine. A., Glyturon'ic, $C_6H_{10}O_7$, found in taking camphor, curare, morphia, etc. A., Gymnema Ois, from the leaves of *Gymnema sylvestre*; it obtains of taste for bitter or sweet things. A., Hippur'ic, from urine of herbivorous animals. A., Homogent'ic, same as A., Oxymandel. A., Hydriod'ic, HI, used in solution and in syrup as an alterative. A., Hydrobrom'ic, used diluted in nervous conditions. A., Hydrochlor'ic, antiseptic and antipyretic. A., Hydrocyan'ic, HCN, from bitter almonds, peach leaves, etc., and prepared as potassium ferrocyanid by action of sulphuric acid; used as a sedative. A., Hydrofluor'ic, HF, colorless, caustic, calcium fluorid. A., Hydroparacumar'ic, $C_9H_{10}O_4$, in urine in minute quantities. A., Hydrosulphu'ric, H_2S , hydrogen sulphid, formed during the putrefaction of albuminous substances. A., Hyocholal'ic, $C_{25}H_{48}O_8$, found in hog's gall. A., Hypochlorous, HClO, powerful bleacher and oxidant. A., Hyponitrous, HNO, forms hyponitrites. A., Hypophosph'ic, H_3PO_2 , well diluted, is a stimulant and tonic in various diseases. A., Igasu'ric, from seeds and surrounding nux vomica. A., Indigosulphu'ric, $C_{16}H_{10}S_2N_2O_8$, formed by the action of sulphuric acid. A., Indoxylsulphur'ic, $C_{16}H_{10}S_2N_2O_8$, found in urine. A., Inos'ic, or Inosin'ic, C, found in muscle tissue. A., Iod'ic, HIO_3 , from oxidation; caustic, astringent, and antiseptic. A., Iren'ic. See A., Cymurénic. A., Lact'ic, $C_3H_5O_3$, from grape-sugar by lactic ferment. A., Linole'ic, a glycerid in drying oils. A., Mal'ic, $C_4H_6O_5$, from fruits. A., Malon'ic, $C_4H_4O_4$, from the beet. A., Nit'ic, $C_6H_{12}O_7$, from sugars by oxidation. A., Nitrobenz'ic, $C_7H_5O_2$, from cetyl cyanid and alcoholic potash. A., Mecon'ic, $C_7H_4O_7$, from opium. A., Metaphosph'ic, HPO_3 ; used as a test for albumin. A., Monochlor'ic, $C_2H_3ClO_2$, from chlorine by action of boiling acetic acid, containing sulphur and iodine; used in xanthoma. A., Muriat'ic, $C_6H_{10}O_8$, from gums and sugars. A., Muriat'ic A., Hydrochloric. A., Myris'ic, $C_{14}H_{24}O_2$, from nutmeg. A., Myron'ic, $C_{10}H_{12}NS_2O_{10}$, occurs as a potassium salt of black mustard. A., Neurostea'ric, $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$, from tissue. A., Nicotin'ic, $C_6H_5NO_2$, from tobacco. A., Aqua fortis, HNO_3 , a fuming corrosive liquid, used in various ways. A., Nitrohydrochlor'ic, or Nitromuriat'ic, a fuming liquid prepared from nitric and hydrochloric acids; is antipyretic and alterative. A., Nitrososulphur'ic, H_2SO_3 , acid. A., Nitrous, HNO_2 , from decomposing nitrate. A., Nuclein'ic, $C_{20}H_{22}N_4P_2O_{17}$, from nuclein. A., Olein'ic, $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, found in olive, almond, etc. A., Olein'ic, or Olein'ic, $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, found in olive, almond, etc. A., Organ'ic, an acid containing the elements of organic compounds. A., Orthophosphor'ic, H_3PO_4 , ordinary. A., CO.OH. A., Orthophosphor'ic, H_3PO_4 , ordinary.

A., Os'mic, OsO_4 , perosmic anhydrid; used in cancer and strumous glands, and as a histologic stain. A., Oto'ic. Same as A., Caprylic. A., Oxal'ic, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, from wood sorrel, cellulose, etc. A., Oxalu'ric, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_4\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$, oxidation product of uric acid. A., Oxybutyr'ic, occurs in diabetic urine. A., Oxymandel, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}_4$, occurs in urine in acute yellow atrophy of the liver. A., Oxynaphtho'ic, $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_8\text{O}_4$, from sodium-alpha-naphthol; used as intestinal disinfectant. A., Oxyprote'ic, a neutral sulphur compound found in the urine. A., Oxyprotein'ic, $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_{14}\text{O}_{21}\text{S}$, occurs in normal urine. A., Palmit'ic, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2$, from palm oil. A., Paracreso'tic, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_3$, an intestinal antiseptic. A., Paralac'tic. Same as A., Sarcocolactic. A., Paraoxyphenylace'tic, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_5\text{O}_3$, found in small quantities in the urine. A., Pec'tic, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{15}$, from pectin. A., Perchlor'ic, HClO_4 , a volatile liquid; it forms perchlorates. A., Permangan'ic, HMnO_4 , a monobasic acid. A., Peros'mic. See A., Osmic. A., Phenacetu'ric, found in the urine of herbivorous animals, sometimes in human urine. A., Phen'ic, carbolic acid. A., Phosphocar'nic, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_3\text{O}_5$, a nitrogenous extractive of muscle. A., Phosphor'ic, H_3PO_4 , obtained by oxidation of phosphorus. A., Phos'phorous, H_3PO_3 , a dibasic oxyacid of phosphorus. A., Phosphotung'stic, $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 \cdot 12\text{WO}_3$, an acid used as an alkaloid and peptone test. A., Pic'ric, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_7$, from phenol by nitration; antiseptic; used as a dye and fixing agent. A., Plum'bic, PbO_2 , peroxid of lead; lead dioxid. A., Propion'ic, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$, occurs in chyme, sweat, etc. A., Prus'sic. Same as A., Hydrocyanic. A., Pyrobo'ric, $\text{H}_2\text{B}_2\text{O}_7$, from boric acid by heat. A., Pyrogal'lic, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_3$, from gallic acid; used in skin-diseases. A., Pyrolig'neous, acetic acid and homologues from destructive distillation of wood. A., Pyrophospho'ric, $\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$, from phosphoric acid. A., Quin'ic, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$, from cinchona bark. A., Ricino'leic, $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_2$, the active principle of castor oil. A., Rosol'ic, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{38}\text{O}_2$, from rosanilin by action of nitric acid; used as a dye and test for acids. A., Ru'tic. Same as A., Capric. A., Rutin'ic, $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_{13}$, the coloring principle of rue. A., Salicyl-ace'tic, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_3$, antiseptic product of sodium salicylate. A., Salicyl'ic, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_3$, found in various plants and made from carbolic acid; antiseptic and antirheumatic. A., Salicyl-sulphu'ric. See A., Sulphosalicylic. A., Salicylu'ric, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_5(\text{OH})\text{NO}_3$, a compound found in urine after taking salicylic acid. A., Sarcocolac'tic, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_6\text{O}_3$, found in muscles and blood, and in urine in diabetes, rickets, etc. A., Sclero'tic, or Sclerotin'ic, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{NO}_3$, from sclerotium of *Claviceps purpurea* (ergot); hemostatic and antiepileptic. A., Scopa'ric. See Scoparin. A., Scymnolsulphu'ric, acid from the bile of the shark. A., Stear'ic, or Stearin'ic, $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}_2$, from solid animal fats. A., Succin'ic, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4$, from amber; antispasmodic and diuretic. A., Sulphanil'ic, or Sulphonil'ic, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{NSO}_3$, used in

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laryngitis and catarrh, and as a reagent. **A.**, Sulph. $C_6H_5SO_3$, an antiseptic and germicidal compound. **phocyan'ic**, CNHS, united to sodium or potassium sulphocyanid (CNKS); occurs in saliva and some urine, milk, and blood. **A.**, Sulphoindigo'tic, or dy'ic. See **A.**, Indigosulphuric. **A.**, Sulphoricid' Sulphoricinole'ic, a compound from castor oil and acid; external antiseptic in skin-diseases. **A.**, Sulph. $C_7H_5SO_3$, a delicate urine-albumin test. **A.**, Sulphu'r from sulphur dioxid by oxidation; very corrosive. **phurous**, H_2SO_3 , used as a bleaching agent and in skin-diseases, etc. **A.**, Syl'vic, $C_{10}H_{15}O_3$, from **Tan'ic**, $C_{14}H_{13}O_5$, from nutgalls; astringent and hemostatic. **A.**, Tartar'ic, $C_4H_4O_6$, from grape-plants; refrigerant and antiscorbutic. **A.**, Tauroch H_4NSO_4 , occurs in bile. **A.**, Tell'uric, H_2TeO_4 + 2 dibasic acid of tellurium. **A.**, Thiolin'ic, sulphurated **A.**, Trichlorace'tic, $C_2HCl_3O_3$, used in gonorrhea and albumin test. **A.**, Trop'ic, $C_9H_{19}O_3$, from atropin. $C_5H_7N_4O_3$, found in urine and some organs of the b **Urocan'ic**, or **Urocanin'ic**, $C_8H_8N_2O_3 + 2H_2O$, from d **A.**, Uroprote'ic, $C_{10}H_{11}N_2SO_4 + nH_2O$, from dogs' **Valerian'ic**, **Valer'ic**, $C_8H_{10}O_2$, from roots of *Valer* *nalis*, sedative in nervous affections.

Acidemia, *as-id-e'-me-ah*. A condition of decreased of the blood.

Acidifiable, *as-id-if-i'-a-bl*. That which may be made

Acidification, *as-id-if-ik-a'-shun*. The act of making ac

Acidim'eter. An instrument for determining the purit

Acidim'etry. The determination of the free acid in a

Acidity, *as-id-it-e*. 1. Sourness. 2. The combining a base.

Acidophile, *as-id-o'-fil*. Capable of being stained i acid dyes.

Acidosis, *as-id-o'-sis*. Acid intoxication caused by normal production of acids in the body and th elimination.

Acidostephyte, *as-id-os'-te-o-fu*. A pointed osteoph

Acidulate, *as-id'-u-lat*. To render acid.

Acidulous, *as-id'-u-lus*. Slightly acid.

Acidum, *as-id-um*. An acid.

Acinesia, *as-in-e'-ze-ah*. See *Akinesia*.

Acinetatrophia, *as-in-et-at-ro'-fe-ah*. Atrophy from wa cise.

Acinetic, *as-in-et'-ik*. 1. An agent lessening muscular One affected with akinesia.

Aciniform, *as-in'-if-orm*. Grape-like.

Acinous, **Acinose**, *as'-in-us*, *as'-in-oz*. Containing

Acinus, *as'-in-us*. Smallest division of a gland

- Aclastic**, *ak-las'-tik*. Not refracting.
- Acleitocardia**, *ah-kli-to-kar'-de-ah*. Patency of the oval foramen.
- Acme**, *ak'-me*. The crisis or height of a disease.
- Acne**, *ak'-ne*. Inflammation of the sebaceous glands from retained secretion. **A. al'bida**, milium. **A. artificia'lis**, that caused by external irritation. **A. atroph'ica**. Same as **A. varioliformis**. **A. cilia'ris**, acne of the edges of the eyelids. **A. dissemina'ta**, a nodular formation in the sebaceous follicles. **A. genera'lis**, acne diffused over the whole body. **A. hypertroph'ica**, an extreme development of *Acne rosacea*, *q. v.* **A. indura'ta**, a variety of *A. vulgaris*, marked by chronic, livid indurations. **A. I'odin**, that due to prolonged use of iodids. **A. kerato'sa**, a form in which a horny plug takes the place of the comedo. **A. menta'gra**, a papular eruption in the beard; barber's itch. **A. pancreat'ica**, small cysts in the pancreas due to obstruction of the smaller ducts. **A. papulo'sa**, that variety associated with the formation of papules. **A. picea'lis**, tar-acne, due to contact with tar or its vapors. **A. rhinophy'ma**. Same as **A. hypertrophica**. **A. rosa'cea**, chronic congestion of the skin of the face. **A. scorbu'tica**, that form associated with scurvy. **A. sim'plex**. Same as *A. vulgaris*. **A. tar'si**, acne of the eyelids. **A. variolifor'mis**, a form with the pustules grouped about the forehead and scalp. **A. vulgar'is**, common acne.
- Acnemia**, *ak-ne'-me-ah*. Defective development of calves of the legs.
- Acelious**, *ah-se'-le-us*. See *Acelious*.
- Acognosia**, *ak-og-no'-se-ah*. A knowledge of drugs.
- Acoin**, *a'-ko-in*. Alkylxyphenylguanidin; a white crystalline substance used as a local anesthetic in ophthalmic practice.
- Acokanthe'ra**. A genus of plants yielding arrow-poison.
- Acology**, *ak-ol'-o-je*. The science of remedies.
- Acomia**, *ah-ko'-me-ah*. Baldness.
- Aconin**, *ak'-o-min*. $C_{28}H_{47}NO_{11}$. An alkaloid from aconitin.
- Aconite**, *ak'-o-nit*. Same as *Aconitum*, *q. v.*
- Aconitia**, *ak-o-nish'-e-ah*. See *Aconitin*.
- Aconitin**, *ak-on'-it-in*. $C_{28}H_{47}NO_{12}$. The active principle of aconitum.
- Aconitum**, *ak-on-ni'-tum*. A genus of herbs, and also the poisonous roots and leaves of *A. napellus*, monk's-hood; cardiac sedative, diuretic, and antipyretic.
- Aconuresis**, *ak-on-u-re'-sis*. An involuntary voiding of urine.
- Acorea**, *ah-ko'-re-ah*. A congenital absence of the pupil.
- Acoria**, *ak'-o-re-ah*. Insatiable hunger.
- Acorin**, *ak'-o-rin*. The nitrogenous principle of calamus.
- Acornus**, *ak-ko'-rus*. A monster without a trunk or body.
- Acorus**, *ak'-o-rus*. A genus of plants. **A. calamus**, sweetflag; the rhizome a stomachic tonic.
- Acoulion**, *ak-oo-la'-le-on*. An apparatus used in teaching speech to deaf mutes.

ACROCINESIS

Acou'meter. An instrument for measuring acuteness of hearing.
Acouom'eter. Same as *Acoumeter*.

Acouophonia, ah-koo-o-fd'-ne-ah. Auscultatory percussion.

Acousma, ak-ooz'-mah. The hearing of imaginary sounds.

Acousmatagnosis, ak-ooz-mat-ag-no'-sis. Mind-deafness.

Acousmatamnesia, ak-ooz-mat-am-ne'-ze-ah. Inability to recall the memory of sounds.

Acoustic, ak-ows'-tic. Relating to sound, hearing, or the ear. **A. Nerve,** the auditory nerve. **A. Re'flex,** the mimicry of words.
A. Spot, the macula acustica.

Acousticon, ak-ows'-tik-on. An ear-trumpet.

Acoustics, ak-ows'-tiks or ah-koos'-tiks. The science of sound.

Acoutometer, ak-oo-tom'-et-er. See *Acoumeter*.

Acraconitin, ak-rak-on'-it-in. See *Pseudaconitin*.

Acraldehyd, ak-ral'-de-hid. See *Acrolein*.

Acrania, ah-kra'-ne-ah. Partial or complete absence of the cranium.

Acranial, ah-kra'-ne-al. Without a skull.

Acrasia, ah-kra'-ze-ah. Incontinence; debility.

Acratia, ah-kra'-she-ah. Failure of strength; weakness.

Acraturesis, ah-krat-u-re'-sis. An inability to micturate from atony of the bladder.

Acree-Rosenheim Formal'dehyd Reaction in Test'ing for Pro'teins.

Put a few drops of a solution of formaldehyd (1:5000) in a solution of protein and mix well. After 2-3 minutes allow a little concentrated sulphuric acid to flow into the test-tube slowly so that the two solutions do not mix. A violet color appears at the line of contact.

Acrid, ak'-rid. Burning, pungent.

Acridin, ak'-ri-din. $C_{13}H_9N$. Acrid substance from anthracene.

Acrinia, ah-krin'-e-ah. A suspension of secretion.

Acrinyl Sulphocya'nate, ak'-rin-il. An acrid and vesicating substance found in white mustard.

Acrisia, ah-kris'-e-ah. An irregular course of a disease.

Acritical, ah-krit'-ik-al. Without crisis.

Acritochromacy, ak-krit-o-kro'-ma-se. Color-blindness.

Acroanesthesia, ak-ro-an-es-the'-ze-ah. Anesthesia of the extremities.

Acroarthritis, ak-ro-ar-thri'-tis. Arthritis of the extremities.

Acroasphyxia, ak-ro-as-fiks'-e-ah. Asphyxia of the extremities.

Acrobistolith, ak-ro-bis'-te-o-lith. A preputial calculus.

Acrobistitis, ak-ro-bis-ti'-tis. Preputial inflammation.

Acroblast, ak'-ro-blast. The outer layer of the mesoblast.

Acrobystitis. See *Acrobistitis*.

Acrocephalia, ak-ro-sef-a'-le-ah. Having a conic head.

Acrochordon, ak-ro-kor'-don. A pedunculated wart.

Acrocinesis, ak-ro-sin-e'-sis. Excessive motility; abnormal freedom of movement.

nania, *ak-ro-ma'-ne-ah*. Incurable insanity.
 nasti'tis. Inflammation of the nipple.
 nega'lia. See *Acromegaly*.
 negaly, *ak-ro-meg'-al-e*. An abnormal development, chiefly
 the bones of the face and extremities, associated with disease
 the pituitary body or thyroid gland.
 nial, *ak-ro'-me-al*. Pertaining to the acromion. A. Proc'-
 , the acromion.
 micria, *ak-ro-mik'-re-ah*. Smallness of the extremities.
 nioclavic'ular. Pertaining to the acromion and clavicle.
 niocor'acoid. Pertaining to the acromion and the coracoid
 cess.
 niolu'meral. Relating to the acromion and the humerus.
 Muscle, the deltoid muscle.
 nion. The process at the summit of the scapula.
 niiothorac'ic. Relating to the acromion and thorax.
 nphalus, *ak-rom'-fal-us*. 1. The center of the navel. 2.
 e first stage of umbilical hernia, marked by pouting of the
 el.
 narcotic, *ak-ro-nar-kot'-ik*. Both acrid and narcotic.
 neurosis, *ak-ro-nu-ro'-sis*. Any neurosis of the extremities.
 yx, *ak'-ro-niks*. An ingrowing of the nail.
 paralysis, *ak-ro-par-a'-is-is*. Paralysis of the extremities.
 aresthesia, *ak-ro-par-es-the'-se-ah*. 1. Extreme paresthesia.
 A diseased condition characterized chiefly by paresthesias
 the distal ends of the extremities.
 athol'ogy. Pathology of the extremities.
 athy, *ak-ro-par-the*. Any disease of the extremities.

Actinodermatitis, *ak-tin-o-der-mat-i'-tis*. X
 Actin'ograph, Actin'ogram. See *Skia*graph.
 Actinomyces, *ak-tin-o-mi'-sēs*. A genus of
 ray-fungus.
 Actinomyco'sis. An infectious disease of
 to the ray-fungus.
 Action, *ak'-shun*. The performance of a fu
 pathology, a morbid process. A., Re'flex
 tion of one part of the body, due to an im
 ferent nerve end-organ.
 Activate, *ak'-tiv-āt*. To render active; said,
 transformation of the inert zymogen into
 Activation, *ak-tiv-a'-shun*. The process of a
 Activator, *ak-tiv-a'-tor*. The substance wh
 known as kinase or co-enzyme in the case
 Active, *ak'-tiv*. Energetic; the reverse of pas
 Actol, *ak'-tol*. Silver lactate; used as an an
 Act'ual Cau'tery. A white-hot iron used for
 Acufilopressure, *ak-u-fil'-lo-presh-ūr*. Arteri
 needle and ligature.
 Acuity, *ak-u'-it-e*. Clearness or acuteness, s
 Acumeter, *ak-u'-met-er*. An instrument for
 Acuminate, *ak-u'-min-āt*. Tapering to a sl
 Acupression, Acupressure, *ak'-u-presh-un*,
 compression of blood-vessels by means of
 Ac'upuncture. Bleeding by puncturing the
 Acus, *a'-kus*. A surgical needle.
 Acusticus, *ak-u'-stik-us*. The auditory nerv

- Adactylous**, *ah-dak'-til-us*. Without digits.
- Adamantoblast**, *ad-am-an'-to-blast*. An enamel-cell; a columnar epithelial cell from which the enamel of the teeth is developed.
- Adamkiewicz's Reaction for Pro'teids**. To a mixture of one volume concentrated sulphuric acid and two volumes glacial-acetic acid add the proteid. At the ordinary temperature a reddish-violet color is obtained slowly, but more quickly on heating. The liquid has also a feeble fluorescence, and gives an absorption band between the lines B and F in the solar spectrum.
- Ad'am's Ap'ple**. See *Pomum Adami*.
- Adams's Disease'**. See *Adams-Stokes's Disease*.
- Adams-Stokes, Syn'drome or Disease'**. A symptom-complex consisting of bradycardia in association with epileptiform or apoplectiform seizures. Heart-block is often present.
- Adansonin**, *ad-an'-so-nin*. A febrifugal alkaloid from the baobab tree, *Adansonia digitata*.
- Adapta'tion**. The adjustment of the pupil to light-variations.
- Addephagia**, *ad-e-fa'-je-ah*. See *Bulimia*.
- Ad'diment**. Same as *Complement*, *q. v.*
- Addison's Ane'mia**. Pernicious anemia. **A.'s Disease'**, bronzed-skin disease, caused by changes (especially tuberculous) in the suprarenal capsules and neighboring sympathetic plexuses.
- A.'s Ke'loid**, morphea.
- Adduct**, *ad-ukt'*. To draw toward the center.
- Adduction**, *ad-duk'-shun*. Movement toward the median line.
- Adductor**, *ad-duk'-tor*. Effecting adduction, as a muscle. **A. bre'vis**, **hallu'cis**, **lon'gus**, **mag'nus**, **min'imus**, **obli'quus hallu'cis**, **obli'quus pol'licis**, **transver'sus hallu'cis**, **transver'sus pol'licis**. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.
- Adelomorphous**, *ad-el-o-mor'-fus*. Without definite form.
- Adelphotaxy**, *ad-el'-fo-taks-e*. The arrangement of cells into definite positions.
- Ademonia**, *ad-e-mo'-ne-ah*. Mental distress; anxiety.
- Aden**, *a'-den*. A gland; a bubo.
- Adenalgia**, *ad-en-al'-je-ah*. Glandular pain.
- Adenase**, *ad'-en-as*. An enzyme which converts adenin into hypoxanthin.
- Adenasthenia**, *ad-en-as-the'-ne-ah*. Functional weakness of a gland. **A. gas'trica**, that affecting the gastric glands.
- Adendric**, *ah-den'-dyik*. Without dendrons, as certain cells.
- Adenectomy**, *ad-en-ek'-to-me*. The excision of a gland.
- Adenectopia**, *ad-en-ek'-to'-pe-ah*. The dislocation of a gland.
- Adenemphraxis**, *ad-en-em-fraks'-is*. Glandular obstruction.
- Adenia**, *ad'-e-ne-ah*. Hodgkin's disease, *q. v.*
- Adeniform**, *ad-en'-if-orm*. Of the shape of a gland.
- Adenia**, *ad'-en-in*. $C_8H_8N_8$. A leukomycin from cell-nuclei.
- Adenitis**, *ad-en-i'-tis*. Inflammation of a gland.
- Adeniza'tion**. The assuming of a glandular appearance.

Adenofibroma, *ad-en-o-fi-brō'-mah*. A fibro
Adenog'raphy. A treatise on the glandular
Adenoid, *ad'-en-oid*. 1. Resembling a gland
 same as *A. Vegetation*. **A. Growth**. See
Tis'sue. See *Animal Tissue*. **A. Tu'mor**
Vegeta'tion, hypertrophied adenoid tissue
Adenolipoma, *ad-en-o-lip-o'-mah*. A growth
 ters of both an adenoma and a lipoma.
Adenolipomatosis, *ad-en-o-lip-o-mat-o'-sis*.
 characterized by the development of ad
 in the neck, axillae, and groins.
Adenologadi'tis. See *Ophthalmia neonatorum*
Adenol'ogy. The science of, or a treatise o
 tern.
Adenolympho'ma. A combined adenoma a
Adenoma, *ad-en-o'-mah*. A glandular tum
 destructive form of adenoma. **A. seba'ce**
 the face composed of sebaceous glands.
Adenomalacia, *ad-en-o-mal-a'-se-ah*. The s
Adenomyoma, *ad-en-o-mi-o'-mah*. A myom
Adenomyxoma, *ad-en-o-miks-o'-mah*. A ge
 acters of both an adenoma and a myxoma
Adenomyxosarco'ma. Glandular myxosarc
Adenopathy, *ad-en-op'-ath-e*. Any disease
Adenopharyng'i'tis. Inflammation of the p
Adenophlegmon, *ad-en-o-fleg'-mon*. Phlegm
Adenophthal'mia. Inflammation of the M
Adenosarcoma, *ad-en-o-sar-kō'-mah*. A t

ing by granulation.
 ve, *ad-he'-siv*. Sticky; tenacious; producing adhesion. **A.**
 ter, resin plaster, *q. v.*
 ol. Proprietary surgical dressing.
 um, *ad-i-an'-tum*. A genus of ferns. **A. ni'grum**, maiden-
 fern; used as a demulcent.
 oresis, *ah-di-af-or-e'-sis*. Deficient sweat.
 eustia, *ad-i-ap-nüs'-te-ah*. See *Adiaphoresis*.
 e'sia. A condition or disease not congenital.
 , *ad'-in-in*. See *Adenin*.
 ele, *ad'-ip-o-sel*. A hernia containing fatty tissue.
 ere, *ad'-ip-o-sēr*. Grave-wax; a waxy substance from ani-
 decomposition in moist soils.
 bro'ma. A combined fatty and fibrous tumor.
 enous, *ad-ip-oj'-en-us*. That which produces fat.
 na, *ad-ip-o'-mah*. See *Lipoma*.
 e, *ad'-ip-ös*. Fatty. **A. Ar'teries**, arterial branches supply-
 the renal fat. **A. Tis'sue**, fat-cells united by connective
 e.
 is, *ad-ip-o'-sis*. Corpulence; fatty degeneration. **A. dolo-**
 , a neurosis characterized by pain, nodular formations,
 oughout the body, and persistent bronchitis. **A. hepat'ica**,
 degeneration of the liver.
 itas cor'dis. A fatty condition of the heart. **A. univer-**
 , obesity.
 uria, *ad-ip-o-sü'-re-ah*. The presence of fat in the urine.
 , *ah-dip'-se-ah*. An absence of thirst.

AEROBE

Adnate, *ad'-nāt*. Grown together.

Adnephrin, *ad-nef'-rin*. One of the principles derived from the adrenals; a hemostatic, used in 1:1000 solution.

Adneural, *ad-nū'-ral*. Situated at a nerve.

Adnexa, *ad-neks'-ah*. Appendages. **A. oc'uli**, the appendages of the eye, as the lids and lacrimal apparatus. **A. u'teri**, the ovaries and Fallopian tubes.

Adnexoepxy, *ad-neks'-o-pek-se*. The operation of raising and fixing the uterine adnexa to the abdominal wall.

Adoles'cence. The period between puberty and maturity.

Adon'idin. $C_{24}H_{40}O_9$. A poisonous glucosid from *Adonis*. **Adonis æstiva'lis** or *verna'lis*, *ad-o'-nis*. A plant used as a cardiac tonic.

Adoral, *ad-o'-ral*. Situated at the mouth.

Adoscula'tion. Impregnation by external contact only.

Adre'nal. 1. Near the kidney. 2. The suprarenal capsule.

Adrenalin, *ad-ren'-al-in*. The active principle of the suprarenal gland. **A. Chlo'rid**, a salt of this substance used medicinally.

Adrue, *ad-rū'-e*. The antiemetic root of *Cyperus articulatus*.

Adscititious, *ad-si-tish'-us*. Added from without; additional.

Adsorption, *ad-sorp'-shun*. 1. The power possessed by certain substances of taking up fluids (apart from capillary attraction). 2. The process whereby a substance becomes a part of another and remains in a state midway between mechanical mixture and chemical combination.

Adustion, *ad-us'-chun*. The application of a burning substance.

Advancement, *ad-vans'-ment*. An operation to remedy strabismus, by which the insertion of an ocular muscle is attached at a point farther removed from its origin. **A., Cap'sular**, attachment of a part of Tenon's capsule anterior to its regular position.

Adventitia, *ad-ven-tish'-e-ah*. The external coat of blood-vessels.

Adventitious, *ad-ven-tish'-us*. Accidental, foreign, or acquired.

Adynamia, *ah-din-a'-me-ah*. A deficiency or loss of vital power.

Adynamic, *ah-din-am'-ik*. Asthenic.

Adynatus, *ad-in'-at-us*. Sickly; weakly.

Æ- See *E-*.

Aeby, *Plane of*. In craniometry, one passing through the nasion and basion perpendicular to the median plane.

Aeration, *a-e-ra'-shun*. Admixture or impregnation with air.

Aerendocar'dia. The presence of air or gas within the heart.

Aerhemoctonia, *a-er-hem-ok-to'-ne-ah*. Death by the entrance of air into the veins.

Aerial, *a-e'-re-al*. Pertaining to the air. **A. Conduc'tion**, heating through air-vibrations.

Aeriferous, *a-er-ij'-er-us*. Carrying air.

Aeriform, *a-e'-rif-orm*. Gaseous.

Aerobe, *a'-er-eb*. One of the aerobia.

AERTERIVERTER

- Aero'bia.** Organisms requiring air or oxygen to maintain life.
- Aerobic, Aerobiot'ic, a-er-ōb'-ik.** Unable to live without oxygen.
- Aerobion, a-er-ō'-be-on.** Same as *Aerobe*. A., Fac'ultative, an organism which can exist without oxygen under certain conditions, but which normally uses it.
- Aerobi'oscope.** A device for collecting bacteria from air.
- Aerobiosis, a-er-ō-bi'-o-sis.** Life requiring oxygen.
- Aerocoele, a'-er-ō-sēl.** Emphysema of the neck due to abnormally large laryngeal ventricles.
- Aerocolpos, a-er-ō-kol'-pos.** Distention of the vagina with air or gas.
- Aerocytos'copy.** Bladder-examination with the aerourethroscope.
- Aerodermecta'sia.** Subcutaneous emphysema.
- Aerodynam'ics.** The science of gaseous motions.
- Aerogen, a-er'-o-žen.** Any gas-producing bacterium.
- Aerogon'iscope.** An instrument for collecting organic dust from air.
- Aerohydropathy, a-er-ō-hi-drop'-ath-e.** The treatment of disease by means of air and water.
- Aerology, a-er-ōl'-o-je.** The science of the atmosphere.
- Aerom'eter.** An instrument for measuring the density of gases.
- Aeromicrobe, a-er-ō-mi'-krōb.** See *Aerobion*.
- Aeropathy, a-er-ōp'-ath-e.** Caisson disease, *q. v.*
- Aeroperiton'ia, a-er-ō-per-it-ō'-ne-ah.** Gas in the abdomen.
- Aerophagy, a-er-ōff'-aj-e.** The swallowing of air.
- Aerophobia, a-er-ō-fō'-be-ah.** A morbid dread of a current of air.
- Aerophore, a-er'-ō-for.** A device for inflating the lungs of a still-born child with air.
- Aerophyte, a'-er-ō-fī.** A plant living exclusively in the air.
- Aeroplethysmograph, a-er-ō-pleth-is'-mo-graf.** An instrument to record the respired air.
- A'eroscope.** An instrument for the examination of air dust.
- Aerostatics, a-er-ō-stat'-iks.** The science of gases at rest.
- Aerotherapeu'tics, Aerother'apy.** The mode of treating disease by varying the pressure or composition of the air breathed.
- Aerothorax, a-er-ō-thor'-aks.** Pneumothorax.
- Aerotonometer, a-er-ō-to-nom'-e-ter.** An instrument for measuring the tension of the gases of the blood.
- Aerotym'panal.** Pertaining to the air and the tympanum.
- Aerourethroscopy.** The instrument used in aerourethroscopy.
- Aerourethroscopy, a-er-ō-u-re-thros'-ko-pe.** Urethral examination by electric light after dilatation with air.
- Aerazol, a'-er-ō-sol.** Proprietary remedy said to contain ozone.
- Aerteriversion, a-er-ter-iv-er'-shun.** The method of arresting hemorrhage by everting the cut end of an artery.
- arteriv'eter.** The instrument used in aerteriversion.

AGAVE

Æculus, es'-ku-lus. A genus of trees and shrubs; buckeye. **Æ. hippocast'anum,** horse-chestnut. The fruit and bark are antiperiodic. **Æ. pa'via,** red buckeye.

Æstivoautumnal. See *Estivoautumnal*.

Æthiopification, e-the-o-pif-ik-a'-shun. A discoloration of the skin from the long-continued use of drugs, as silver or mercury.

Afebrile, ah-feb'-ril. Without fever.

Afetal, ah-fe'-tal. Without a fetus.

Affection, af-ek'-shun. A synonym of disease.

Affenspalte, af'-fen-spal-tu(h). (German for *Ape's split*) parietooccipital fissure; ape-fissure.

Af'ferent. Bearing or carrying toward the center, or inward.

Affinity, af-in'-i-te. 1. Relationship. 2. A synonym of attraction. **A., Chem'ic,** the force that unites different kinds of matter to form new compounds. **A., Elec'tive,** the preference of one substance for another over a second or third.

Afflu'us. 1. A variety of acute erysipelas. 2. A current.

Affluence, af'-lu-ens. See *Afflux*.

Afflux, af'-fluks, Affluxion, af-fluk'-shun, Affluxus, af-flu'-shun. The flow of blood or liquid to a part.

Affusion, af-fu'-shun. A pouring upon, as water on the head.

Af'rican Leth'argy. "Sleeping sickness" among the Africans.

Afrodyne, af'-ro-din. A proprietary aphrodisiac remedy.

Aftannin, af'-tan-in. An infusion of herbs with formalin and glycerin used in veterinary practice.

After-birth. The placenta and membranes; the secundæ.

After-brain, af'-ter-brân. See *Metencephalon*.

After-cataract, af'-ter-kat-ar-akt. A recurring cataract.

After-images, af'-ter-im-a-jes. Continued retinal sensation after withdrawal of the object.

After-pains, af'-ter-pâns. Postpartum pains.

After-perception. The perception of an after-sensation.

After-sensation. A sensation lasting longer than the stimulus.

Agalactia, ah-gal-ak'-te-ah. An imperfect secretion of milk.

Agamogen'esis. Reproduction without fecundation.

A'gar-a'gar. A gelatinous substance from algae. It is used as a nutrient solution by bacteriologists, and in the treatment of constipation.

Agaric, ag-ar'-ik. A term broadly applied to fungi of the Agaricaceæ.

Agaricin, ag-ar'-is-in. An impure alcoholic extract of agaric with diuretic.

Agaricus, ag-ar'-ik-us. A genus of fungi.

Agar'ythin. An alkaloid from *Agaricus ruber*.

Agastrone'ria. An insufficient gastric nervous tone.

Agastroneuria, ah-gas-tro-nu'-re-ah. See *Agastheneuria*.

Agathin, ag'-ath-in. C₁₂H₁₀O. An algesic compound.

Agave, a-ga'-ve. A genus of American plants; agave, agave, agave. **Agave, a-ga'-ve.** A genus of American plants; agave, agave, agave.

AGONY

Agnesia, ah-jen-e'-se-ah. 1. Abnormal or imperfect development.
2. Impotence, sterility.

Agnesis, ah-jen'-es-is. The same as *Agnesia*, *q. v.*

Agnesomia, ah-jen-o-so'-me-ah. Poor development of the genitals.

Agent, a'-jent. A substance that produces changes in the body.

Ageusia, ah-gu'-se-ah. See *Ageusia*.

Ageusia, a-gus'-te-ah. A defect or loss of taste.

Agger nasi, ag'-er na'-si. An oblique ridge on the inner surface of the nasal process of the maxilla. Also called *crista ethmoidalis*.

Agglomerate, ag-lom'-er-ât. Massed together; aggregated.

Agglutinant, ag-glu'-tin-ant. See *Agglutinine*.

Agglutination, ag-glu'-tin-ation. 1. A joining together. 2. A coagulation-phenomenon accompanying bacteriolysis. **A.-test.** See *Widal Test*.

Agglutinine, ag-glu'-tin-ine. 1. Adhesive. 2. A substance with adhesive properties.

Agglutinin, ag-glu'-tin-in. A substance in the blood-serum of immunized individuals which has the property of agglutinating bacteria.

Agglutinoid, ag-glu'-tin-oid. An agglutinin with the zymotonic group deficient or absent.

Agglutinophore, ag-glu'-tin-o-fôr. Same as *Zymophore*, *q. v.*

Aggregate, ag'-re-gât. To group or arrange in clusters. **A.** Glands, Peyer's patches.

Aggressin, ag-res'-in. A substance produced in the body by bacteria, having the property of weakening the normal protective substances of the body. By some it is held that this substance increases the virulence of the bacteria.

Agitation, aj-it-a'-shun. Violent excitement; a shaking.

Aglobulia, ag-lo-bu'-lia. A decrease in the number of the red blood-corpuscles.

Aglossia, ah-glos'-e-ah. Congenital absence of the tongue.

Agglutination, ag-lu'-tish-un. An inability to swallow.

Agminated, ag'-min-a-led. Arranged in clusters; grouped. **A.** Glands, Peyer's patches.

Aggnail, ag'-nail. Hangnail, *q. v.*

Agnathia, ag-na'-the-ah. Congenital absence of the jaws.

Agnea, ag-ne'-ah. A loss of perceptive power, from disease.

Agnethia, ag-ni'-the-ah. The same as *Agnathia*, *q. v.*

Agnesia, ag-ne'-ze-ah. See *Agnesia*.

Agnesis, ag-ne'-sis. See *Agnesia*.

Agnin, ag'-nin. A proprietary substance prepared from wool.

Agnolin, ag'-no-lin. The proprietary name for a wool-fat.

Agomphiasis, ah-gom-fi'-as-is. Looseness of the teeth.

Agomphosis, ah-gom-fô'-sis. The same as *Agomphiasis*, *q. v.*

Agonal, ag'-o-nal. Pertaining to agony, or the period just preceding death.

Agonia, ag-o'-ne-ah. 1. Extreme distress. 2. Sterility.

Agony, ag'-o-ne. 1. The death-struggle. 2. Intense suffering.

AIR

Agoraphobia, *ag-or-af-d'-be-ah*. 1. A dread of open spaces or places. 2. A dread of crowds.

Agostini's Reaction for Glucose. To five drops of the urine add five drops of 0.5 per cent. solution of gold chlorid and three drops of 20 per cent. potassa solution, and heat gently. In the presence of glucose a red color will be produced.

Agremia, *ag-re'-me-ah*. See *Agremia*.

Agrammatism. An inability to form grammatic sentences.

Agraphia, *ah-gra'-fe-ah*. An inability to express ideas in writing. **A.**, **Ab'solute**, incapacity to form a letter. **A.**, **Mo'tor**, inability to recall the movements of the hand necessary in writing. **A.**, **Verb'al**, a form in which a number of meaningless words can be written.

Agraphic, *ah-graf'-ik*. Relating to agraphia.

Agremia, *ag-re'-me-ah*. The gouty diathesis.

Agria, *ag'-re-ah*. A certain pustular eruption.

Agridin'ium. A dyestuff used with arsenophenylglycin for its trypanocidal properties.

Agrimony, *ag'-rim-o-ne*. The herb, *Agrimonia eupatoria*; the root is a mild astringent.

Agrippa, *ah-grip'-ah*. An infant born feet foremost.

Agrippi'nus par'tus. A foot-presentation.

Agromania, *ag-ro-ma'-ne-ah*. A morbid desire for solitude.

Agrypnia, *ah-grip'-ne-ah*. Loss of sleep; insomnia.

Agrypnotic, *ah-grip-not'-ik*. A drug preventing sleep.

Ague, *a'-gu*. Malarial or intermittent fever. **A.**, **Brass-founders'**, a disease of brass-founders, similar to intermittent fever. **A.**

Brow, intermittent neuralgia of the brow. **A.-cake**, malarial enlargement of the spleen. **A.**, **Ca'tenating**, ague associated with other diseases. **A.-drop**, a solution of arseniate of potash. **A.**, **Dumb**, **A.**, **La'tent**, **A.**, **Masked**, ague with no well-marked chill and only partial periodicity.

Agurin, *ag'-u-rin*. Acetate of sodium and theobromin, used as a diuretic.

Ahlfeld's Sign. Irregular tetanic contractions affecting localized areas of the uterus, observed after the third month of pregnancy.

Ahypnia, *ah-hip'-ne-ah*. Insomnia.

Aichmopho'bia. A morbid fear of sharply-pointed instruments.

Ailurophobia, *i-lu-ro-fa'-be-ah*. A morbid fear of cats.

Ainhum, *in'-hum*. A disease peculiar to negroes, characterized chiefly by sloughing of the little toes.

Aiodin, *ah-i'-o-din*. An extract of the thyroid gland.

Air, *ar*. The atmosphere. **A.-cell**, an air-vesicle, *q. v.* **A.**, **Complement'al**, that inhaled after ordinary inspiration. **A.-douche**, a current of air blown into a space or cavity. **A.-hunger**, *dyspnea* on both inspiration and expiration. **A.-**

ALBUGINEA

- A., Reserve'**, the air remaining in the chest after a normal expiration. **A., Resid'ual**, that left in the lungs after complete expiration. **A.-sac**. See *A.-vesicle*. **A.-space**, a space in tissue filled with air or other gases. **A., Supplement'al**. See *A., Reserve*. **A., T'idal**, that taken in and given out at each respiration. **A.-ves'icle**, a pulmonary alveolus.
- Airol, ar'-ol**. Bismuth oxyiodogallate; antiseptic.
- Akatama, ah-kat-ah'-mah**. A form of peripheral neuritis endemic in Central Africa.
- Aknesia, ah-kin-e'-ze-ah**. See *Akinesis*.
- Akinesis, ah-kin-e'-sis**. Loss or imperfection of motion. **A. al'gida**, paralysis from muscular pain.
- Ala, a'-lah**. A wing. **A. al'ba latera'lis**, a white eminence on the floor of the fourth ventricle. **A. al'ba media'lis**, a white area over the hypoglossal nucleus. **A. au'ris**, the pinna of the ear. **A. cine'rea**, a gray triangular space on the floor of the fourth ventricle. **A. ethmoida'lis**, the alar process of the ethmoid. **A. lob'uli antra'lis**, the lateral part of the median cerebellar lobe. **A. mag'na**, the great wing of the sphenoid. **A. na'si**, the cartilaginous wing of the nose. **A. par'va**, the small wing of the sphenoid. **A. pon'tis**, the posterior part of the roof of the fourth ventricle. **A. u'vulae**, that part of the inferior surface of the cerebellum between the uvula and the amygdalæ. **A. vespertilio'nis**, a part of the broad ligament of the uterus.
- Alalia, ah-la'-le-ah**. Paralytic impairment of speech.
- Alanin, al'-an-in**. Alpha-amino-propionic acid, $C_3H_7NO_2$, a decomposition product of proteid matter.
- Al'ant-camp'h'or**. $C_{15}H_{26}O$. A camphor from elecampane.
- Alantol, al-an'-tol**. $C_{15}H_{26}O_2$. An oily liquid from elecampane.
- Alar, a'-lar**. Winglike; axillary. **A. Lig'aments**, the crescentic ligaments of the knee-joint.
- Albaras, al-bar'-as**. A skin-disease characterized by the formation of white, shining, anesthetic patches.
- Albedo, al-be'-do**. Whiteness. **A. ret'inæ**, edema of the retina.
- Albert's Disease'**. Achillodynia; inflammation of the retrocalcaneal bursa, generally secondary to osteitis of the os calcis.
- Albicans, al'-bik-ans**. White. Either one of the corpora albicantia.
- Albiduria, al-bid-u'-re-ah**. The same as *Albinurea*, q. v.
- Albini's Nod'ules**. Small nodules found on the free edge of the auriculoventricular valves in some infants.
- Al'binism**. An abnormal deficiency of pigment in the tissues.
- Albino, al-bi'-no**. A subject of albinism.
- Albinaurea, al-bin-u'-re-ah**. White urine.
- Albocinereous, al-bo-sin-e'-re-us**. Having both white and gray matter.
- Albolia, al'-bo-lin**. An oily emollient substance used in rhinology.
- Albuginea, al-bu-jin'-e-ah**. White or whitish. **A. oc'uli**, the

ALBUMINURIA

sclerotic coat of the eye. *A. ovarii* and *testis*, the tunica albuginea of the ovary and testicle.

Albugineous, *al-bu-jin'-e-us*. Whitish.

Albugini'tis. Inflammation of a tunica albuginea.

Albugo, *al-bu'-go*. White opacity of the cornea; leukoma, *q. v.*

Albukalin, *al-bu'-kal-in*, $C_8H_{16}N_2O_6$. A substance in leukemic blood.

Albumen, *al-bu'-men*. 1. The white of egg. 2. Food material in a seed between the embryo and seed-coats. 3. Albumin, *q. v.*

Albumimeter, *al-bu-min'-et-er*. An instrument intended for the quantitative estimation of albumin in the urine.

Albumin, *al-bu'-min*. A proteid, animal or vegetable, which is soluble in water and coagulable by heat. *A.*, *Ac'id*, that changed by the action of acid. *A.*, *Blood*. See *A.*, *Serum*. *A.*, *Cir'culating*, that found in the fluids of the body. *A.*, *Derived*, that modified by the action of chemicals. *A.*, *Egg*, albumin of which white of egg is the type. *A.*, *Float'ing*. Same as *A.*, *Circulating*. *A.*, *Na'tive*, that occurring normally in the tissues. *A.*, *Organ'ic*, that forming an integral part of the tissues. *A.*, *Se'rum*, albumin of the body, particularly of the blood. *A.*, *Veg'etable*, that found in plants. For tests see *Acree-Rosenheim*, *Axenfeld*, *Boedecker*, *Cohen*, *Fuerbringer*, *Heller*, *Heynsius*, *Hindenlang*, *Johnson*, *MacWilliam*, *Méhu*, *Millon*, *Oliver*, *Oxyphenyl sulphonic Acid*, *Parnum*, *Pavy*, *Raabe*, *Rees*, *Reoch*, *Roberts*, *Spiegler*, *Tanret*, *Zouchlos*.

Albuminate, *al-bu'-min-at*. A basic compound of albumin.

Albuminatu'ria. An excess of albuminates in the urine.

Albuminiferous, *al-bu-min-if'-er-us*. Albuminiparous.

Albuminimeter, *al-bu-min-im'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring the quantity of albumin in a fluid.

Albuminiparous, *al-bu-min-ip'-ar-us*. Secreting albumin.

Albuminoid, *al-bu'-min-oid*. 1. Resembling albumin. 2. A substance resembling true proteids in origin and composition; an amorphous, noncrystalline colloid. *A.* *Degenera'tion*, *A.* *Disease*. See *Degeneration*, *Amyloid*.

Albu'minose. Same as *Albumose*, *q. v.*

Albumino'sis. An increased quantity of albumin in the blood.

Albuminous, *al-bu'-min-us*. Resembling or containing albumin.

Albuminuretic, *al-bu-min-u-ret'-ik*. Causing albuminuria.

Albuminuria, *al-bu-min-u'-re-ah*. The presence of albumin in the urine. *A.* of *Adoles'cence*. See *A.*, *Cyclic*. *A.*, *Car'diac*, that due to chronic valvular disease. *A.*, *Cyclic*, albuminuria occurring at stated times in the day, due to abnormalities in metabolism. *A.*, *False*, a mixture of the albumin with the urine during its transit through the urinary passages. *A.*, *Feb'rile*, that occurring in fevers. *A.*, *Func'tional*. Same as *A.*, *Cyclic*. *A.*, *Mix'ed*, true albuminuria combined with false.

A., *Orthostat'ic*, one occurring only when the body is erect.

A., *Paroxysmal*, one occurring only when the body is in a paroxysm.

ALDOR'S METHOD

- to the ingestion of more albumin than the individual can oxidize perfectly, or one existing in the absence of a pathologic causal factor. **A., True**, due to the excretion of a part of the albuminous constituents of the blood with the urine.
- Albumon**, *al-bu'-mon*. A protein found in the blood; it cannot be coagulated by heat.
- Albumoscope**, *al-bu'-mo-sköp*. Same as *Horismascope*, *q. v.*
- Al'bumose**. An intermediate product of the splitting of proteins by enzymes.
- Albumosuria**, *al-bu-mös-u'-re-ah*. Albumose in the urine.
- A., Myelopath'ic**, one due to sarcomatous disease of bone.
- Alcannin**, *al'-kan-in*. A coloring matter obtained from *Alkanna tinctoria*. Same as *Alkannin*.
- Alcapton**, *al-kap'-ton*. $C_6H_4(OH)_2$. A decomposition product of proteins, found as a crystalline body in the urine and in the cerebrospinal fluid. The basis of alcapton is homogentistic acid. It is the same as *Catechol*.
- Alcaptonu'ria**. The presence of alcapton in the urine.
- Alchemy**, *al'-kem-e*. The supposed art of changing base metals into gold and of discovering the elixir of life.
- Alcock's Canal'**. A canal formed by the separation of the layers of the obturator fascia for the transmission of the pudic nerve and vessels.
- Alcohol**, *al'-ko-hol*. 1. Any one of a class of compounds consisting of a molecule of hydrocarbon combined with one or more hydroxyls. 2. Ethyl-alcohol, ordinary alcohol, spirit of wine, C_2H_5O ; b. p. $78.3^\circ C$. **A., Ab'solute**, spirit containing no water.
- A., Dena'tured**, alcohol in which some substance has been introduced, rendering it unfit for drinking but still useful for other purposes. **A., Deo'dorized**, 92.5 per cent. pure and free from fusel oil and organic impurities.
- Alcoholase**, *al'-ko-hol-äs*. A ferment which converts lactic acid into alcohol.
- Alcoholate**, *al'-ko-hol-ät*. A compound of alcohol and a salt.
- Alcoholic**, *al'-ko-hol'-ik*. Pertaining to or containing alcohol.
- Al'coholism**. The symptoms of the excessive use of alcohol.
- Alcoholize**, *al'-ko-hol'-ize*. 1. To blend with or to convert into alcohol. 2. To reduce to a subtile powder.
- Alcoholometer**, *al-ko-hol-om'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring the quantity of alcohol in a fluid.
- Alcoholophilia**, *al-ko-hol-o-fil'-e-ah*. A morbid craving for alcoholic drinks.
- Aldehyd**, *al'-de-hid*. Acetic aldehyd, C_2H_4O . Alcohol deprived of two atoms of hydrogen; it is a colorless, limpid liquid.
- Alder**, *and'-der*. See *Alnus*.
- v. Aldor's Method of Testing for Pro'teose in U'rine**. Use 10 c.c. of urine; acidify with hydrochloric acid, and add phosphotungstic acid until no more precipitate occurs. Centrifugate the solution; wash the precipitate with

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latter is free from color. Dissolve the precipitate in water to which is added a little potassium hydroxid. If the solution turns blue, heat gently until colorless. When cool apply the biuret test; if positive proteoses are present.

Aldose, *al'-dās*. Any carbohydrate which, chemically considered, is a derivative of aldehyd and a complex alcohol.

Alecithal, *ah-les'-ith-al*. Applied to ova having little or no food-yolk.

Alembic, *al-em'-bik*. A vessel used for distillation.

Alembroth, *al-em'-broth*. Muriate of mercury and ammonia.

Alep'po Boil, *But'ton*, or *E'vil*. A furunculous disease of the face common on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea.

Aletrin, *al'-et-rin*. An extract from *Aletris*.

Al'tetris farino'sa. Ague-grass, colic-root; an herb used as a diuretic and alterative.

Aleuke'mia. A deficiency of the white corpuscles in the blood.

Aleukocytosis, *ah-lu-ko-si-to'-sis*. A diminished or insufficient formation of leukocytes.

Aleuronat, *al-u'-ro-nat*. A powder containing 90 per cent. vegetable albumin and 7 per cent. carbohydrates; used as a food for diabetics.

Aleuron, *al'-u-rōn*. Small grains of proteid matter in seeds.

Alexander's Opera'tion. A shortening of the uterine round ligaments through an inguinal incision, to cure retrodisplacement.

Alexia, *al-eks'-e-ah*. Word-blindness; an inability to read.

Alexin, *al-eks'-in*. 1. Any defensive proteid. 2. The complement in the theory of immunity.

Alexipharmic, *al-eks-e-far'-mik*. A medicine neutralizing a poison.

Alexipyretic, *al-eks-e-pi-ret'-ik*. A febrifuge.

Aleze, *ah-lāz'*. A cloth folded several times to protect the bed from becoming soiled from excreta or discharges.

Algæ, *al'-je*. A group of mostly aquatic cryptogams.

Algeficient, *al-je-fa'-shent*. Refrigerant.

Algesia, *al-je'-ze-ah*. Extreme sensitiveness to pain; hyperesthesia.

Algesichronometer, *al-je-ze-kro-nom'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring the time required to perceive a painful sensation.

Algesimeter, *al-jes-im'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring cutaneous sensitiveness.

Algesithesis, *al-jes-the'-sis*. A painful sensation.

Algid, *al'-jid*. Cold, chilly. A. Cholera, Asiatic cholera. A. State, the cold stage of a disease.

Alginuresis, *al-jin-u-re'-sis*. Painful micturition.

Algogenic. 1. Causing pain. 2. Lowering temperature.

Algolagnia, *al-go-lag'-ne-ah*. A form of sexual perversion in which the individual desires the infliction of pain at the hands of another of opposite sex.

Algometer. An instrument for measuring sensitiveness.

Algophobia, *al-go-fó-be-ah*. A morbid fear of pain.

Algor, *al'-gor*. An unusual feeling of coldness; a rigor or chill.

Algoscöpy, *al-gos'-kop-e*. Same as *Cryoscöpy*, *q. v.*

Al'ibert's Disease'. Mycosis fungoides. **A.'s Ke'loid**, true keloid.

Alible, *al'-i-bl*. Nutritive.

Alices, *al'-is-és*. Commencing spots of small-pox eruption.

Aliénation, *al-yen-a'-shun*. Mental derangement; insanity.

Aliénism, *ál-yen-ism*. The science of mental disorders.

Aliénist, *ál-yen-ist*. One who treats mental diseases.

Aliferous, *al-if'-er-ous*. Having wings.

Aliform, *al'-if-orm*. Having the shape of a wing.

Aliment, *al'-im-ent*. Nourishment; food.

Alimentary, *al-im-ent'-ia-re*. Having the quality of nourishing.

A. Bo'lus, the mass of food after mastication. **A. Canal'**, the digestive tube and accessory glands. **A. Duct**, the thoracic duct.

Alimentation, *al-im-ent'-ia-shun*. The process of nourishment.

A. Rec'tal, nourishing by injection of food into the rectum.

Alinasal, *al-in-a'-sal*. Relating to the nasal wings.

Aliphatic, *al-e-fat'-ik*. Pertaining to a fat.

Alisphenoid, *al-is-fé-noid*. The bone that in adult life forms the main portion of the greater wing of the sphenoid.

Alizarin, *al-is'-ar-in*. $C_{15}H_8O_4$. A red coal-tar color.

Alkalescent, *al-kal-es'-ent*. Tending to become alkaline.

Alkali, *al'-kal-i*. An electropositive substance combining with an acid to form a neutral salt. **A. Al'búmin**, a derived albumin with an alkaline reaction. **A. Albu'minate**, a soluble powder used as a culture-medium. **A., Caus'tic**, the solid hydroxid of potassium or sodium. **A., Fix'ed**, potassium or sodium hydrate. **A. Met'al**, one the oxid of which combines with water to form an alkali.

Alkalim'eter. An instrument to measure the strength of alkalis.

Alkalimetry, *al-ka-lim'-et-re*. The use of the alkalimeter.

Alkaline, *al'-ka-lín*. Having the properties of an alkali. **A.**

Earth, a salt with alkaline properties, as lime. **A. Reac'tion**, the turning of red litmus-paper blue.

Alkalinity, *al-ka-lim'-i-té*. The quality of being alkaline.

Alkalinuria, *al-kal-in-u'-re-ah*. Alkalinity of the urine.

Alkalithia, *al-ka-líth'-e-ah*. A proprietary effervescent preparation.

Alkaliza'tion. Act of rendering alkaline.

Alkaloid, *al'-ka-loid*. 1. Resembling alkali. 2. An organic base of vegetable origin causing toxicologic effects. **A., An'imál**, a leukomain, *q. v.* **A., Cadav'eric**, **A., Putrefac'tive**, a ptomain, *q. v.*

Alkalom'etry. The method of administering alkaloids in definite doses. See *Dosimetry*.

Uvanet, *al'-kan-et*. The herb *Alkanna tinctoria*; the root yields a red dye.

Alkylogen, *al-kil'-o-jen*. See Alkylhaloid.
Al'kyl. Any univalent alcohol radical.
Allan Burns's Lig'ament. See *Hey's Ligament*.
Allantiasis, *al-an-ti'-as-is*. Sausage-poisoning.
Allantoic, *al-an-to'-ik*. Relating to the allantion, the fetal circulation through the cord vessels. A Ves'icle, the hollow allantois of
Allantoin, *al-an'-to-in*. $C_4H_6N_4O_2$. One of the oxidation of uric acid; it is also a constant fluid.
Allantois, *al-an'-to-is*. A fetal appendage or
Allantotoxicon, *al-an-to-toks'-ik-on*. The same
Al'len's Reaction for Phe'nol. Add to one centiliter of liquid to be tested a few drops of hydrochloric acid and one drop of nitric acid. A cherry-red color is produced.
Al'lergen. A substance producing allergy.
Al'lergy. The altered ability of reaction shown by an organism that has been inoculated with some specific antigen, requiring immunity associated with anaphylaxis.
Allesthesia, *al-es-the'-ze-ah*. The same as Allodynia.
Alliaceous, *al-e-a'-shus*. Resembling garlic.
Allingham's Pain'ful Ul'cer. Fissure of the anus.
Allis's Sign. Relaxation of the fascia lata between the iliac and the trochanter major is indicative of fracture of the femur.
Allium, *al'-e-um*. A genus of plants. A. cepa, the common onion.
A. sativum, garlic; a diuretic and stimulant.
Alloches'thesia. The erroneous localization of sensation.

Allotriogeus'tia. Any perversion of the sense of taste.

Allotriophagy, al-ot-re-oh'-aj-e. A depraved or unnatural appetite.

Allotriuria, al-ot-re-u'-re-ah. Foreign matters in the urine.

Allotropism, Allotropy, al-ot'-ro-pizm, al-ot'-ro-pe. A variation of physical properties without a change in chemie composition.

Allox'an. $C_4H_2N_2O_4$. An oxidation-product of uric acid.

Alloxan'tin. $C_8H_4N_4O_7$. A crystalline body formed from alloxan.

Allox'in. Any of the series of xanthin bases which, on oxidation, produce uric acid.

Allox'ur Bod'y. An intermediate product in the oxidation of nucleo-proteins into uric acid.

Alloxuria, al-oks-u'-re-ah. The presence of alloxur bodies in the urine in abnormally large quantities.

Alloy, al'-oi. A combination of two or more metals.

Allspice, awl'-spis. See *Pimenta*.

Allyl, al'-il. A univalent alcohol radicle, C_3H_5 . **A.** Al'cohol, or propenyl alcohol, C_3H_6O ; b. p. $96.6^\circ C$; inflammable liquid.

Allylamin, al-il-aw'-in. $NH_2(C_3H_5)$. A liquid substance obtained from oil of mustard.

Almén's Rea'gent for Blood. A liquid containing blood or blood-coloring matters, if well shaken with a mixture of equal parts of tincture of guaiacum and oil of turpentine, becomes blue. **A's Test for Glu'cose.** Heat the liquid with a solution of bismuth subnitrate dissolved in caustic soda and Rochelle salts; if it contains glucose, the liquid becomes cloudy, dark brown, or nearly black in color, and finally a black deposit appears.

Almond, al'-mond. The kernel of the fruit of *Prunus amygdalus*, **A.**, Bit'ter, the seed of *Prunus amygdalus* var. *amara*.

Alnuin, al-nu'-in. An extract from the tincture of *Alnus*.

Alnus, al'-nus. A genus of trees and shrubs, alder; the bark of *A. glutinosa* and *A. serrulata* is astringent and tonic.

Alochia, ah-lo'-ke-ah. An absence of the lochia.

Aloe, al'-o-si, al'-o. A genus of plants of the lily family.

Aloes, al'-os. The dried juice of the leaves of several species of *Aloe*; cathartic. **A.**, Barba'does, that from *Aloe vera*.

Aloetic, al-o-et'-ik. A medicine containing aloes.

Alogia, ah-lo'-je-ah. An inability to speak, due to lesion of nerve-substance.

Alotro'phia. Unequal nutrition of portions of the body.

Aloin, al'-o-in. $C_{17}H_{14}O_7$. The active principle of aloes.

Alopecia, al-o-pe'-se-ah. Loss of the hair. **A.** adna'ta. See *A.*, Congenital. **A.** area'ta, *A. circumscrip'ta*, baldness appearing in patches. **A.**, Congen'ital, due to the absence of hair-bulbs. **A. furfura'cea**, a form associated with hyperemia, itching, and exfoliation of scales from the scalp. **A. loca'lis**, **A. neurit'ica**, occurs in patches at the site of an injury or in the course of a nerve. **A. pityro'ides universa'lis**, the rapid loss of hair in

ALVEOLARIUM

a debilitated state. **A. sim'plex**, premature baldness. **A. universa'lis**, general denudation of the hairs of the body.
Aloxanthin, *al-oks-an'-thin*. A yellow substance, $C_{11}H_{14}O_2$, from *Aloe vera*.

Alpha-leu'kocyte. One disintegrating during blood-coagulation.
Alpha-naphthol, *al-fah-naf'-thol*. A variety of naphthol.

Alphasol, *al'-fas-ol*. A proprietary liquid antiseptic used as a gargle.

Alphol, *al'-fol*. $C_{12}H_{12}O_3$. An antiseptic and anodyne compound.

Alphozone, *al'-fo-zon*. A white crystalline powder derived from hydrogen dioxid by action of succinic acid. It is used as a germicide in dilute aqueous solutions.

Al'sol. A preparation of aluminum acetate and tartaric acid, substitute for corrosive sublimate.

Alstonin, *al'-sto-nin*. See *Chlorogenin*.

Alterative, *awl'-ter-a-tiv*. A medicine that alters the processes of nutrition and excretion, restoring the normal body-functions.

Alterna'tion of Genera'tion. A form of reproduction in which members can produce new beings nonsexually, while in the final stage reproduction is always sexual.

Althæ'a officina'lis. Marshmallow; root is demulcent.

Altmann's Gran'ules. Round bodies staining readily with carbol-fuchsin, and regarded as cell-derivatives which have grown through the assimilation of fat. They are probably allied to Russell's bodies. According to Ross, the substance which forms chromosomes.

Alum, **Alumen**, *al'-um*, *al'-u-men*. Sulphate of potassium and aluminium. **A. Whey**, whey from milk boiled with alum.

Alumina, *al-u'-min-ah*. Al_2O_3 . Sesquioxid of aluminium.

Aluminated, *al-u'-min-a-ted*. Containing alum.

Alumin'ium. A whitish metal with a low specific gravity.

Aluminol, *al-u'-min-ol*. See *Alumol*.

Aluminosis, *al-u-min-o'-sis*. The phthisis of aluminium-workers.

Aluminium, *al-u'-min-um*. See *Aluminium*.

Alumol, *al-um'-nol*. Aluminium naphthol sulphonate; antiseptic.

Alvearium, *al-ve-a'-re-um*. The external opening of the ear.

Alvegniat's Pump. A mercurial air-pump used in estimating the gaseous constituents of the blood.

Alveloz, *al'-ve-lés*. Dried juice of *Euphorbia heterodoxa*; fibrous solvent and mild caustic.

Alveolar, *al-ve'-o-lar*. Pertaining to the alveoli. **A. Ar'tery**, the posterior dental artery. **A. Bor'der**, the portion of the jaws bearing the teeth. **A. Pas'sage**, one of the bronchioles of the lung. **A. Struc'ture**, having small, superficial cavities as in the mucous membrane of the stomach.

Alveolarium, *al-ve-o-lar-ium*. The same as *Alvearium*.

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- Alveolin**, *al-ve'-o-lin*. A substance obtained from the alveolar network of the deutomerites of gregarines.
- Alveolitis**, *al'-ve-o-li'-tis*. Inflammation of an alveolus.
- Alve'olodental**. Relating to teeth and alveoli.
- Alveolus**, *al-ve'-o-lus*. 1. The bony socket of a tooth. 2. A cell. 3. An air-vesicle. 4. A honey-comb depression in the gastric mucosa. 5. A follicle of a racemose gland.
- Alveus**, *al'-ve-us*. A trough, tube, or canal.
- Alvine**, *al'-vin-or al'-vin*. Pertaining to the belly or intestines.
- A. Concre'tion**, intestinal calculus. **A. Discharg'es**, the feces.
- A. Flux**, diarrhea.
- Alvus**, *al'-vus*. The belly, or its contents.
- Alymph'ia**, *ah-lim'-fe-ah*. An insufficient amount of lymph.
- Alypin**, *al-ip'-in*. A local anesthetic used in ophthalmic surgery; it is a glycerin derivative.
- Amacrine**, *am'-ak-rin*. A term applied to a nerve-cell entirely devoid of axis-cylinder processes.
- Amadou**, *am'-a-doo*. A German dressing for wounds; a fungus; touchwood or punk.
- Amalgam**, *am-al'-gam*. An alloy containing mercury.
- Amandin**, *am-an'-din*. A vegetable globulin found in almonds.
- Amanitin**, *am-an'-ti-in*. $C_8H_{15}NO_2$. An alkaloid from fly-agario, *Amanita muscaria*.
- Amara**, *am'-ar-ah*. Bitters.
- Amaril**, *am'-ar-il*. The poison induced by *Bacillus icteroides*; causing yellow fever.
- Amarin**, *am'-ar-in*. $C_{21}H_{19}N_2$. An alkaloid of bitter almonds.
- Amasesis**, *am-as'-s-is*. Inability to masticate.
- Amastia**, *ah-mas'-te-ah*. Congenital absence of the breasts.
- Amaurosis**, *am-aw-ro'-sis*. Partial or total blindness. **A.** **Albuminu'ric**, that due to renal disease. **A.** **Cerebral**, that due to brain-lesion. **A.** **Congen'ital**, that existing from birth. **A.** **Diab'e'tic**, that associated with diabetes. **A.** **Hyster'ic**, that accompanying hysteria. **A.** **Re'flex**, that due to reflex action of distant irritation. **A.** **Sabur'ral**, temporary, in acute gastritis. **A.** **Ure'mic**, that due to uremia.
- Amaurotic**, *am-aw-ro'-ik*. Pertaining to amaurosis. **A.** **Cat's'-eye**, a glioma of the retina.
- Amaxophobia**, *am-aks-o-fol'-be-ah*. A morbid fear of vehicles.
- Amazia**, *ah-ma'-es-ah*. See *Amastia*.
- Am'ber**. A fossil resin from trees now extinct.
- Am'bergris**. A substance excreted by the sperm-whale.
- Ambidex'trous**. Equally skilful with both hands.
- Ambiopia**, *am-be'-o-pe-ah*. Vision with both eyes.
- Ambiosis**, *am-blo'-sis*. Miscarriage; abortion.
- Ambiotic**, *am-blo'-ik*. An abortifacient.
- Amblyopia**, *am-blo'-o-pe-ah*. A diminution of the sense of touch.
- Amblygeusia**, *am-blo-gus'-te-ah*. Diminished sense of taste.
- Amblyopia**, *am-blo'-o-pe-ah*. Dimness of vision. **A.** **Crossed**

AMICI'S DISC

amblyopia on one side with associated hemianopia
anop'sia, amblyopia from disease. A. Postmar'ita
to sexual excess.

Amboceptor'toid. An amboceptor which has lost its
group.

Amboceptor, am-bo-sep'-tor. A hypothetical thermo-
stance found in blood-serum after inoculation. It
two haptophore groups, viz., a cytophile and a neo-
phile. Synonyms: Immune Body, Reporative, Sen-
mon, Fixative, Fixator, Philocyane, Receptor of the T

Ambrosia, am-bro'-se-ah. A genus of plants with styp-
ties.

Ambulance, am'-bu-lans. A vehicle for conveying the
Ambulant, am'-bu-lant. Walking. A. Ty'phoid Fe'v
typhoid fever.

Am'bulatory. 1. A dispensary. 2. Shifting; walking
Ambustial, am-bus'-chal. Produced by a burn.

Ambustion, am-bus'-chun. A burn or scald.

Ameba, am-e'-bah. 1. A genus of rhizopoda. 2. An
of the above genus. A. bucca'lis, found in dental
co'll, occurs in the upper part of the large intestine.
ter'ise, the organism responsible for amebic dysen-
gingiva'lis, one species found about the gums. A. l
Same as the A. dysenteria.

Amebic, am-e'-bik. Relating to an ameba.

Amebicide, am-e'-be-sid. An agent destructive to am

Amebiosis, am-e-bi'-o-sis. State of being infected by

Amebocyte, am-e'-bo-sit. A leukocyte.

Ame'boid. Having the movements of an ameba.

Ameb'ula. A merozoite having the power of ameboid

Ameburia, am-e-bu'-ra-ah. The presence of amebas in

Amelia, ah-me'-le-ah. Absence of the limbs, con-
atrophic.

Ameloblast, am-el'-o-blast. A cell yielding tooth-enam

Amelus, am'-el-us. A monster without limbs.

Amenia, ah-me'-ne-ah. See Amenorrhoea.

Amenoma'nia, Amenoma'nia. Mania with joyous de

Amenorrh'e'a. Irregularity or suppression of the men

Ament, ah'-ment. 1. An idiot. 2. A catkin.

Amentia, ah-men'-she-ah. The condition of defective

Ametria, ah-me'-tre-ah. Congenital absence of the wa

Ametrohemia, ah-met-ro-hem'-e-ah. A poor uterine bloo

Ametrom'eter. An instrument for measuring ametrop

Ametropia, ah-met-ro'-pe-ah. Abnormal refraction of t

Ametropic, ah-met-ro'-pik. Affected with ametropia.

Ametropom'eter. See Ametrometer.

Ametropom'etry. The measurement of ametropia

Amianthinopsy, am-e-an'-thin-op-se. Violet-blin

Amici's Disc or Stri'a. See Krause's Disc.

myeun. $C_4H_{12}N_2O_{10}$. A derivative from bran-starch.
lin, *am-id'-u-lin*. Soluble starch.
a, *ah-min'-e-ah*. An inability to imitate or gesture correctly.
am'-in. A compound derived from ammonia by the substitution of an alcohol radicle for hydrogen.
form, *am-in'-o-form*. An antiuratic remedy.
l, *am'-in-ol*. A deodorant and an antiseptic fluid.
purin, *am-in-o-pu'-rin*. Any compound derived from purin by substitution of one of the hydrogen atoms by the amino group, NH_2 .
sis, *ah-mi-to'-sis*. Direct cell-division.
ic, *ah-mi-toi'-ik*. Not produced by karyokinesis.
ter, *am'-me-ter*. Same as *Amperemeter*, q. v.
nia, *am-o'-ne-ah*. A pungent gas, NH_3 , very soluble in water. A-wat'er, a watery solution of ammonia.
niacum, *am-o-ni'-ak-um*. Ammoniac, a gum-resin (from *ma ammoniacum*; it is expectorant and laxative.
niated, *am-o'-ni-a-ted*. Impregnated with ammonia.
niemia, *am-o-ne'-e'-me-ah*. The theoretic production of uric acid by the absorption of ammonium carbonate.
nin, *am'-o-nin*. A soda-deposit used in the making of soap.
'nium. A hypothetic alkaline base, NH_4 , existing only in combination.
niuria, *am-o-ne-u'-re-ah*. Excess of ammonia in the urine.
mol. Proprietary name for ammoniated phenylacetamid.
therapy, *am-o-ther'-e-ah*. Treatment by sand-baths.

AMPLIFIER

Amor'phism. A shapeless state; absence of crystallization.

Amorphous, ah-mor'-fus. Formless; noncrystallized.

Amorphus, ah-mor'-fus. A cardiac monster without head or limbs.

Amotio retinae, am-d'-she-o ret'-in-e. Detachment of the retina.

Ampelopsin, am-pel-op'-sin. A tonic extract from Virginia creeper.

Ampelother'apy. The treatment by grapes and grape-juice.

Amperage, am'-pär-aj. The number of amperes used.

Ampere, am'-pär. The unit of measurement of strength of an electric current.

Am'peremeter. An instrument for determining amperage.

Amphiark'yochrome. A nerve-cell staining peculiarly.

Amphiarthrosis, am-fe-ar-thrō'-sis. Articulation by fibrous tissue or strong ligaments, permitting slight motion.

Amphias'ter, am-fe-as'-ter. See *Dyster*.

Amphibia, am-fib'-e-ah. A class of vertebrate animals capable of living both on land and in water.

Amphibious, am-fib'-e-us. Having the characteristics of amphibians.

Amphiblas'tula. The unequally divided human blastula.

Amphibol'ia. The vacillating period of a disease.

Amphicelous, am-fe-se'-lus. Excavated on both sides.

Amphicrania, am-fe-kra'-ne-ah. Pain on both sides of the head.

Amphicre'atin. One of the muscle-leukomains.

Amphicreat'inin. A poisonous muscle-leukomatin.

Amphicyt'ula. The cytular stage of the human ovum.

Amphidiarthro'sis. A mixed gliding and hinge articulation.

Amphigas'trula. The gastrular stage of the human ovum.

Amphimicro'bian. Both aerobic and anaerobic.

Amphimix'is. The union of the germ-nuclei in fertilization.

Amphioxus, am-fe-ox'-us. The lancelet (*Branchiostoma lanceolatum*), a semi-transparent lance-shaped organism found in sandy bays.

Amphipyrenin. The substance of the nuclear membrane.

Amphistomum hominis, am-fis-to'-mum hom'-in-is. Also called *Gastrodiscus hominis*. A fluke found in India and probably parasitic in man.

Amphidiplopia, am-fo-dip-lo'-pe-ah. Double vision with both eyes.

Amphopep'tone. A mixture of antipeptone and hemipeptone.

Amphophilous, am-fof'-il-us. Staining with acid or basic dyes.

Amphoric, am-for'-ik. Resembling the sound produced by blowing across the mouth of a bottle.

Amphorophony, am-for-opp'-o-ne. Amphoric resonance.

Amphoteric, am-fo-ter'-ik. Having the power of altering both red and blue test-paper.

Amphoterodiplo'pia. The same as Amphidiplopia.

ter the period of shock and before inflammation occurs. *A.*,
ack'et, one in which there is a single longitudinal incision con-
tinuous below with a spiral incision on either side of the limb.
, Sec'ondary, one done during the period of suppuration.
, Sponta'neous. Same as *A.*, *Congenital*. *A.*, *Subperiost-*
al, one in the continuity, in which the cut end of the bone is
covered by periosteal flaps.

sia, ah-mu'-ze-ah. An inability to distinguish musical
sounds.

Heart's Valves. See *Heister's Valves*.

asthenia, am-i-as-the'-ne-ah. Muscular weakness.

encephalia, ah-mi-el-en-sef-al'-e-ah. Congenital absence of
the spinal cord and brain.

elia, ah-mi-e'-le-ah. Congenital absence of the spinal cord.

elin'ic. 1. Lacking the spinal cord. 2. Without myelin.

elotrophy, ah-mi-el-of'-ro-fe. Atrophy of the spinal cord.

elus, ah-mi'-el-us. A monster without a spinal cord.

enceph'alus. A monster without cord or brain.

gdala, ah-mig'-da-lah. 1. A tonsil. 2. A lobe of the cere-
brum.

g'dalin. $C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11} + 3H_2O$. A glucosid of bitter almonds.

gdaline, am-ig'-dal-en. Pertaining to the tonsils.

gdalitis, am-ig-dal'-i-tis. Tonsillitis.

gdalolith, am-ig'-dal-o-lith. A tonsillar calculus.

gdalopathy, am-ig-dal-op'-ath-e. Any disease of the tonsils.

g'dalotome. An instrument for excising a tonsil.

gdalotomy, am-ig-dal-of'-o-me. Abcission of the tonsils.

g'sos, am'-e-kos. An antiseptic fluid containing thymol; ely-

usis, *an-ak-u'-sis*. Nervous deafness.
al'-nal. Pertaining to the anus.
 psis, *an-al-ep'-sis*. A restoration to health.
 ptic, *an-al-ep'-tik*. An agent restoring strength and health.
 gen, *an-al'-jên*. $C_{15}H_{15}N_3O_2$. An antipyretic and anal-
 ic.
 gesia, *an-al-jê'-ze-ah*. Insensibility to pain.
 gesic, *an-al-jê'-sik*. A remedy that relieves pain.
 gesin, *an-al-jê'-sin*. See *Antipyrin*.
 gia, *an-al'-je-ah*. Painlessness.
 gic. Same as *Analgesic*.
 gin, *an-al'-jin*. Same as *Creolin*.
 og, or Analogue, *an'-al-og*. A part of organ similar in func-
 n to another but different in structure.
 ogous, *an-al'-o-gus*. Conforming or answering to.
 isis, *an-al'-is-is*. The resolution of a body into its elements.
 Gasomet'ric, that of gaseous compounds. A., Gravimet'ric,
 quantitative determination by weight of the elements of a
 ly. A., Organ'ic, that of animal and vegetable tissues. A.,
 x'imate, the determination of a simpler compound into
 ich a substance may be resolved. A., Qual'itative, the de-
 mination of the nature of the elements of which a body is
 oposed. A., Quan'titative, the determination of the pro-
 tionate parts of the elements of a compound. A., Spec'tral,
 determination of the composition of a body by means of
 spectroscope. A., Ul'timate, the resolution of a body into
 ultimate elements. A., Volumet'ric, quantitative analysis

ANATOMY

Anaphoretic, *an-af-or-et'-ik*. An agent checking perspiration.
Anaphrodisia, *an-af-ro-dis'-e-ah*. A diminution of sexual power.
Anaphrodisiac, *an-af-ro-dis'-e-ak*. An agent allaying sexual passion.

Anaphylactin, *an-ah-fil-ak'-tin*. A substance supposed to produce anaphylaxis; assumed to be part of the proteid introduced at the first injection.

Anaphylaxis, *an-ah-fil-ak'-sis*. The condition of decreased resistance to the action of a toxin or a drug.

Anaplasia, *an-ah-pla'-se-ah*. The tendency of certain tissues toward reversion to an earlier or embryonal type.

Anaplastic, *an-ap-las'-tik*. Pertaining to anaplasty. **A. surgery**, anaplasty.

An'aplasty. An operation for the restoration of lost parts; grafting.

Anaplerot'ic. Flesh-renewing; promoting granulation.

Anapnograph, *an-ap'-no-graf*. An instrument for measuring the speed and pressure of the respiratory current.

Anapnoic, *an-ap-no'-ik*. Favoring respiration.

Anapnometer, *an-ap-nom'-et-er*. A spirometer.

Anapophysis, *an-ap-off'-is-is*. An accessory vertebral process.

Anarcotin, *an-ar'-ko-tin*. $C_{22}H_{23}N_7O$. An alkaloid of opium which is sudorific and antipyretic.

Anarithmia, *an-ar-ith'-me-ah*. An inability to count.

Anarthria, *an-ar'-thre-ah*. An inability to articulate distinctly. **A. litera'lis**, stammering.

Anasarca, *an-as-ar'-kah*. General dropsy.

Anaspa'dias. A urethral opening on the dorsum of the penis.

Anastaltic, *an-as-tal'-tik*. Astringent; styptic.

Anastasis, *an-as'-tas-is*. Convalescence.

Anastate, *an'-as-lat*. A product of anabolism.

Anastole, *an-as'-to-le*. Retraction, as of the lips of a wound.

Anastomo'sis. The junction of vessels or hollow organs.

Anastomotic, *an-as-to-mot'-ik*. Pertaining to anastomosis.

Anastomot'ica mag'na. A short branch of the femoral artery.

Anatherapeu'sis. Treatment by increasing doses.

Anatomic, *an-at-om'-ik*. Pertaining to anatomy. **A. Tube**, See *Verruca necrogenica*.

Anatomist, *an-at'-o-mist*. One versed in anatomy.

Anatomy, *an-at'-o-me*. The science of organic structure. **A. Applied**, anatomy as applied to diagnosis and treatment.

Comparative, a comparison of the anatomy of different animals.

Descriptive, a study of the individual parts of the body. **A. Gross**, anatomy as studied by the naked eye.

Microscopic, that studied under the microscope. **A. the study of diseased structures**.

Regional, the study of the anatomy of a particular region.

ANDROPHOBIA

s of the body. **A.**, Topograph'ic, anatomy of tion to other parts.

A pulse-wave with three breaks on the rise. dicine to be applied by rubbing.

ik. Without azote or nitrogen.

-is'-re-ah. A deficiency of urea in the urine.

Proprietary name for a mixture of boric and substitute for iodoform.

ops. See *Anchylops*.

ame as *Hypochlorhydria*.

r-ag. The fixation of a movable viscus.

in. Same as *Alkannin*.

ang-kil-o-blef'-ar-on. See *Ankyloblepharon*.

-kil-o-glos'-e-ah. See *Ankyloglossia*.

ops. An abscess at the inner angle of the eye.

o'-sis. See *Ankylosis*.

ang-kil-o-sto-mi'-as-is. See *Dochmiasis*.

-al. Two-edged.

1. The olecranon. 2. The elbow.

ad. Toward the elbow.

'us. See *Muscles*, Table of.

na'-grah. Arthritic pain at the elbow.

el. Pertaining to the elbow.

oid. Resembling the elbow.

sil-o-glos'-um. See *Ankyloglossia*.

es. See *Wormian Bones*.

on. The petrous ganglion. **A.'s Nerve**. See

The compound gamboge pill. **A.'s Reaction** between Quin'olin and Pyr'idin Salts. The of the latter, when boiled with water, are soluble double salts with the elimination of 1 (HCl), whereas the former remain in solu-

a. The position usually assumed in the early by the patient, who seeks to alleviate the pain ound side.

ran-at'-o-me. Human dissection.

tion for Cyst'e'in. To the hydrochloric acid ew drops of dilute ferric chlorid solution and The liquid will become a dark purplish red.

a. Presence of milk in the male mamma.

'-in-ah. A hermaphrodite—female type.

of'-in-us. Hermaphroditic.

'-in-us. A hermaphrodite—male type.

-je. The science of man.

na'-ne-ah. Nymphomania, q. v.

poisonous hypnotic drug from *Andromeda*.

ANESTHESIA

Anectasin, *an-ek'-tas-in*. A product of bacterial action influence on the vasomotor nerves contrary to setan.

Anelectrode, *an-el-ek'-tro-d*. The positive pole of a bat.

Anelectrotonus, *an-el-ek'-trof'-o-nus*. The decreased activity in a nerve in the neighborhood of the anod.

Anel's Operation for An'eurysm. Ligation on the ca close to the aneurysm. **A.'s Probe**, a delicate probe ing lacrimal canala.

Anematosis, *an-e-mat'-o-sis*. Same as **Anemia**, *Idiopa*.

Anemia, *Anemia*, *an-e'-me-ah*. A deficiency of blood corpuscles. **A., Addison's**. Same as **A., Idiopathic**.

makers' doehmiasis, *q. v.* **A., Essen'tial**, **A., Idiopa** caused by disease of the blood or the blood-mak

A. lymphat'ica. See **Lymphadenoma**. **A., Mine** miasis, *q. v.* **A., Perni'cious**. Same as **A., Idiop**.

Pr'mary. Same as **A., Idiopathic**. **A., Sec'ondary** tomat'ic, that due to a distinct cause, as ca

A., Sep'tic, one which is secondary to septic conditio about the mouth. **A., Splen'ic**, that attended by spleen. **A., Tun'nel**. Same as **Dochmiasis**.

Anemic, *an-em'-ik*. Pertaining to anemia. **A. Mur'm** blood-murmur.

Anemom'eter. An instrument to measure force of w

Anemone, *an-em'-o-ne*. A genus of ranunculaceous l pulsatilla, pulsatilla; it is an alterative and depressa

Anemonin, *an-em'-o-nin*. A toxic principle, $C_{10}H_{16}$ **Anemone pulsatilla**.

Anemopathy, *an-em-op'-ath-e*. Treatment by inhalati

Anem'oscope. An instrument showing the speed of t

Anemot'rophy. A deficiency of blood-nourishment.

Anencephalla, *an-en-sef'-al-le-ah*. An absence of the b

Anencephalohe'mia. An insufficient blood-supply in

Anencephalous, *an-en-sef'-al-us*. Without a brain.

Anenceph'alus. A fetus having no brain.

Anenterous, *an-en'-ter-us*. Having no intestinal canal.

Anergic, *an-er'-jik*. Inactive. **A. Stu'por**, acute derne

Aneroid, *an'-er-oid*. Dispensing with fluid. **A. B** See **Barometer**.

Anerythropia, *an-er'-ith-rop'-se-ah*. An inability to se

Anesia, *an'-es-in*. Same as **Aneson**.

Anesia, *an'-es-is*. A remission or abatement of a disea

An'eson. A proprietary aqueous solution of acetone-ch hypnotic and local anesthetic.

Anesthesia, *an-es-the'-se-ah*. A state of insensibility.

spas'tica, loss of sensibility due to spasm of blood ve

Bul'bar, anesthesia due to a lesion in the medulla

A., Cen'tral, that due to a lesion of the central

A., Cer'ebral, that due to a lesion of the brain

anesthesia on one side of the body due to a cer

other side. A., Disso'ciated, loss of pain and temperature sensations, the tactile sense being still present. A. dolor'o'sa, loss of sensibility in a region of the body, associated with pain due to a lesion of a nerve-trunk, the painful sensation being referred to the anesthetic region. A., Gen'er'al, one affecting the whole body. A., Gir'dle, a band of anesthesia encircling the body. A., Infiltra'tion, local anesthesia effected by subcutaneous injections. A., Intraneu'ral, local anesthesia effected by injection into a nerve trunk. A., Lo'cal, that limited to a part of the body. A., Mix'ed, anesthesia brought about by the use of more than one anesthetic agent. A., Mus'cular, loss of the muscle-sense. A., Olfac'tory, anosmia. A., Op'tic, amaurosis. A., Par'tial, anesthesia in which some degree of sensibility is still present. A., Periph'eral, that due to lesions of the peripheral nerve-system. A., Pri'mary, temporary insensibility to slight pain in the beginning of surgical anesthesia. A., Rec'tal, that produced by the injection of an anesthetic agent into the rectum. A., Re'gional, that limited to a part of body supplied by an afferent nerve which has been cocaine'ized. A., Sex'ual, anaphrodisia. A., Spi'nal, (1) that due to a lesion of the spinal cord; (2) that produced by the injection of an anesthetic into the spinal subarachnoid space. A., Sur'gical, that induced for operative procedures. A., Tac'tile, loss of sense of touch. A., Therm'ic, loss of temperature sense. A., Unilat'eral, hemianesthesia.

anesthesimeter, an-es-thez-im'e-er. An instrument to measure the amount of an anesthetic administered in a given time.

anesthetic, an-es-the't-ik. A substance producing anesthesia.

anesthetist. One who administers anesthetics.

anesthetiza'tion. The act of producing anesthesia.

anesthetizer. One who administers anesthetics.

an'ethol. $C_{10}H_{12}O$. The chief constituent of oils of anise and fennel.

anesthyl, an-es'-ihil. A mixture of one part methylchlorid and five parts ethyl chlorid; used as a local anesthetic.

an'et-ik. Relieving or assuaging pain; anodyne.

an'et-us. A generic name for intermittent fevers.

an'euria, ah-nu'-re-ah. A lack of nervous power.

aneurysm, an'-u-rism. A dilatation of an artery. A., Abdom'i-nal, aneurysm of the abdominal aorta. A. by Anastomo'sis, the dilatation of a number of vessels forming a pulsating tumor under the skin. A., Arteriove'nous, the simultaneous rupture of an artery and a vein, the blood being held in the cellular tissue. A., Cir'coid, a tortuous lengthening and dilatation of part of an artery. A., Compound', that in which one or more of the coats of the artery are ruptured, the others dilated. A., Dissect'ing, one in which the blood forces its way between the coats of an artery. A., False, one due to the rupture of all the coats of an artery and the retention of the blood by the

ANGIOGRAPH

surrounding tissue. **A.**, Innom'inate, that of the inn
artery. **A.**, Mycot'ic, one due to the growth of bacter
vessel wall. **A.**, Rac'emose. Same as **A.** by *Anastoma*
Sac'culated, a sac-like dilatation of an artery commu
with the main arterial trunk. **A.**, Var'icose. Same
Arteriovenous. **A.**, Ver'minous, one containing hema
Aneurysmal, *an-u-ris'-mal*. Pertaining to an aneury
Diath'esis, a body-condition favoring the develop
aneurysms. **A.** Va'rix, swelling of a vein from the ent
arterial blood.

Aneurysmoplasty, *an-u-ris'-mo-plas-te*. Restoration of th
in aneurysm; reconstructive endoaneurysmorrhaphy.

Aneurysmorrhaphy, *an-u-ris-mor'-af-e*. The suturing of
eurysm.

Anfractuosity. Any sulcus between the cerebral convol
Anfractuous, *an-frak'-tu-us*. Convoluted, sulcate, sinuous

Angel-, *an'-je-*. For words so beginning see *Angi-*.

Angelica, *an-jel'-ik-ah*. A genus of plants with tonic pr
An'gel's Wing. A scapular deformity with projection of th

Angiectasis, *an-je-ek'-tas-is*. A dilatation of a vessel.

Angiectopia, *an-je-ek'-to'-pe-ah*. Abnormal position of a

Angiitis, *an-je-i'-tis*. Vascular inflammation.

Angioleucitis, *an-je-lu-si'-tis*. See *Angioleucitis*.

Angina, *an-jin'-nah* or *an'-jin-ah*. A sense of suffocat
acu'ta, simple sore-throat. **A.** laryn'gea, laryngitis, q

ludovi'ci, **A.** ludwig'ii, acute inflammation of the subm
glands. **A.** parotide'a, the mumps, *q. v.* **A.** pec'tor

and oppression about the heart. **A.** sim'plex. Same
acuta. **A.**, Streptococ'cus, that due to streptococci.

sillans, the quinsy, *q. v.* **A.** trachea'lis, the croup, *q.*
Vincent's, a diphtheroid inflammation of the throat c

spirillum and spindle-shaped bacillus.

Anginopho'bia. A morbid fear of angina pectoris.

Anginose, *an'-jin-ös*. Affected with angina.

Angioatax'ia. An irregularity in the blood-vessel tensio

An'gioblast. An embryonic cell developing into vascula

Angiocardiokinetic, *an-je-o-kar-de-o-kin-et'-ik*. A drug
stimulates the vessels of the heart.

Angiocarditis, *an-je-o-kar-di'-tis*. A combined inflam
the heart and large blood-vessels.

Angiocav'ernous. Relating to angioma cavernosum.

Angiocholitis, *an-je-o-kol-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the bl

Angiodystrophia, *an-je-o-dis-tro'-fe-ah*. Defective nutriti
vessels.

Angioelephanti'asis. A large subcutaneous angioma.

Angiogenesis, *an-je-o-jen'-es-is*. The development of
Angioglioma, *an-je-o-gli-o'-mah*. Vascular tumor c

cord.
Angiograph, *an'-je-o-graf*. A form of sphygmog

lymphatics.

lymphitis. Same as *Angioleucitis*.

lymphoma. A tumor of lymphatic vessels.

ma, *an-je-o'-mah*. A tumor formed of blood-vessels. **A.**

terno'sum, an angioma filled with blood-sinuses. **A., Telan-**

cta'tic, one composed of dilated blood-vessels.

malacia, *an-je-o-mal-a'-se-ah*. A softening of vessel-walls.

meter, *an-je-om'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring the

meter and tension of vessels.

myocardiac. Pertaining to the muscles of the vessels of the heart.

myoma, *an-je-o-mi-o'-mah*. A vascular and muscular tumor.

neurectomy. Resection of all the cord-elements of the state except the vas, with its artery and vein.

neurosis, *an-je-o-nu-ro'-sis*. A neurosis of the blood-vessels.

neurotic, *an-je-o-nu-ro'-ik*. Pertaining to angioneurosis.

Ede'ma, a neurosis characterized by the presence of circumscribed noninflammatory swellings.

oma, *an-je-o-no'-mah*. Ulceration of a vessel.

pancreatitis. Inflammation of the vascular tissue of the pancreas.

paralysis, *an-je-o-par-al'-is-is*. Vasomotor paralysis.

pathy, *an-je-op'-ath-e*. Any disease of the vessels.

plasty, *an-je-o-plas-te*. Plastic surgery upon blood-vessels.

rrhexis, *an-je-o-rek'-sis*. Rupture of a blood-vessel.

sarco'ma. A vascular sarcoma, as of the spinal cord.

ANHISTIC

of a lens and the focus. **A.**, Bior'bital, one formed by the intersection of the axes of the orbits. **A.**, Card'ia-h's, the angle formed by the junction of the upper limit of the heart with the right lateral line of cardiac dulness. **A.**, that formed by the meeting of ribs at the ensiform cartilage. **A.**, of Devia'tion, that formed by a refracted ray as compared with the prolongation of the incident ray. **A.**, of Eleva'tion, that formed by the visual plane with its primary position when moved up or downward. **A.**, Epigas'tric. Same as **A.**, Costal. **A.**, of Incidence, that at which a ray of light strikes a dense medium and undergoes refraction. **A.**, of Jaw, the junction of the border of the ramus of the mandible with its posterior process. **A.**, of Louis, **A.**, of Ludwig, the angle at the junction of the gladiolus with the manubrium sterni. **A.**, Op'tic. **A.**, Visual. **A.**, of Pu'bes, that formed by the junction of the pubic bones at the symphysis. **A.**, of Reflexion, which a reflecting ray of light makes with a line perpendicular to the reflecting surface. **A.**, of Refrac'tion, that formed by a refracted ray of light and a line perpendicular to the reflecting surface. **A.**, Rolan'dic. See Rolandic. **A.**, Sig'nifican't, between the radius fixus and a line from the horn of the staphylon. **A.**, Subcos'tal. Same as **A.**, Costal. **A.**, that formed at the eye by the ray of light from the object and the rays of the object.

An'glesey Leg. A kind of artificial leg.

Ang'licus su'dor. English sweating fever; contagious fever.

Angophrasia, *an-go-fra'-ee-ah.* A drawling speech.

Angor, *ang'gor.* A term synonymous with *Angina*, q. v.

Anguillula, *ang-wil'-u'-lah.* A genus of nematode parasites.

Angular, *ang'-gu-lar.* Pertaining to an angle. **A.**, of the face, a terminal branch of the facial artery. **A.**, Gy'rus, a convolution of the brain.

Angula'tion. The formation of angular loops in the vessels. **An'gulus.** An angle.

Angusta'tion. A narrowing; constriction.

Angustura, *ang-gus-tu'-rah.* The dried bark of *Cuscuta*, *fuga*; it is used as a tonic and febrifuge.

Angustu'rin. $C_{10}H_{10}NO_{14}$. A tonic alkaloid from *Angustura*.

Anhalo'nin. $C_{12}H_{15}NO_2$. A poisonous alkaloid from *Anhalonium*.

Anhaphia, *an-ha'-fe-ah.* A loss of the sense of touch.

Anhedonia, *an-hed'-o'-ne-ah.* Complete loss of the sense of pleasure.

Anhelation, *an-hel'-a'-shun.* Shortness of breath.

Anhemato'sis. Defective formation of the blood.

Anhidrosis, *an-hid-ro'-sis.* A deficiency of sweat.

Anhidrotic, *an-hid-ro'-tik.* An agent that checks sweating.

Anhis'tic, Anhis'tous. Structureless; not organized.

eus, *an-id'e-us*. A shapeless, parasitic fetus.
 ious. Shapeless. A term applied to formless fetal mon-
 ers.
 rosis, *an-id-ro'-sis*. See *Anhidrosis*.
 d, *an'-il-id*. An anilin-compound formed by substituting an
 id radicle for the hydrogen of NH_2 .
 n, *an'-il-in*. An amin, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{N}$, from nitrobenzene by reduc-
 tion; a powerful antiseptic and hypnotic. A. Rash, inflam-
 mation of the skin from anilin poisoning.
 nophile, *an-il-in'-o-fil*. Readily staining with anilin-colors.
 py'rin. An antipyretic combination of antipyrin and anti-
 brin.
 sm, *an'-il-ism*. A disease produced by the fumes of anilin.
 al, *an'-im-al*. An organic being with life and power of
 motion. A. Gum, the carbohydrate radicle of mucin. A.
 eat, the natural heat of the body. A. Mag'netism, mesmer-
 ism, *q. v.* A. Starch, glycogen, *q. v.* A. Tis'sue, the textures
 of the body.
 alcule, *an-im-al'-kul*. A microscopic organism.
 alization, *an-im-al-iz-a'-shun*. The process of assimilation.
 e, *an'-im-e*. A yellow resin used in plasters.
 in, *an'-im-in*. A substance distilled from bone-oil.
 n, *an'-e-on*. An electronegative element.
 dia, *an-ir-id'-e-ah*. An absence of the iris.
 ted, *an'-is-a-ted*. Containing anise.
 churia, *an-is-ku'-re-ah*. Enuresis, *q. v.*
 s, *an'-is*. The herb *Pimpinella anisum*; the fruit is expecto-
 rant and carminative.

when the foot is suddenly flexed by pres-
 Ankylobleph'aron. Adhesion of the edges.
 Ankyloglossia, *ang-kil-o-glos'-e-ah*. See *Ten*
 Ankyloproctia, *ang-kil-o-prok'-te-ah*. Strict
 Ankylosed, *ang'-kil-ded*. Fixed by ankylos-
 Ankylosis, *ang-kil-o'-sis*. Union of the bone
 sulting in a stiff joint. *A.*, False or Sp-
 rigidity of surrounding parts. *A.*, Lig-
 medium is fibrous. *A.*, True or Bony, when
 terial is bone.
 Ankylostoma, *an-kil-o'-to-mah*. A species
 duodena'le, the hook-worm.
 Ankylostomiasis, *ang-kil-o-sto-mi'-as-is*. S-
 Ankylotia, *ang-kil-o'-she-ah*. Union of the
 meatus.
 Ankylotome, *ang'-kil-o-töm*. A knife for cutt-
 Ankylourethria, *ang-kil-o-u-re'-thre-ah*. U-
 An'kyriem. Articulation by one bone hook-
 Ankyroid, *ang-kir'-oid*. Hook-shaped. *A.*
 ing cornu of the lateral ventricle.
 Anlage, *an'-lage-e*. (Pl., anlagen or *Anla-*
 constituent of the germ or organism.
 predisposition.
 Annectant, *an-ek'-tant*. Joining. *A.*, Gy'r-
 the occipital and parietal lobes.
 Annidalin, *an-id'-al-in*. Aristol.
 Annatto, *an-ul'-o*. A red dye from *Bixa* e-
 An'nuens. *The rectus capitis anticus mla-*

- Anococcygeal**, *a-no-kok-si'-e-al*. Pertaining to anus and coccyx.
- Anodal**, *an-o'-dal*. Pertaining to the anode.
- Anode**, *an'-od*. The positive pole of a galvanic battery.
- Anodmia**, *an-od'-me-ah*. An absence of the sense of smell.
- Anodontia**, *an-o-dont'-she-ah*. Absence of the teeth.
- Anodyne**, *an'-o-din*. A medicine relieving pain.
- Anodynia**, *an-o-din'-e-ah*. Freedom from pain.
- Anoia**, *a-noi'-ah*. Idiocy.
- Anomalous**, *an-om'-al-us*. Deviating from the ordinary.
- Anomaly**, *an-om'-a-le*. That which is anomalous.
- Anomia**, *an-o'-me-ah*. Nonrecognition of objects seen, heard, felt, smelled, or tasted.
- Anonychia**, *an-o-nik'-e-ah*. Congenital absence of the nails.
- Anonymous**, *an-on'-im-us*. Innominate.
- Anopsia**, *an-o-op'-se-ah*. Upward strabismus.
- Anopheles**, *an-off'-el-ēs*. A genus of mosquitos. The *A. claviger* and other members of this genus act as hosts in the development of the malarial parasite.
- Anophthalmia**, *an-off'-thal'-me-ah*. An absence of the eyes. **A. cyclo'pia**, rudimentary state of eye-socket and orbit.
- Anophthal'mos**. 1. Anophthalmia. 2. A person born without eyes.
- Anopsia**, *an-op'-se-ah*. Disuse of the eyes from certain defects.
- Anorchism**, *an-or'-kism*. An absence of the testicles.
- Anorchus**, *an-or'-kus*. A being devoid of the testicles.
- Anorectal**, *a-no-rek'-tal*. Relating to the anus and rectum.
- Anorexia**, *an-or-eks'-e-ah*. An absence or a loss of the appetite.
- Anorthopia**, *an-or-tho'-pe-ah*. Obliquity of vision; squinting.
- Anosmia**, *an-os'-me-ah*. A loss of the sense of smell.
- Anosphrasia**, *an-os-fra'-se-ah*. Same as *Anosmia*.
- Anospinal**, *a-no-spi'-nal*. Relating to the anus and spine. **A. Cen'ter**, the defecation-center.
- Anostosis**, *an-os-to'-sis*. A defective development of the bone.
- Anotia**, *an-o'-she-ah*. Absence of the pinna of the ear.
- Anotus**, *an-o'-tus*. A monster destitute of ears.
- Anourous**, *an-oo'-rus*. Without a tail.
- Anovesical**, *a-no-ves'-ik-al*. Pertaining to both anus and bladder.
- Anoxemia**, *an-oks'-e-me-ah*. Insufficient oxygen in the blood.
- Ansa**, *an'-sah*. A loop. **A. atan'tis**, a loop formed by filaments of the first and second cervical nerves. **A. cap'itis**, the zygomatic arch. **A. coccyg'ea**. See *A. sacralis*. **A. hal'leri**, loop formed by the nerve connecting the facial and glossopharyngeal. **A. of Henle**, a part of a uriniferous tubule. **A. hypo-glos'si**, a loop formed by the ramus descendens and the second and third cervical nerves. **A. intergenicula'ris**, fibers connecting the geniculate bodies. **A. intestina'lis**, any loop of the small intestine. **A. lentacula'ris** or *lentifor'mis*, the upper lamina of the ventral stalk of the thalamus. **A. lumba'lis** a loop made of branches of the lumbar nerves. **A. peduncula'ris**,

ANTHELMINTIC

- the ventral stalk of the thalamus. *A. of Reil.* Same as *A. peduncularis*. *A. sacra'lis*, joining the ganglion impar with the sympathetic trunks of the two sides. *A. Subcla'via*, a loop formed by a nerve filament running from the middle to the inferior cervical or first thoracic ganglion and passing in front of the subclavian artery. *A. vieussen'ii*. See *A. subclavian*. *A. wrisber'gii*, a nerve filament joining the right gastro-splanchnic and right vagus nerves.
- Anserine*, *an'-ser-in*. Relating to a goose. *A. Skin*, goose-skin.
- Antacid*, *ant-as'-id*. An alkali. Neutralizing acidity.
- Antacidin*, *ant-as'-id-in*. Saccharate of lime.
- Antacid*, *ant-ak'-rid*. Correcting acidity.
- Antagonism*, *an-tag'-o-nism*. Opposition, as of muscles or drugs.
- Antag'onist*. A drug neutralizing the affects of another, or a muscle opposing the action of another.
- Antalgic*, *ant-al'-jik*. A remedy relieving pain.
- Antalkaline*, *ant-al'-kal-in*. An agent neutralizing alkali.
- Antaphrodis'iac*. Lessening venereal desire.
- Antapoplectic*, *ant-ap-o-plek'-tik*. See *Antiapoplectic*.
- Antarthritic*, *ant-ar-thrit'-ik*. See *Antiarthritic*.
- Antasthen'ic*. Tending to correct debility.
- Antasthma'tic*. A remedy for the relief of asthma.
- Antatrophic*, *ant-at-ro'-fik*. Correcting atrophy.
- Antebrachial*, *an-te-bra'-ke-al*. Pertaining to the forearm.
- Antebrachium*, *an-te-bra'-ke-um*. The forearm.
- Antecurvature*, *an-te-kur'-vat-ur*. A slight bending forward.
- Antedonin*, *an-te-do'-nin*. An animal pigment.
- Anteflexion*, *an-te-flek'-shun*. A bending forward.
- Anteloca'tion*. Anterior displacement of an organ.
- Antemetec*, *ant-em-et'-ik*. See *Antiemetic*.
- Antemortem*, *an-te-mor'-tem*. Before death.
- Antepartum*, *an-te-par'-tum*. Before childbirth.
- Antephalic*, *ant-ef-e-al'-lik*. Preventing nightmare.
- Antepyre'tic*, *an-te-pi-ret'-ik*. Prior to the development of fever.
- Anterior*. Situated before or in front of.
- Anterograde*, *an'-ter-o-gräd*. Extending backward.
- Anteroinfe'rior*. Situated in front and below.
- Anterointer'nal*. Situated in front, to the inner side.
- Anterolateral*, *an-ter-o-lat'-er-al*. In front and to the side.
- Anteromedian*, *an-ter-o-me'-de-an*. In front and to the middle.
- Anteropari'etal*. Anterior and also parietal.
- Anteroposterior*, *an-ter-o-pos-te'-re-or*. From before backward.
- Anterosupe'rior*. In front and above.
- Anteversion*, *an-te-ver'-shun*. A turning or bending forward.
- Anthelix*, *ant'-he-lix*. Same as *Anthelix*, *q. v.*
- Anthocyanin*, *an-ih-o-si'-an-in*. The reddish and bluish pigment found in the cell sap.
- Anthelmintic*, *an-thel-min'-tik*. A remedy expelling worms.

ania, an-tho-ma'-ne-ah. A morbid desire for flowers.
 y's Fire, St. A popular name for erysipelas.
 ma, an-thor-is'-mah. A diffuse swelling.
 emia, an-thras-e'-me-ah. 1. The presence of the *Bacillus anthracis* in the blood. 2. Asphyxia.
 ene, an'thras-en. $C_{14}H_{10}$. A hydrocarbon from coal-tar.
 ia, an-thra'-se-ah. Diseases marked by formation of car-
 es.
 in, an'thras-in. A poisonous ptomain obtained from cul-
 of the *Bacillus anthracis*.
 nosis, an-thrak-no'-sis. Black rot, a disease of vines.
 oid, an'thra-koid. Resembling anthrax.
 om'eter. An instrument for determining the amount of
 a dioxid in the air.
 onecrosis, an-thrak'-o-ne-kro-sis. The necrotic conver-
 of tissues into a black mass.
 osis, an-thrak-o'-sis. 1. Carbuncular disease. 2. Lung-
 e from coal deposit.
 al'ol. $C_{14}H_5O_5$. A reaction-product of benzoic, gallic,
 sulphuric acids.
 al'non. $C_{14}H_5O_2$. Crystalline substance from anthra-
 y'bin. $C_{14}H_{10}O_2$. A derivative of alizarin; antiseptic.
 ol. A proprietary preparation of tar.
 an'thraks. 1. A carbuncle. 2. The disease produced
 by *Bacillus anthracis*.
 ogy, an-thro-po'-en-e. The science of the origin of

ANTIDIABETICUM

Antididitis, *an-ti-ad-'tis*. Tonsillitis, *q. v.*

Antiagglutinin, *an-te-ag-'lu'-te-nin*. A substance having power of neutralizing the corresponding agglutins, *q. v.*

Antiaggressin, *an-te-ag-'res'-in*. A substance having the power of neutralizing the corresponding aggressin, *q. v.*

Antialbumate. A product of imperfect digestion of albumin.

Antialbumid. A product of the digestion of albumin.

Antialbumin. A preformed substance of the proteid mass.

Antialbumose, *an-te-al-bu'-môs*. The form of albumose soluble into antipeptone.

Antiamboceptor, *an-te-am-bo-sep'-tor*. A substance which inhibits the action of an amboceptor.

Antiapoplectic, *an-te-ap-o-plek'-tik*. Correcting apoplexy.

Antiarin, *an'-te-ar-in*. $C_{14}H_{20}O_3 + 2H_2O$. A poisonous depressant from the Javanese poison-tree, *Antiaris toxicaria*.

Antiarthritic, *an-te-ar-'thrit'-ik*. A remedy against gout.

Antibacterial. Arresting the development of bacteria.

Antibechic, *an-te-bek'-ik*. Relieving cough.

Antibilious, *an-te-bil'-yus*. Opposing biliousness.

Antibiotic, *an-te-bi-ot'-ik*. Tending to destroy life.

Antiblennorrhagic, *an-te-blen-or-a'-ik*. Preventing gonorrhea.

Antibodies, *an'-te-bod-ies*. The characteristic constituents of blood and fluids of immune animals.

Antibotulin, *an-te-bot'-u-len*. An antidote against intoxication by the *Bacillus botulinus*.

Antibrachium, *an-te-brâ'-ke-um*. The forearm.

Antibromic, *an-te-bro'-mik*. A deodorizer.

Anticalculus, *an-te-kal'-ku-lus*. Relieving calculus.

Anticancerin, *an-te-kang'-kerin*. The same as *Cancerin*, *q. v.*

Anticardium, *an-te-kar'-de-um*. The epigastrium.

Anticarious, *an-te-ka'-re-us*. Preventing caries.

Anticausticon. A preparation of soluble water-glass.

Antichirotonus, *an-te-ki-ro'-o-nus*. See *Antichirotonus*.

Antichirotonus. A spasmodic inflection of the thumb.

Antichlorin, *an-te-klor'-in*. A mixture of glucose, basic ferric formate, and sodium bicarbonate, used in treating anemia.

Anticholerin, *an-te-kol'-er-in*. A substance obtained from cultures of cholera bacillus, and used in treatment of cholera.

Anticipating. Occurring before the regular time.

Anticlinal, *an-te-klî'-nal*. Sloping in opposite directions.

Ver'tebra, the tenth thoracic vertebra in man.

Anticomplement, *an-te-kom'-ple-ment*. A substance which checks or opposes the action of a complement.

Anticonvulsive, *an-te-kon-vul'-siv*. Relieving convulsions.

Anticus, *an-i'-kus*. Anterior; in front of.

Anticytolysin, *an-te-si-tol'-is-in*. A substance opposite to cytotoxin.

Antidiabeticum. Glycosolvol; a substance used in treating diabetes.

tal, *an-te-do'-tal*. Acting as an antidote.
ote. An agent counteracting the action of a poison. A.,
m'ic, one that changes the chemic nature of the poison. A.,
han'ical, one that prevents absorption of the poison. A.,
siolog'ic, one that counteracts the physiologic effects of a
on.
nous, *an-tid'-in-us*. Resembling an anodyne.
scratic, *an-te-dis-kral-ik*. Relieving dyscrasia.
senteric, *an-te-dis-en-er'-ik*. A remedy against dysentery.
netic, *an-te-e-met'-ik*. A remedy against emesis.
r'zyme. A substance neutralizing the digestive enzymes.
hialtic, *an-te-ef-e-al'-tik*. A remedy against nightmare.
t, *an'-te-fat*. An agent lessening fat.
brile, *an-te-feb'-ril*. Antipyretic; reducing fever.
b'rin. Same as *Acetanild*.
rmentative, *an-te-fer-men-tat-iv*. Arresting fermentation.
alac'tic. An agent lessening the secretion of milk.
en, *an'-te-jen*. Any substance which when inoculated into
body is capable of causing the production of antibodies.
e'lix. Semicircular ridge of external ear, opposite the helix.
emlcranin, *an-te-hem-ik-ra'-in*. A synonym of *Antimi-*
ne.
emolysin, *an-te-he-mol'-is-in*. A substance produced by
injection of hemolytic serum and capable of neutralizing
latter's action.
drotic, *an-te-hi-drot'-ik*. Lessening the secretion of sweat.
ydrotic, *an-te-hi-drop'-ik*. Relieving dropsy.

ANTIPSORIC

Antilyssic, *an-te-lis'-ik*. Curative of hydrophobia.

An'timere. Any segment of the body bounded by planes at right angles to the long axis of the body.

Antimetropia, *an-te-me-tro'-pe-ah*. Hypermetropia in one eye and myopia in the other.

Antimiasmatic, *an-te-mi-as-mat'-ik*. Curative of miasmata.

Antimicrobial, *an-te-mi-kro'-bik*. See *Antibacterial*.

Antimigraine, *an-te-mi'-grin*. The proprietary name for a mixture of caffeine, antipyrin, and sugar.

Antimonial, *an-te-mo'-ne-al*. Pertaining to or containing antimony.

Antimonium, Antimony, *an-te-mo'-re-um*, *an'-te-mo-ne*. Sb. (Stibium.) A metallic element; at. wt., 120; sp. gr., 6.0; melting-point, 432° C. Constituent of tartar emetic, etc.

Antimycotic, *an-te-mi-ko'-ik*. Destructive of fungal organisms.

Antinarcotic, *an-te-nar-ko'-ik*. Relieving narcosis.

Antinausea. A proprietary name for a remedy for sea-sickness.

Antinephritic. A remedy for renal inflammation.

Antinervin, *an-te-ner'-vin*. An astheneuralgic mixture of bromacetanilid and salicylanilid.

Antineuralgic, *an-te-nu-ral'-jik*. Relieving neuralgia.

Antinion, *an-tin'-e-on*. The frontal pole of the cranium.

Antinonin, *an-te-non'-in*. The proprietary name for sodium orthodinitro-cresylate; insecticide.

Antinosin, *an-te-no'-sin*. The proprietary name for the soluble sodium salt of tetra-iodo-phenol-phthalein.

Antiopsonin, *an-te-op-so'-nin*. A substance retarding or destroying the action of an opsonin.

Antiparalytic, *an-te-par-al-it'-i*. Relieving paralysis.

Antiparasitic. 1. Destroying parasites. 2. An insecticide, q. v.

Antiparastatitis. Inflammation of Cowper's glands.

Antipathic, *an-te-path'-ik*. Unlike; opposite; adverse.

Antipathy, *an-tip'-a-the*. Aversion, dislike.

Antipeptone, *an-te-pep'-ton*. An ultimate variety of peptone.

Antiperiodic, *an-te-pe-re-od'-e*. Opposed to malaria.

Antiperistalsis. Abnormal movement of bowels toward stomach.

Antiperistaltic, *an-te-per-is-l'-tik*. Exhibiting antiperistalsis.

Antiphlogistic, *an-te-flo-jist'-ik*. An agent reducing inflammation.

Antiphthisic, *an-te-th'-sik*. An agent checking phthisis.

Antiphthisin, *an-te-th'-sin*. A modified tuberculin.

Antipilus, *an-te-pi'-lus*. The proprietary name of a preparation for removing hair.

Antiplastic, *an-te-plas'-tik*. 1. Preventing granulation. 2. An agent thinning blood.

Antipneumotoxin. An antitoxin opposing pneumotoxin.

Antiprostata, *an-te-pros'-ta*. One of Cowper's glands, q. v.

Antiprostatitis. Inflammation of Cowper's glands.

Antipruritic, *an-te-pru-rit'-ik*. Relieving itching.

Antipsoric, *an-te-so'-rik*. Effective against itching.

ANTITOXIN

- Antiputrefactive**, *an-te-pu-tre-fak'-tiv*. Preventing putrefaction.
- Antipytic**, *an-te-pi'-ik*. Unfavorable to suppuration.
- Antipyonin**, *an-te-pi'-o-nin*. The commercial name for sodium polyborate, used in eye-diseases.
- Antipyre'sis**. The employment of antipyretics in fever.
- Antipyret'ic**. 1. Reducing temperature. 2. A febrifuge.
- Antipy'rin**. $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O$. A febrifuge derived from coal-tar.
- Antipyrotic**, *an-te-pi-rot'-ik*. An agent curative of burns.
- Antirabic**, *an-te-rab'-ik*. Curing hydrophobia.
- Antirheumatic**, *an-te-ru-mat'-ik*. Correcting rheumatism.
- Antirheumatin**, *an-te-ru'-mat-in*. Proprietary remedy for rheumatism, containing sodium salicylate and methylene-blue.
- Antisca'bin**. A proprietary remedy for scabies, containing balsam of Peru, boric acid, etc.
- Antiscorbutic**, *an-te-skor-bu'-tik*. A remedy for scurvy.
- Antisept'sin**. C_6H_5BrNO . An antiseptic, analgesic, and antipyretic.
- Antisepsis**, *an-te-sep'-sis*. The prevention of sepsis.
- Antiseptic**, *an-te-sep'-tik*. Preventing, or destroying, the germs of, putrefaction, or suppuration.
- Antisept'icism**. Systematic employment of antiseptic measures.
- Antisept'tin**. A mixture of thymol, boric acid, iodid and sulphate of zinc.
- Antisept'tol**. Cinchonin iodosulphate, a substitute for iodoform.
- Antiserum**, *an-te-se'-rum*. A serum having the power of agglutinating and precipitating another serum.
- Antisialagog**, **Antisialagogue**, *an-te-si-al'-a-gog*. See *Antisialic*.
- Antisial'ic**. A substance lessening the secretion of saliva.
- Antispasmin**, *an-te-spas'-min*. A proprietary name for narceinsodium and sodium salicylate; a sedative and hypnotic.
- Antispasmod'ic**. Counteracting or curing spasm.
- Antispastic**, *an-te-spas'-tik*. An antispasmodic.
- Antistreptococ'cin**. The streptococcus-antitoxin.
- Antisudoral**, *an-te-su'-dor-al*. Diminishing perspiration.
- Antisudorin**, *an-te-su'-dor-in*. The commercial name for a remedy to correct sweating.
- Antisyphilit'ic**. A remedy for the relief of syphilis.
- Antithenar**, *an-tith'-en-ar*. 1. Opposite to the thenar. 2. A muscle.
- Antithermic**, *an-te-ther'-mik*. Opposed to high temperature.
- Antithermin**, *an-te-ther'-min*. $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O_2$. An antipyretic.
- Antithrombin**, *an-te-throm'-bin*. A substance of the nature of a ferment having the power of retarding or preventing coagulation.
- Antithyroidin**, *an-te-thi-roid'-in*. See *Serum, Thyroid*.
- Antitoxic**, *an-te-toks'-ik*. Opposed to poisoning.
- Antitoxia**, *an-te-toks'-in*. A substance developed in the body, and counteracting a toxin. **A.**, **Artificial**, an antitoxin prepared by passing an electric current through a toxic bouillon.

Antituberculous, *an-te-tu-ber-ku-lŭs*.
 Antiluat'ic. Preventing the deposit of
 Antivenene, Antiven'ia, *an-te-ven'-*
 ials rendered immune to snake
 Antivenereal, *an-te-ven-e'-re-al*. A
 Antizymotic, *an-te-zĭ-mot'-ik*. Pre-
 Antilia, *ant'-le-ah*. A syringe or pu-
 Antodontalgic, *an-to-don-tal'-jik*.
 Antozone, *ant'-o-zŏn*. Hydrogen per-
 Antracelo, *an'-tra-sel*. Hydrocele.
 Antral, *an'-tral*. Pertaining to an-
 Antrec'tomy. Excision of the wall of
 Antritis, *an-trĭ'-tis*. Inflammation of
 An'trocele. Same as *Antracelo*.
 Antrophore, *an'-tro-fŏr*. A soluble
 An'troscope. An instrument for ex-
 Antroscopy. Endoscopic examination
 An'trotome. Instrument for cutting
 Antrot'omy. Incising an antrum.
 Antrotympani'tis. Chronic purulent
 Antrum, *an'-trum*. A cavity, espe-
 more. Same as *A. maxillare*.
 the mastoid bone. *A. maxilla*
 the superior maxilla. *A. pylor-*
 immediately in front of the pylorus.
 Anuretic, *an-u-ret'-ik*. Affected with
 Anuria, *an-u'-re-ah*. An absence of

front and on the sides of the aorta. *A. valves*, the valves
guarding the opening into the aorta.
a-or-ti'tis. Inflammation of the aorta.
aorta'cia. Softening of the aorta.
aorta'stosis, *a-or-to-sten-o'-sis*. Narrowing of the aorta.
aorta'itis. See *Apoacontitis*.
aorta, ap-an'-dre-ah. Morbid dislike of the male sex.
atro'phia. A morbid love of solitude; melancholy.
at'ropia. A want of passion or feeling; indifference.
atropin. $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$. A derivative of atropine.
auricular fissures. The fissures in the human brain that are also
found in apes. *A.-hand*, a hand having the thumb and digits
at right angles.
an'cutaneous, *ah-pel'-us*. Without a skin.
an'pep'-se-ah. Imperfect digestion; dyspepsia.
an'pe'-re-ent. Laxative, opening.
an'peristalsis, *ah-per-is-tal'-sis*. Cessation or lack of peristalsis.
an'tra, *ap-er-tu'-rah*. An opening. *A. ante'rior ventric'uli*
an'tri cerebri, the vulva cerebri. *A. aquæduc'tus coch'leæ*,
opening of aqueduct of cochlea on the petrous bone. *A. chor'-*
oideæ, the internal opening of the canal for the chorda tympani
bone. *A. decliv'is*, the anus. *A. cana'lis inguina'lis*, the
anal ring. *A. extern'a aquæduc'tus vestib'uli*, external
opening of the aqueduct of the vestibule. *A. infe'rior canalic'-*
us tympan'ici, inferior opening of tympanic canaliculus. *A.*
magend'ii ventric'uli quar'ti, the foramen of Key and Retzius.
A. magend'ii ventric'uli quar'ti, the foramen of Magendie. *A.*
nasalis. Same as *Nares*. *A. pel'vis supe'rior*, the superior

AORTA

Antitragicus, *an-te-traj'-ik-us*. A muscle of the ear. See *Muscles*, Table of.

Antitragus. The process of the external ear opposite the tragus.

Antitris'mus. Trismus occurring when the mouth is open.

Antitryptic, *an-te-irip'-tik*. Antagonistic to proteolysis.

Antitrope, *an'-te-tröp*. An organ forming a symmetric pair with another.

Antituberculotic, *an-te-tu-ber-ku-lot'-ik*. Correcting tuberculosis.

Antiu'rat'ic. Preventing the deposit of urates.

Antivenene, **Antiven'in**, *an-te-ven'-ën*. The blood-serum of animals rendered immune to snake-poison.

Antivenereal, *an-te-ven-e'-re-al*. Antisymphilitic.

Antizymotic, *an-te-si-mot'-ik*. Preventing fermentation.

Antlia, *ant'-le-ah*. A syringe or pump.

Antodontalgic, *an-to-don-tal'-jik*. Relieving toothache.

Antozone, *ant'-o-zôn*. Hydrogen peroxid; a disinfectant.

Antraccele, *an'-tra-sel*. Hydrocele of the maxillary antrum.

Antral, *an'-tral*. Pertaining to an antrum.

Antrec'tomy. Excision of the walls of the mastoid antrum.

Antritis, *an-tré'-tis*. Inflammation of a cavity, as an antrum.

An'trocele. Same as *Antraccele*.

Antrophore, *an'-tro-för*. A soluble, medicated bougie.

An'troscope. An instrument for examining the maxillary antrum.

Antros'copy. Endoscopic examination of the maxillary antrum.

An'trotome. Instrument for cutting open an antrum.

Antrot'omy. Incising an antrum.

Antrotypani'tis. Chronic purulent otitis media.

Antrum, *an'-trum*. A cavity, especially in bone. **A. of Higmore**. Same as *A. maxillare*. **A. mastoi'deum**, the cavity of the mastoid bone. **A. maxilla're**, a cavity in the body of the superior maxilla. **A. pylo'ri**, that portion of the stomach immediately in front of the pylorus.

Anuretic, *an-u-ret'-ik*. Affected with anuria.

Anuria, *an-u'-re-ah*. An absence or deficiency of urine.

Anus, *a'-nus*. The extremity of the rectum. **A., Artifi'cial**, an artificial opening, the natural one being closed. **A., Imperforate**, one with the natural opening closed. **A. vulvovaginalis**, an anal opening communicating with the vulva.

Anusol, *a'-nus-ol*. The iodoresorcin sulphonate of bismuth.

Anvil, *an'-vil*. The incus.

Anhydremia, *an-id-re'-me-ah*. See *Anhydremia*.

Anypnia, *an-ip'-ne-ah*. See *Anhypnia*.

An'yün. See *Anitin*.

An'ytol. See *Anitol*.

Aorta, *a-or'-tah*. The main arterial trunk. **A., Abdom'inal**, the portion below the diaphragm. **A., Arch of**, the curved part extending from the heart below to the third dorsal vertebra. **A., Descend'ing**, the aorta below the arch. **A., Thora'cic**, the part included in the thoracic cavity.

- Aortartectia**, *a-or-tark'-te-ah*. Same as *Aortostenosis*.
- Aortic**, *a-ort'-ik*. Pertaining to the aorta. **A. Arch'es**. See *Arch*. **A. Mur'mur**, a murmur due to disease of the aortic valves, or of the wall of the aorta. **A. O'pening**, the posterior perforation of the diaphragm. **A. Plex'us**, a nerve plexus lying in front and on the sides of the aorta. **A. Valves**, the valves guarding the opening into the aorta.
- Aortitis**, *a-or-itt'-tis*. Inflammation of the aorta.
- Aortomala'cia**. Softening of the aorta.
- Aortostenosis**, *a-or-to-sten-o'-sis*. Narrowing of the aorta.
- Apacon'itin**. See *Apoaconitin*.
- Apandria**, *ap-an'-dre-ah*. Morbid dislike of the male sex.
- Apanthro'pia**. A morbid love of solitude; melancholy.
- Apathy**, *ap'-ath-e*. A want of passion or feeling; indifference.
- Apat'ropin**. $C_{17}H_{21}NO_2$. A derivative of atropin.
- Ape'-fissures**. The fissures in the human brain that are also found in apes. **A.-hand**, a hand having the thumb and digits at right angles.
- Apellous**, *ah-pell'-us*. Without a skin.
- Apepsia**, *ah-pep'-se-ah*. Imperfect digestion; dyspepsia.
- Aperient**, *ah-pe'-re-ent*. Laxative, opening.
- Aperistalsis**, *ah-per-is-tal'-sis*. Cessation or lack of peristalsis.
- Apertura**, *ap-er-tur'-rah*. An opening. **A. ante'rior ventric'uli ter'tii cer'e'bri**, the vulva cerebri. **A. aquæduc'tus coch'leæ**, opening of aqueduct of cochlea on the petrous bone. **A. chor'dæ**, the internal opening of the canal for the chorda tympani nerve. **A. decliv'is**, the anus. **A. cana'lis inguina'lis**, the inguinal ring. **A. extern'a aquæduc'tus vestib'uli**, external opening of the aqueduct of the vestibule. **A. infe'rior canalic'uli tympan'ici**, inferior opening of tympanic canaliculus. **A. latera'lis ventric'uli quar'ti**, the foramen of Key and Retzius. **A. media'na ventric'uli quar'ti**, the foramen of Magendie. **A. na'rrium**. Same as *Nares*. **A. pel'vis supe'rior**, the superior straits of the pelvis. **A. sca'læ vestib'uli coch'leæ**, an opening between the vestibule and the scala vestibuli of the cochlea. **A. spina'lis**, a vertebral foramen. **A. supe'rior canalic'uli tympan'ici**, opening for the smaller petrosal nerve. **A. tympan'ica canalic'uli chor'dæ**, opening of the iter chordæ posterior into the tympanum. **A. uteri'na**, opening of the Fallopian tube into the uterus.
- Aperture**, *ap'-er-tur*. An opening or orifice.
- Apex**, *a'-peks* (pl., *ap'-ices*). The summit or extremity of anything. **A.-beat**, the point of maximum impulse of the heart against the chest-wall. **A. Mur'mur**, a murmur heard over the apex of the heart.
- Aphacia**, *ah-fa'-se-ah*. See *Aphakia*.
- Aphaciæ**, *ah-fa'-siæ*. See *Aphakiæ*.
- Phagia**, *ah-fa'-re-ah*. An inability to swallow.
- Phakia**, *ah-fa'-ke-ah*. Absence of the crystalline lens of the eye.

Apnasic, *ah-fa'-sik*. Resembling or affected.
Aphemia, *ah-fe'-me-ah*. Motor aphasia; anæ-
Aphophobia, *af-e-fa'-be-ah*. A morbid dread.
Aph'eter. The supposed substance causing
tion.

Aphonia, *ah-fa'-ne-ah*. A loss of voice, due
A. clerico'rum, clergymen's sore-throat.
born silence in the insane.

Aphonic, *ah-fa'-nik*. Characterized by apho-

Aphoria, *ah-fa'-re-ah*. Sterility of the female.

Aphose, *ah'-fûs*. A subjective sensation of s-

Aphrasia, *ah-fra'-ce-ah*. An inability to spe-

Aphrodisiac, *af-ro-dis'-e-ah*. Stimulating the

Aphthæ, *af'-the*. Small white ulcers of the

Cachec'tic, aphthæ beneath the tongue, v
tional symptoms. A., Conta'gious, Ep

Foot and Mouth Disease.

Aphthenx'ia. Impaired ability to articulate

Aphthoid, *af'-thoid*. Resembling aphthæ.

Aphthongia, *af-thong'-e-ah*. A peculiar form
muscular spasm.

Aphthous, *af'-thus*. Marked by aphthæ.

Aphysiopur'purin. An animal pigment.

Apical, *a'-pik-al*. Pertaining to the apex.

Ap'iin. $C_{27}H_{42}O_{16}$. A glucosid from parsley

Apiol, *ap'-e-ol*. A stearoptene, $C_{12}H_{14}O_4$, f
antiperiodic.

Apiolin, *ap'-e-o-lin*. A proprietary emmena-

APOPLEXY

- matic, *ap-o-kro-mat'-ik*. Without color. **A. Lens**, a lens with a high correction of spheric and chromatic aberration.
- sin**, *ap-o-ko'-de-in*. $C_{13}H_{19}NO_2$. An alkaloid from n.
- sin**, *ap-os-in'-e-in*. A glucosid from *Apocynum*.
- in**, *ap-os'-in-in*. An extract from *Apocynum*.
- um**, *ap-os'-in-um*. A genus of plants, dog's-bane. **A. th'inum**, Canadian hemp; it is an anthydropic tonic.
- .** A monster without feet.
- ah-po'-lar**. Having no pole. **A. Cells**, nerve-cells without processes.
- tris Wa'ter**, *ap-ol-in-a'-ris*. A German alkaline mineral highly charged with carbon dioxide.
- n**. A phenetidin citrate used in neuralgia.
- phin**, *ap-o-mor'-fin*. $C_{17}H_{17}NO_2$. An artificial alkaloid derived from morphin; it is a powerful emetic.
- lin**, *ap-o-mi'-el-in*. A principle from brain-substance.
- ap-on'*. An anodyne containing chloral.
- ography**, *ap-on-u-rog'-ra-fe*. A description of aponeurology, *ap-on-u-rol'-o-je*. The science of aponeuroses.
- osis**, *ap-on-u-rol'-sis*. A fibrous expansion of a tendon.
- ositis**, *ap-on-u-rol'-sis*. Inflammation of an aponeurosis.
- otic**, *ap-on-u-rol'-ik*. Pertaining to an aponeurosis. **A. a**, a deep fascia.
- rotome**. A knife for dividing aponeuroses.
- otomy**, *ap-on-u-rol'-o-me*. The division of an aponeurosis, *ap-o-fraks'-is*. Amenorrhea, *q. v.*
- real**, *ap-o-fis'-e-al*. Pertaining to an apophysis.
- is**, *ap-off'-is-is*. A bony protuberance or outgrowth.
- ticula'ris**, the orbicular process of the temporal bone.
- ia'na**, the processus gracilis of the maleus.
- tic**. Pertaining to, like, or affected with, apoplexy.
- iform**, *Apoplectoid*, *ap-o-plek'-tif-orm*, *ap-o-plek'-toid*. Resembling apoplexy.
- ig'neous**. Producing apoplexy.
- a**, *ap-o-pleks'-e-ah*. Apoplexy. **A. u'teri**, a sudden cerebral hemorrhage.
- y**, *ap'-o-pleks-e*. Paralysis from rupture of a cerebral vessel. **A., Bulb'ar**, that due to a rupture of a blood-vessel in the medulla oblongata. **A., Cap'illary**, a form due to rupture of capillaries. **A., Ingrav'escent**, that marked by a progressive loss of consciousness from leakage of blood from a blood vessel. **A., Pont'ile**, apoplexy due to a rupture of a blood vessel in the pons varolii. **A., Pul'monary**, escape of blood from the pulmonary parenchyma. **A., Sim'ple**.

APPENDIX

- those cases of death from coma in which no cause found. **A.**, Spinal, rupture of a blood-vessel.
- A.**, Splenic, (1) flow of blood into the substance; (2) contagious anthrax.
- Aporetin**, *ap-o-re'-iin*. A cathartic resin derived from opium.
- Aposia**, *ah-po'-se-ah*. An absence of thirst.
- Apositia**, *ap-o-sit'-e-ah*. A loathing for food.
- Apostasia**, *ap-os'-las-is*. 1. An abscess. 2. A boil.
- Apostema**, *ap-o-zle'-mah*. An abscess.
- Aposthia**, *ap-os'-the-ah*. Congenital absence of the breast.
- Apostoli's Treatment**. Treatment of uterine affections, the positive pole being placed in the uterus.
- Apotheca**, *ap-o-the'-kah*. An apothecary's shop.
- Apothecary**, *ap-oth'-e-ka-re*. A druggist; a seller of medicines.
- Apothema**, **Apothems**, *ap-oth'-em-ah*, *ap'-o-the-mah*. A powder formed by the evaporation of a vegetable.
- Apotheter**, *ap-oth'-et-er*. A navel-string repositor.
- Apozema**, **Apozeme**, *ap-os'-em-ah*, *ap'-o-zem*. A powder.
- Apparatus**, *ap-ar'-tus*. Instruments; a number of organs which act together in the performance of a definite function.
- Appendage**. That which is attached to an organ.
- A.**, Auricular, the ear-like projection of the cerebellum.
- A.**, Cecal, the appendix vermiformis. **A.**, Epiploic, the epiploica. **As. of the Eye**, the cilia, eyebrows, lachrymæ, and eyelids. **As.**, Fetal, the amnion, chorion, and cord. **As.**, Moss-like, short processes seen in the granular layer of the cerebellum.
- Ovary**, the ovarium. **As. of the Skin**, nails, hair, glands, and sweat glands. **As. of the Uterus**, fallopian tubes, the ovaries, and the uterine ligaments.
- Appendectomy**, **Appendicectomy**, *ap-en-dok'-to-me*. Excision of the vermiform appendix.
- Appendices epiploicæ**, *ap-en'-dis-iz ep-ip-lo'-is-e*. The epiploica.
- Appendicular**, *ap-en-dish'-e-al*, *ap-en-dish'-e-ah*. Pertaining to the vermiform appendix. **A. Colic**, appendicitis.
- Appendicitis**, *ap-en-dis'-it-is*. Inflammation of the vermiform appendix. **A. obliterans**, that resulting in the obliteration of the lumen of the appendix.
- Appendicostomy**, *ap-en-dik-os'-to-me*. Incision of the vermiform appendix for the purpose of irrigating the cecum.
- Appendicula**, *ap-pen-dik'-u-lah*. A small process of the cerebri, the pituitary body. **A. epiploica**, or **A. epiploica**, little masses of fatty tissue, covered with peritoneum, projecting from the large intestine. **A. vermiformis**, appendix vermiformis.
- Appendix**, *ap-en'-diks* (pl., *appet'-dices*). An adjunct. **A.**, Auricular, a process of the cerebri.

ception. The conscious reception of a sensory impression.

ite, *ap'-e-lit*. 1. A desire for food. 2. Lust.

nate, *ap'-la-nāz*. Horizontally flattened.

na'tio, *Applana'tion*. A flattening.

Head. A term for the broad, thick skull of dwarfs.

cator. An instrument for applying medicines to a part.

ition, *ap-o-sish'-un*. The act of fitting together; the state
being fitted together.

ia, *ah-prak'-se-ah*. Loss of understanding for the uses of
things.

tia, *ah-prok'-le-ah*. Absence of the anus.

s, *Hot'tentot*. Artificially elongated labia minora.

exia, *ap-ro-seks'-e-ah*. An inability to fix the attention.

opia, *ap-ro-so'-pe-ah*. Partial or complete absence of the

t.

phesia, *ap-sel-af'-e'-ze-ah*. Paralysis of the tactile sense.

ryia, *ap-sith-i'-re-ah*. An inability to whisper.

hia, *ap-sik'-e-ah*. A loss of consciousness.

ia, *Aptyalism*, *ap-ti-a'-le-ah*, *ap-ti'-al-ism*. Lack of saliva.

a'-pus. A monster without limbs or feet.

omorphous, *ah-pik-no-morf'-us*. A term applied to a
re-cell not staining systematically.

in, *ap-i'-o-nin*. Yellow pyoktanin; an antiseptic.

s, *ah-pi'-us*. Having no pus.

tic, *ah-pi-ret'-ik*. Without fever.

xia, *ah-pi-reks'-e-ah*. The afebrile condition.

a'-kwah. Water. A. destilla'ta, distilled water. A. for'-
the nitric acid of commerce. A. labyrin'thi, fluid filling the

ARCH

- ticks (*acari*), mites (*linguatulida*), spiders (*araneae*), scorpions (*scorpionida*).
- Arachnitis**, *ar-ak-ni'-tis*. Inflammation of the arachnoid brane.
- Arachnoid**, *ar-ak'-noid*. Resembling a web. **A. C.** space between the arachnoid and dura mater.
- Arachnoiditis**, *ar-ak-noid-i'-tis*. See *Arachnitis*.
- Arachnoplegia**, *ar-ak-no-pli'-ah*. The arachnoid and pia mater.
- Aran's Green Cancer**. "Cancer vert d'Aran." Chlorocyanic lymphoma of the orbital cavity associated with leukemia, and tending to form metastases through the lymphatic system. **A.'s Law**, fractures of the base of the skull are the result of injury to the vault, the extension taking place by irradiation along the line of the shortest circle. Fractures of the base which occur by *contre-coup* are excepted from this law.
- Aran-Duchenne's Disease**. Progressive muscular atrophy.
- Arantius**, Body of. Corpus arantii; a small fibrocartilaginous nodule located in the center of the free margin of the semilunar valves. **A., Canal' or Duct of**, the ductus venosus, one of the two branches into which the umbilical vein divides after entering the abdomen. It empties into the inferior vena cava and becomes obliterated after birth. **A., Lig.**, the obliterated ductus venosus of Arantius. **A., Vein**, a depression at the inferior angle of the fourth ventricle of the brain.
- Araroba**, *ar-ar-o'-ba*. Chrysarobin, *q. v.*
- Ar'bor vi'tæ**. 1. The tree-like figure in a section of the brain; also applied to a similar appearance of the internal os of the cervix uteri. 2. The tree *Thuja occidentalis*.
- Arboriza'tion**. The branching of the nerve-cell processes.
- Ar'butin**. $C_{12}H_{22}O_{14} + H_2O$. A glucosid found in *Uva-ursi*.
- Arc**, *ark'*. Part of a circle. **A., Binaur'al**, a measurement of the top of the head from the center of one auditory meatus to the other.
- Arcade**, *ar'-kād*. Arch.
- Arcanum**, *ar-ka'-num*. A secret medicine or nostrum.
- Arcatura**, *ar-kat-u'-rah*. An outward curvature of the neck of horses.
- Arcein**, *ar'-se-in*. Arecolin hydrobromate; an active principle of *Areca*.
- Arc en cercle**, *ark ong sair'kl*, (French.) The opisthotonic spasm often seen in hysterical convulsions.
- Arch**, *arch*. A term applied to various curved portions of the body. **A., Abdominothoracic**, the lower boundary of the thorax. **A., Alveolar**, that marking the front of the alveolar processes of the jaw. **A. of Aorta**, the arch of the aorta. **A., Aortic**, vascular arches accompanying the aorta. **As., Bran'chial**, five columns of the vertebral column.

ARCIFORM

gill-clefts. **A.**, **Cos'tal**, the arch of the ribs. **A.**, **Cru'ral**, Poupart's ligament. **A.**, **Den'tal**, the curve formed by the cutting-edges of the teeth. **A.**, **Fem'oral**, Poupart's ligament. **A.**, **He'mal**, the inferior loop of the typical vertebra. **A.**, **Hy'oid**, the second branchial arch of vertebrates. **A.**, **Mandib'ular**, the first branchial arch, developing into the lower jaw. **A.**, **Neu'ral**, the superior loop of the typical vertebra. **A.**, **Pal'mar**, the arch formed by the radial and ulnar arteries in the palm of the hand. **A.**, **Pharyn'geal**, the fifth pair of branchial arches. **A.**, **Plan'tar**, that made by the external plantar and a branch of the dorsal artery of the foot. **A.**, **Supraor'bital**, the curved margin of the frontal bone that forms the upper boundry of the orbit. **A.** of **Ver'tebra**, the part of a vertebra, formed by two pedicles and two laminae, bounding the spinal foramen dorsally. **A.**, **Vis'cera**. Same as **A.**, **Branchial**. **A.**, **Zygomat'ic**, that formed by the malar and temporal bones.

Archebiosis, *ar-ke-bi-o'-sis*. Spontaneous generation.

Archegogenesis, *ar-ke-jen'-es-is*. See *Archebiosis*.

Archenteron, *ark-en'-ter-on*. The cavity formed by the invagination of the blastodermic vesicle.

Archeocyte, *ar'-ke-o'-sil*. A wandering cell.

Archepon, *ar-ke-pi'-on*. Pus too thick to flow.

Archesporium, *ar-ke-spo'-re-um*. The cells from which spore mother-cells are immediately derived.

Archetype, *ar'-ke-tip*. A standard type.

Chiamphas'ter. A dyaster forming polar bodies.

Archblast. The granular areola surrounding the germinal vesicle.

Archiblastic, *ar-ke-blas'-tik*. Pertaining to the archblast.

Archblast'oma. A tumor composed of archiblastic tissue.

Archigaster, *ar'-ke-gas'-ter*. The embryonic alimentary canal.

Archil, *ar'-kil*. A violet coloring matter from the lichen *Roc-cella tinctoria*.

Archinephron, *ar-ke-neph'-ron*. The Wolffian body.

Archineuron, *ar-ke-nu'-ron*. A primitive neuron.

Archipallium, *ar-ke-pal'-le-um*. The rhinencephalon.

Archistome, *ar'-kis-tom*. The blastopore.

Architis, *ar-ki'-tis*. Inflammation of the rectum.

Archocoele, *ar'-ko-sil*. Hernia of the rectum.

Archoplasm, **Archoplas'ma**. The substance composing the attraction-sphere, the astral-rays, and the spindle-fibers in karyokinesis.

Archoptosis, *ar-ko-to'-sis*. Prolapse of the rectum.

Archorrhagia, *ark-or-af'-e-ah*. Rectal hemorrhage.

Archorrh'e'a. Rectal discharge of blood.

Archostegnosis, *ar-ko-steg-no'-sis*. See *Archostenosis*.

Archostenosis, *ar-ko-sten-o'-sis*. Rectal constriction.

Archiform, *ar'-sf-orm*. Bow-shaped.

ARDENT

Arctiation, *ark-la'-shun*. A constriction of the lumen of an artery.
Arctium, *ark'-ie-um*. A genus of plants. **A. lappa**, the root is diuretic and tonic.

Arctuate, *ar'-ku-at*. Bent like an arch.

Arcuation, *ar-ku-a'-shun*. Curvature.

Arculus, *ar'-ku-lus*. A cradle to protect diseased parts.

Arcus, *ar'-kus*. A bow, arch, or ring. **A. aor'tæ**, the aorta. **A. arteria'rum**, the arteries arciformes of the hand.

A. arterio'sus ma'nus, the palmar arch. **A. arterio'sus pe'dis**, the plantar arch. **A. atlan'tis**, the arch of the atlas.

A. axilla'ris, arch formed by the axillary artery. **A. car'pi dorsa'lis**, the posterior carpal arch. **A. co'li**, the transverse colon. **A. cor'neæ**. See **A. senilis**. **A. Poupart's** ligament. **A. trura'lis profun'dus**, the deep arch.

A. denta'lis, the dental arch. **A. fau'cium**, the arch of the palate. **A. glossopalati'nus**, the anterior pillar of the soft palate.

A. hi'licus, a branch of the renal artery supplying the kidney. **A. juga'lis**, the zygomatic arch. **A. cor'neæ**, a white ring around the cornea occurring in young children and resembling the arcus senilis.

A. ma'jor ventriculi, the greater curvature of the stomach. **A. medulla'ris**, the arch of the medulla. **A. mi'nor ventriculi**, the lesser curvature of the stomach.

A. occipitoparieta'lis, an annectant gyrus between the occipital lobule and the occipital lobe. **A. palati'ni**, the arches of the fauces. **A. palatoglos'sus**. Same as **A. glossopalati'nus**.

A. palatopharynge'us, the posterior pillar of the soft palate. **A. palma'ris**, the palmar arch. **A. pharyngoepiglott'ic**, the arch of mucous membrane passing from the pharynx to the epiglottis.

A. planta'ris, the plantar arch. **A. poplitea'lis**, the popliteal arch. **A. sen'lis**, a ring of opacity about the equator of the lens occurring in old age.

A. spira'lis, the zona arcuata in the organ of Corti. **A. subpu'bicus**, the pubic arch. **A. superficia'lis vo'lae**, the superficial palmar arch.

A. supraorbita'lis, the supraorbital arch. **A. tar'sus**, the tarsal arch. **A. tar'si oc'uli**. Same as **A. palpebrae**. **A. thyrocartilagin'eus**, the arch formed by the superior thyroid arteries and the thyroid cartilage.

A. chea'lis ante'rior, the arch formed by the inferior thyroid arteries in passing over the trachea. **A. un'guis**, the arch of the unguitractor muscle.

Lunula. **A. vasculo'si**, arches formed by branches of the renal artery in the kidney. **A. veno'sus**, (1) an arch joining the internal jugular veins; (2) the venous arch in the palm of the hand; (3) a venous arch on the back of the hand.

A. vertebra'lis, a vertebral arch. **A. vola'ris**, the arch of the volar surface of the hand. **A. zygoma'ticus**, the zygomatic arch.

Ardent, *ar'-dent*. Burning; feverish. **A. Spiritus**, ardent spirits.

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Ardent, *ar'-dent*. Burning; feverish. **A. Spiritus**, ardent spirits.

Ardent, *ar'-dent*. Burning; feverish. **A. Spiritus**, ardent spirits.

temporal gyrus; (2) an area in the lateral angle of the fourth ventricle. **A., Bro'ca's.** Same as *A. parolfactoria*, *Broca's*, alopecia areata. **A. cribro'sa.** Small perforated space in the internal auditory meatus through which pass filaments of the auditory nerve. **A. embryona'lis.** Same as *A. germinativa*. **A. germinati'va,** the germinating spot of the embryo. **A. hypoglos'si.** Same as *Trigonum hypoglossi*. **A. intercrura'lis,** interpeduncula'ris, an area at the base of the brain between the crura cerebri. **A., Mo'tor,** the emissive center for voluntary motion in the precentral convolution. **A., Occip'ital,** (1) that portion of the occipital bone above the superior curved line; (2) the portion of the brain beneath the occipital bone. **A. opa'ca,** the opaque circle round the *A. pellucida*. **A. paratermina'lis,** the space on the mesial aspect of the embryonic cerebral hemisphere. **A. parolfacto'ria** (Brocæ), a small vertical gyrus between the corpus callosum and continuous with the gyrus cinguli. **A. pellu'cida,** the light central portion of the *A. germinativa*. **A., Postpon'tile,** that of the metencephalon containing the olivary bodies and the lower lateral portion of the cerebellum. **A. postre'ma,** on the floor of the fourth ventricle between the ala cinerea and the tenia ventriculi quarti. **A., Rolandic.** See *Rolandic*. **A., Sen'sor, Sen'sory, or Senso'rial,** the central area of the cerebral cortex in which sensation is perceived. **A., Sep'tal,** the mesal surface of the walls of the septum lucidum. **A., Somesthe'tic,** the area for body feelings or tactile sensation in the postcentral convolution; the entire receptive and psychic sensor area. **A. va'gi,** the trigonum vaginale in the ala cinerea. **A. vasculo'sa,** the space in the area opaca

ARISTOLOCHIA

Areolar, *ar-e'-o-lar*. Pertaining to the areola; full of **areolae**.

A. tis'sue, connective or cellular tissue.

Areom'eter. An instrument for measuring specific gravity of fluids.

Argamblyopia, *ar-gam-ble-o'-pe-ah*. Disuse-amblyopia.

Argas, *ar'-ghas*. The dove-tick. Found in dovecots and roosts; it may give rise to edema or urticaria in man.

Argasidae, *ar-gas'-e-de*. A family of ticks, practically all of which are pathogenic to man.

Argentam'id. An antiseptic preparation of silver.

Argentam'in. A proprietary antiseptic silver solution.

Argenta'tion. A staining with silver.

Argenti ni'tras. Lunar caustic, a valuable escharotic.

Argentie, *ar-jen'-tik*. Containing silver.

Argentine, *ar'-jen-tin*. Like silver.

Ar'gentol. $C_6H_6N.OHSO_3$. Quinaseptol silver; a surgical antiseptic and astringent.

Argent'onin. A silver compound used in eye-diseases.

Argen'tum, gen., *argenti*. Silver, a metallic element. Salts and preparations are used in medicine.

Argilla, *ar-jil'-ah*. White or potter's clay.

Arginase, *ar'-jin-as*. A ferment which has the power of converting arginin into urea and ornithin.

Arginin, *ar'-jin-in*. Guanidin-diamino-valerianic acid. A substance formed in the cleavage of the protein molecule.

Argol, *ar'-gol*. Impure tartar of wine.

Argon, *ar'-gon*. An inert gaseous element. At. wt., 16.

Argonin, *ar'-go-nin*. A soluble, antiseptic silver salt.

Argyll Robertson Pu'pil. Loss of the pupil reflex to light in tabes dorsalis, parietic dementia, sometimes in cerebral malacia, senile brain atrophy, syphilis, hydrocephalus.

Argyria, **Argyrosis**, *ar-jil'-re-ah*, *ar-ji-ro'-sis*. Cutaneous discoloration from the continued use of silver salts.

Argyrol, *ar'-je-rol*. Silver vitellin. A soluble, nonirritant preparation, used in the treatment of various inflammations of mucous membranes.

Arhinencephalia, *ah-rin-en-sef'-a'-le-ah*. See **Cyclopia**.

Arhinia, *ah-ri'-ne-ah*. Congenital absence of the nose.

Arho'vin. Addition-product of diphenylamin and benzoic acid ester, used in the treatment of gonorrhoea.

Arhythmia, *ah-ritm'-me-ah*. An irregularity of the heart's action.

Arhythmic, *ah-ritm'-mik*. Without rhythm; irregular.

Arica Bark, *ar-e'-kah*. A variety of Peruvian bark.

Aricin, *ar'-is-in*. $C_{12}H_{15}N_3O_4$. An alkaloid from arica bark.

Ar'istol. An odorless antiseptic powder, $C_{12}H_{15}N_3O_4$, 1 mol.

Aristolochia, *ar-is-to-lol'-ke-ah*. A genus of dicotyledonous plants.

The dried rhizome of *A. serpentaria* is the **Snake-root**.

Virginia snake-root, of pharmacy.

- Aristolochin**, *ar-is-to-lo'-kin*. Bitter principle of serpentaria, *q. v.*
- Aristotle's Experiment**. When, the eyes being closed, a small spheric object is placed between two crossed fingers of one hand so that it touches the radial side of one and the ulnar side of the other, the sensation produced is that of two objects.
- Arithmomania**, *ar-ith-mo-ma'-ne-ah*. A morbid tendency to count.
- Art's Recess** or **Sinus**. A small depression, directed forward and outward, in the lower portion of the lacrimal sac; it is not constant. **A's Trachoma**, granular conjunctivitis; trachoma.
- Armamenta'rium**. A doctor's outfit of medicines or instruments.
- Armanni-Ehrlich's Degenera'tion**. Hyaline degenera'tion of the epithelial cells of Henle's looped tubes in diabetes.
- Armarium**, *ar-ma'-re-um*. See **Armamentarium**.
- Armature**, *ar'-ma-tur*. A bar of soft iron on the magnet-poles.
- Arme'nian Bole**. A reddish clay used as a tooth-powder.
- Armilla**, *ar-mil'-ah*. The annular ligament of the wrist.
- Army-itch'**. A form of chronic itch prevalent in the United States at the close of the Civil War.
- Arnica**, *ar'-nik-ah*. A genus of herbs; the flowers and roots of *A. montana* are used as a cardiac stimulant.
- Ar'nica**. $C_{26}H_{40}O_6$. A glucosid obtained from arnica.
- Arnold's Bun'dle**. The fibers which form the inner third of the crusta of the cerebral peduncles.
- A's Canal'**, a small canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone transmitting Arnold's nerve.
- A's Fold**. See **Béraud's Valve**.
- A's Gang'lion**, the otic ganglion.
- A's Ground Plex'us**, a plexus formed by the axis-cylinders of nonmedullated nerve-fibers in smooth muscular tissue.
- A's Innom'inate Canal'**, a nonconstant canal in the base of the skull, internal to the foramen rotundum; it transmits the superficial and deep petrosal branches that have become fused into one nerve.
- A's Lig'ament**, the ligament connecting the body of the incus with the roof of the tympanic cavity.
- A's Mem'brane**, the pigmentary layer of the iris.
- A's Nerve**, the auricular branch of the pneumogastric nerve.
- A's Oper'culum**, the operculum of the island of Reil.
- A's Recur'rent Nerve**, a sensory branch of the ophthalmic division of the trigeminus that anastomoses with the trochlear nerve and is distributed to the tentorium cerebelli and the posterior part of the falx cerebri.
- A's Stra'tum Reticula'tum**, the network formed by the fibers connecting the occipital lobe with the optic thalamus before they enter the latter.
- Aroma**, *ar-o'-mah*. Odor; fragrance.
- Aromatic**, *ar-o-mat'-ik*. 1. Spicy; fragrant. 2. A spicy, stimulant drug. **A. Ac'ids**, certain organic acids occurring in balsams, resins, etc. **A. Pow'der**, a mixture of nutmeg, ginger, cinnamon, and cardamom. **A. Tinc'ture**, an alcoholic solution of aromatic powder.
- Aromatic**, *ar-o'-mat-in*. A succedaneum for hops.
- Azala**, *ar-o'-min*. A fragrant alkaloid from urine.

ARTERIOLOGY

- Arophone**, *ar'-o-fen*. A local dental anesthetic.
- Arrack**, *ar'-ak*. An alcoholic drink made from fermented rice. *See Muscles, Table of.*
- Arrector's pili**, or *pilo'rum*. *See Muscles, Table of.*
- Arrest**, *ar'-est'*. Stoppage; detention.
- Arrhythmia**, *ah-riith'-me-ah*. *See Arrhythmia.*
- Arrosion**, *ar'-o'-shun*. Atrophy of a vessel-wall due to erosion.
- Ar'row-poison**. *See Curare.*
- Ar'rowroot**. *See Maranta.*
- Arsenate**, *ar'-sen-at*. A salt of arsenic acid.
- Arsenauro**, *ar'-sen-auf-ro*. A solution of the bromid of arsenic; an antisyphilitic remedy.
- Arseniasis**, *ar'-sen-i'-as-is*. Poisoning by arsenic.
- Arseniate**, *ar'-se'-ne-at*. A salt of arsenious acid.
- Arsenic**, **Arsenicum**, *ar'-sen-ik*, *ar'-sen'-ik-um*. **As**; **at.** sp. gr., 5.727. A chemic element of grayish-white color. Tests see *Bettendorf, Marsh.*
- Arsenical**, *ar'-sen'-ik-al*. Containing arsenic.
- Arsenicism**, *ar'-sen'-is-ism*. Poisoning by arsenic.
- Arsenicophagy**, *ar'-sen-e-kof'-a-je*. Habitual eating of arsenic.
- Arsenoben'zol**. *See Six Hundred and Six.*
- Arsenoblast**, *ar'-sen'-o-blast*. *See Masculonucleus.*
- Arsenophenylgly'cin**. A synthetic arsenic compound, a reaction-product of atoxyl, used in trypanosomiasis.
- Arsin**, *ar'-sin*. Arsenetted hydrogen, AsH_3 . Very poisonous.
- Arsonvalization**, *ar'-son-val-is-a'-shun*. The employment of electric currents of great frequency of interruption.
- Ar'tarin**. An alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{17}NO_4$, from artar-root; it is said to be a cardiac stimulant.
- Artar-root**. Probably the root of *Xanthoxylum senegalense*.
- Artefact**, *ar'-te-fakt*. An artificial product.
- Artemisia**, *ar'-tem-is'-e-ah*. A genus of plants. **A.** *absinthium*, southernwood; a stimulant and tonic. **A.** *absinthium*, wood; used as a tonic and vermifuge.
- Artere'nol**. A proprietary drug, said to have an action on the suprarenal preparations.
- Arteria**, *ar'-te-re-ah*. 1. Artery. 2. The bronchial tube.
- Arteriagra**, *ar-te-re-a'-grah*. Neuralgia of an artery.
- Arterial**, *ar-te-re-al*. Pertaining to an artery. **A.** *Va'ter's* artery.
- Arterialization**, *ar-te-re-al-is-a'-shun*. The oxygenation of blood.
- Arteriactia**, *ar-te-re-ak'-te-ah*. Same as *Arteriosclerosis*.
- Arterin**, *ar'-te-rin*. Arterial blood pigment.
- Arterioap'illary Fibro'sis**, *Arteriofibrosis*, *ar-te-re-o-fi-bro-sis*. Fibrous stenosis of capillaries and arterioles.
- Arteriogram**, *ar-te-re-o-gram*. *See Sphygmogram.*
- Arteriography**, *ar-te-re-og'-ra-je*. A description of the arteries.
- Arterio'læ rec'tæ**. The small vessels of the renal pelvis.
- Arteriole**, *ar-te-re-ol*. A small artery.
- Arteriology**, *ar-te-re-ol'-o-je*. The science of the arteries.

ARTHROLITHIASIS

- Arteriomalacia.** A softening of the arterial coats.
- Arteriometer,** *ar-te-re-om'e-ter*. An instrument for measuring the size of arteries.
- Arteriopathy.** Any disease of the arteries.
- Arteriosclerosis.** The hardening of the arterial walls.
- Arteriostenosis.** Contraction of the lumen of an artery.
- Arteriotome,** *ar-te-re-o-tom*. The knife used in arteriotomy.
- Arteriotomy,** *ar-te-re-o-t-o-me*. An incision or opening of an artery.
- Arteriovenous.** Pertaining to both arteries and veins.
- Arterioversion,** *ar-te-re-o-ver'shun*. A method of arresting hemorrhage by turning the vessel inside out.
- Arterioverter.** Instrument for arterioversion.
- Arteritis,** *ar-te-ri'tis*. Inflammation of an artery. **A. deformans**, chronic endarteritis. **A. obliterans**. See *Endarteritis obliterans*.
- Artery,** *ar'-ter-e*. A vessel carrying blood from the heart. See *Table of Arteries*, pp. 72-77. **A.-constrictor**, an instrument for compressing an artery. **A. Forceps**, a hemostat.
- Arthragra,** *ar-thra'-grah*. Gout.
- Arthralgia,** *ar-thra'-je-ah*. Pain in a joint; gout; arthritis.
- Arthrectomy,** *ar-threk'-to-me*. The excision of a joint.
- Arthrempyesis,** *ar-threm-pi-e'-sis*. Suppuration in a joint.
- Arthric,** *ar'-thrik*. Pertaining to a joint.
- Arthritic,** *ar-thrit'-ik*. Pertaining to arthritis or gout.
- Arthritis,** *ar-thrit'-tis*. Inflammation of a joint. **A. deformans**, chronic inflammation of a joint with deformity. **A. fungosa**, tuberculous disease of the joints. **A., Gonorrhoeal**, a severe form sometimes accompanying gonorrhea. **A., Rheumatoid**. See *A. deformans*. **A., Urethral**, gonorrheal rheumatism. **A. urtica**, that due to gout.
- Arthritism,** *ar'-thrit-ism*. The gouty diathesis.
- Arthrobacterium.** A bacterium reproduced by segmentation.
- Arthrocase,** *ar-throk'-as-e*. Caries of a joint.
- Arthrocele,** *ar'-thro-sel*. A swelling of a joint.
- Arthrochondritis.** Inflammation of the cartilages of a joint.
- Arthroclasia,** *ar-thro-kla'-se-ah*. An operation for breaking up an ankylosed joint to produce free movement.
- Arthroclasis,** *ar-thro-kli'-sis*. Ankylosis, or its artificial production.
- Arthrodesis,** *ar-thro-de'-sis*. The surgical fixation of a joint.
- Arthrodia,** *ar-thro'-de-ah*. A joint with a gliding movement.
- Arthrodynia,** *ar-thro-din'-e-ah*. See *Arthralgia*.
- Arthroempyesis,** *ar-thro-em-pi-e'-sis*. Suppuration in a joint.
- Arthrography,** *ar-throg'-ra-fe*. A description of the joints.
- Arthrogryposis.** 1. The unnatural flexure of a joint. 2. Tetany or tetanilla. 3. Persistent contracture of a joint.
- Arthroklasis.** See *Arthroclasis*.
- Arthrolithiasis,** *ar-thro-lith-i'-as-is*. Gout.

A TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTERIES.

NAME.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Acromiothoracic.....	Axillary.....	Shoulder, Arm, Upper Anterior Part of Chest.	Acromial, Humeral, Pectoral, Clavicular.
Alar Thoracic.....	Second Part of Axillary.	Lymphatic Glands in Axilla.	
Anastomotica magna.	Brachial.....	Elbow.....	Posterior and Anterior.
Anastomotica magna.	Superficial Femoral..	Knee.....	Superficial and Deep.
Angular.....	Termination of the Facial.	Lacrimal Sac and Lower Part of Orbicularis palpebrarum.	Anastomoses with Infraorbital.
Aorta, Abdominal..	Thoracic Aorta.....	Two Common Iliacs.....	Phrenic, Celiac Axis, Superior and Inferior Mesenteric, Suprarenal, Renal, Spermatic, Lumbar, Sacra media.
Aorta, Arch of the..	Left Ventricle of the Heart.	Thoracic Division.....	Two Coronary, Innominate, Left Common Carotid, Left Subclavian.
Aorta, Thoracic....	Arch of the Aorta....	Abdominal Aorta.....	Pericardial, Bronchial, Esophageal, Posterior Mediastinal, Twenty Intercostals.
Auricular, Posterior.	5th Br. Ext. Carotid	Back of Auricle and Scalp.	Stylomastoid, Auricular.
Axillary.....	Subclavian.....	Brachial and Seven Branches.	Superior and Acromial Thoracic, Long and Alar Thoracic, Subscapular, Anterior and Posterior Circumflex.

Carotid, Common...	Innominate and Arch.	External and Internal Carotid.	External and Internal Carotid.
Carotid, External...	Common Carotid.....	Eight Branches.	Superior Thyroid, Lingual, Facial, Occipital, Posterior Auricular, Ascending Pharyngeal, Temporal, Internal Maxillary.
Carotid, Internal...	Common Carotid.....	Anterior Part of Brain, Eye, Forehead, and Nose.	Tympanic, Arteriae receptaculi, Anterior Meningeal, Ophthalmic, Anterior and Middle Cerebral, Posterior Communicating, Anterior Choroid.
Celiac Axis.....	Abdominal Aorta.....	Stomach, Liver, Spleen...	Gastric, Hepatic, Splenic.
Coronary (2).....	Arch of the Aorta.....	Tissues of the Heart.....	Numerous small branches.
Dorsalis pedis.....	Anterior Tibial.....	Foot.....	Tarsal, Metatarsal, Dorsalis hallucis, Princeps hallucis.
Epigastric (Deep)...	External Iliac.....	Abdominal Wall.....	Cremasteric, Pubic, Muscular.
Facial.....	3d Branch of the External Carotid.	Organs of the Pharynx and Face.	Inferior or Ascending Palatine, Tonsillar, Submaxillary, Submental, Muscular, Inferior Labial, Inferior and Superior Coronary, Lateralis nasi, Angular.
Femoral.....	External Iliac.....	Generative Organs, Thigh, etc.	Superficial Epigastric, Circumflex Iliac, and External Pudic; Deep External Pudic Profunda, Muscular, Anastomotica magna, Popliteal.
Gastric.....	Celiac Axis.....	Stomach, Liver, Esophagus.	Esophageal, Cardiac, Gastric, Hepatic.
Gastroduodenal....	Hepatic.....	Pylorus, Pancreas, Stomach, Duodenum.	Pyloric, Gastroepiploic, Pancreaticoduodenal.
Gluteal.....	Internal Iliac.....	Gluteal Muscles, etc.....	Superficial and Deep.
Iliac, Common.....	Abdominal Aorta.....	Ext. and Internal Iliac....	External and Internal Iliac.

A TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTERIES.—(Continued.)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Deep Circum- flex Iliac.	External Iliac.	Abdominal Muscles.	Muscular and Anastomotic.
External.	Common Iliac.	Lower Limb.	Femoral Artery, Deep Epigastric, Deep Circum- flex Iliac.
Internal.	Common Iliac.	Pelvic and Generative Or- gans, Inner Side of Thigh.	Anterior Trunk, Posterior Trunk.
Internal, Pos- terior Trunk.	Common Iliac.	Pelvic and Generative Or- gans and Thigh.	Superior, Middle, and Inferior Visceral, Middle Hemorrhoidal, Obturator, Inferior Pudic, Scrotal, Urethra, Vaginal.
Internal, Pos- terior Trunk.	Common Iliac.	Muscles of the Hip, etc.	Iliolumbar, Lateral Sacral, Gluteal.
Internal, Super- ficial.	Arch of the Aorta.	Thyroid Body.	Right Common Carotid, Right Subclavian.
Internal, Super- ficial.	Subclavian.	Neck, Upper Part of the Thorax.	Deep Cervical, First Intercostal, Arteria Aberrans.
Internal, Super- ficial.	Ulnar.	Deep Muscles of the Fore- arm.	Anterior and Posterior Interosseous.
Internal.	2d Branch of the Ex- ternal Carotid.	Hypoid and Adjacent Mus- cles, Sublingual Gland, Mouth, Tongue.	Hypoid, Dorsalis Lingue, Sublingual, Ranine,
Internal.	Subclavian.	Structures of the Thorax.	Common peric. phrenic, Mediastinal, Posterior.

<p> <i>Truncal Arteries</i> <i>(Palmar, Internal Maxillary Group).</i> <i>(Sublingual, Internal Maxillary Group).</i> <i>Mesenteric, Inferior.</i> <i>Mesenteric, Superi- or.</i> <i>Nasal.</i> <i>Obturator.</i> <i>Occipital.</i> <i>Ophthalmic.</i> </p>	<p> <i>External Carotid.</i> <i>External Carotid.</i> <i>Abdominal Aorta.</i> <i>Abdominal Aorta.</i> <i>Ophthalmic.</i> <i>Internal Iliac.</i> <i>4th Branch of the External Carotid.</i> <i>Internal Carotid.</i> </p>	<p> <i>Structures Indicated by Names of Branches.</i> <i>Structures Indicated by Names of Branches.</i> <i>Descending Colon, Rec- tum.</i> <i>Small Intestine, Cecum, Colon.</i> <i>Lacrimal Sac and Integu- ment of the Nose.</i> <i>Pelvis and Thigh.</i> <i>Muscles of the Neck, Oc- ciput, etc.</i> <i>The Eye.</i> </p>	<p> <i>Deep Temporal, Pterygoid, Masseteric, Buccal.</i> <i>Alveolar, Infraorbital, Posterior or Descending Palatine, Vidian, Pterygopalatine, Nasal or Sphenopalatine.</i> <i>Colica sinistra, Sigmoid, Superior Hemorrhoidal.</i> <i>Inferior Pancreaticoduodenal, Vasa intestini tenui, Ileocolic, Colica dextra et media.</i> <i>Lacrimal and Transverse Nasal.</i> <i>Iliac, Vesical, Pubic, External and Internal Pelvic.</i> <i>Muscular, Sternomastoid, Auricular, Meningeal, Arteria princeps cervicis.</i> <i>Lacrimal, Supraorbital, Posterior and Anterior Ethmoid, Palpebral, Frontal, Nasal, Muscular; Anterior, Short and Long Ciliary; Arteria cen- tralis retinae.</i> <i>Palmar Interosseous, Perforating, Recurrent.</i> <i>4 Digital Branches.</i> <i>External Pharyngeal and Meningeal Branches.</i> <i>Articular and Plantar Digital.</i> <i>Posterior Perforating, Digital, etc.</i> </p>
<p> <i>Palmar Arch, Deep.</i> <i>Palmar Arch, Super- ficial.</i> <i>Pharyngeal, Ascend- ing.</i> <i>Plantar Arch.</i> <i>Plantar, External.</i> </p>	<p> <i>Radial and Commu- nicating of Ulna.</i> <i>Ulnar and Superfi- cialis volae.</i> <i>6th Branch of the External Carotid.</i> <i>External Plantar Artery.</i> <i>Posterior Tibial.</i> </p>	<p> <i>Palm and Fingers.</i> <i>Palm and Fingers.</i> <i>Neck, Pharynx, Dura mater.</i> <i>Anterior Part of Foot and Toes.</i> <i>Sole and Toes.</i> </p>	

A TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTERIES.—(Concluded.)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Popliteal.....	Femoral.....	Thigh and Knee.....	Superior and Inferior Muscular, Cutaneous, Articular (Superior, External and Internal), Azygos External, Articulars (Inferior, External and Internal), Anterior and Posterior Tibial.
Profunda femoris.....	Femoral.....	Muscles of the Thigh, etc.	External and Internal Circumflex, Perforating.
Pudic, Internal.....	Internal Iliac.....	Generative Organs.....	Inferior Hemorrhoidal, Superficial and Transverse Perineal, Bulb, Corpus cavernosum, and Dorsal of Penis.
Pulmonary.....	Right Ventricle.....	Lungs.....	Right and Left Pulmonary.
Radial.....	Brachial.....	Forearm, Wrist, Hand.....	Radial Recurrent, Muscular, Superficialis volæ, Anterior and Posterior Carpal, Metacarpal, Dorsalis pollicis et indicis, Princeps pollicis, Radialis indicis, Perforantes, Interossea.
Renal.....	Abdominal Aorta.....	Kidney.....	Inferior Suprarenal, Capsular, Ureteral.
Sciatic.....	Internal Iliac.....	Muscles of the back of the Pelvis.....	Muscular, Vesical, Hemorrhoidal, Coccygeal, Inferior Gluteal, Comes nervi ischiadici, Articular.
Sigmoideum.....	Celiac Axis.....	Spleen, Pancreas, Part of Stomach, Omentum.....	Small and Large Pancreatic, Left Gastroepiploic, Vasa brevia.

		Anterior auricular.	
Thyroid Axis.....	Subclavian.....	Shoulder, Neck, Thorax, Spine, Cord.	Inferior Thyroid, Suprascapular, Transversalis colli.
Thyroid, Inferior....	Thyroid Axis.....	Gland, Larynx, Trachea, Esophagus, etc.	Laryngeal, Tracheal, and Esophageal Branches, Ascending Cervical, Muscular.
Thyroid, Superior...	1st Branch of the External Carotid.	Omothyroid, Sternothyroid, Gland.	Hyoïd, Sternomastoid, Superior Laryngeal, Cricothyroid.
Tibial, Anterior.....	Popliteal.....	Leg, Ankle, etc.	Recurrent Tibial, Muscular, External and Internal Malleolar, Dorsalis pedis.
Tibial, Posterior....	Popliteal.....	Leg, Heel, Foot.....	Peroneal, Anterior Peroneal, Muscular, Nutrient, Communicating, Internal Calcanean, Plantars.
Transversalis colli...	Thyroid Axis.....	Muscles of Neck and Back.	Superficial Cervical and Posterior Scapular.
Ulnar.....	Brachial.....	Forearm, Wrist, and Hand.	Anterior and Posterior Ulnar Recurrent, Interosseous, Muscular, Anterior and Posterior Carpal, Superficial Palmar Arch.
Uterine.....	Uterus.....	Branch of the Internal Iliac.	Cervical, Vaginal, Azygos.
Vertebral.....	Subclavian.....	Neck and Cerebrum....	Lateral Spinal, Muscular, Posterior Meningeal, Anterior and Posterior Spinal, Posterior Cerebellar.

ARTÆNOIDEUS

Arthrolysis, *ar-throl'-is-is*. The division or removal of adhesions and bone from an ankylosed joint.

Arthrology, *ar-throl'-o-je*. The anatomy of the joints.

Arthromeningitis, *ar-thro-men-in-jit'-tis*. Synovitis, *q. v.*

Arthroncus, *ar-throng'-khs*. A swelling or tumor of a joint.

Arthroneuralgia, *ar-thro-nu-ral'-je-ah*. Pain in a joint.

Arthropathy, *ar-throp'-ath-e*. Any disease of a joint. **A.**

Charcot's, an arthropathy seen in tabes, in syringomyelia, and at times in general paresis. **A.**, **Osteopul'monary**, Marie's disease, an enlargement of the ends of long bones in long standing pulmonary disease.

ArthropHYma, *ar-thro-ft'-mah*. A tumefaction of a joint.

ArthropHYte, *ar'-thro-ftil*. A hypertrophy of a joint.

Ar'throplasty. The formation of an artificial joint.

Arthropod, *ar-throp'-od*. A member of the phylum arthropoda, which embraces crustacea, insects, and spiders.

Arthropyosis, *ar-thro-pi-d'-sis*. See *Arthroemphysema*.

Arthrorheu'matism. Articular rheumatism; *q. v.*

Arthrosis, *ar-thro'-sis*. An articulation or a jointing; a suture.

Arthrospore, *ar'-thro-spor*. A spore formed by fission.

Arthrosteitis, *ar-thros-te-it'-tis*. Inflammation of the bony parts of a joint.

Ar'throtome. A knife used in surgery of joints.

Arthrotomy, *ar-throt'-o-me*. An incision into a joint.

Arthroexesis, *ar-throx-e'-sis*. The scraping of fungous growths from a joint.

Artiad, *ar'-te-ad*. An atom having an even quantivalence.

Articular, *ar-tik'-u-lar*. Pertaining to a joint. **A.** **Rheu'matism**, rheumatism of a joint.

Articula'ris ge'nu. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Articulate, *ar-tik'-u-lat*. 1. Divided into joints. 2. Distinct, clear. **A.** Speech, the expression of ideas by spoken words.

Articulation, *ar-tik-u-la'-shun*. 1. A joint or an arthrosis. 2. The enunciation of words.

Articulatory, *ar-tik'-u-la-to-re*. Pertaining to articulation.

Articulo mor'tis, **In**. In the act of dying; the moment of death.

Artifact, *ar'-te-fact*. Same as *Artefact*, *q. v.*

Artificial, *ar-te-fish'-al*. Made or imitated by art. **A.** **Abor'tion**.

See *Abortion*. **A.** **A'nus**, an opening made in the abdomen to give exit to feces. **A.** **Respira'tion**, aeration of the blood by artificial means.

Aryepiglottic Folds, *ar-e-ep-e-glot'-ik*. Mucous folds between the epiglottis and arytenoid cartilages.

Aryepiglott'ic. See *Aryteno-epiglottideus* in *Muscles, Table of*.

Arytenoid, *ar-it-e'-noid*. Cup-shaped or ladle-shaped. **A.** **Cartilages**, certain cartilages of the larynx. **A.** **Mus'cle**, a muscle of the larynx.

Arytænoid'eus, **Arytenoid'eus**. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Arytenoepiglottid'eus. See *Muscles*, Table of.

Arytenoid'i'tis. Inflammation of the arytenoid cartilages or muscles.

Asafetida, Asafœtida, as-a-fet'e-dah. A fetid gum-resin from the root of several species of *Ferula*; it is antispasmodic.

Asaphia, as-af-i'-ah. Defective articulation due to a cleft palate.

Asaprol, as'-ap-rol. $\text{CaC}_{20}\text{H}_{14}\text{S}_2\text{O}_8 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. A substance obtained from beta-naphthol; antipyretic and antiseptic.

Asarol, as'-ar-ol. $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}$. A substance derived from *Asarum*.

Asarum, as'-ar-um. A genus of herbs. *A. canadense*, wild ginger or Canada snake-root; is an aromatic stimulant.

Asbestos, as-be's-tos. A fibrous variety of hornblende.

Ascaricide, as-kar'-is-id. A medicine fatal to ascarides.

Ascaridæ, as-kar'-e-de. A family of nematode worms, to which belongs the round-worm (*ascaris lumbricoides*) and the thread-worm (*oxyuris vermicularis*).

Ascarid'asis. The existence of ascarides in the bowel.

Ascaris, as'-kar-is. (Pl., *ascarides*.) A genus of parasitic round-worms. *A. lumbricoïdes*, the common round-worm. *A. trichiu'ris*, the whip-worm.

Ascending, as-en'-ding. Rising. *A. Degeneration*, a degeneration of nerve-fibers progressing from the periphery to the center. *A. Paralysis*, a paralysis beginning below and extending upward.

Ascherson's Vesicles. Minute globules formed by agitating oil and liquid albumin.

Aschistodactylous, as-kis-to-dak'-til-us. Affected with syndactylism.

Ascites, as-si'-têz. Dropsy of the abdomen. *A. chylo'sus*, ascites in which the fluid contains chyle.

Ascitic, as-it'-ik. Affected with ascites.

Asclepiadin, as-kle-pi'-ad-in. See *Asclepin*.

Asclepias, as-kle'-pe-as. A genus of plants. *A. tubero'sa*, butterfly weed, is a powerful diaphoretic.

Asclep'idin. A deobstruent preparation of *Asclepias*.

Ascle'pin. A resinous extract from the root of *Asclepias tuberosa*; it is diaphoretic and tonic.

Asclepion, as-kle'-pe-on. A resinous substance, $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_8$, obtained from *Asclepias syriaca*.

Ascococcus, as-ko-kok'-us. A genus of the family of *Schizomycetes*, consisting of globular cells held together in a gelatinous substance.

Ascomycetes, as-ko-mi-se'-têz. A group of fungi, including *Aspergillus* and *Oidium*.

As'cospore. A spore produced by or in an ascus.

As'cus. The characteristic spore-case of certain fungi.

Aselli's Pan'creas. A group of lymphatic glands situated at the root of the mesentery.

Sella, as-el'-in. $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{32}\text{N}_8$. A base obtained from cod-liver oil.

ASPIRIN

- Asemasia**, *ah-sem-a'-se-ah*. Inability to express ideas by words or signs.
- Asemia**, *ah-se'-me-ah*. An inability to comprehend words or signs.
- Asepsin**, *ah-sep'-sin*. See *Antisepsin*.
- Asepsis**, *ah-sep'-sis*. An absence of septic matter.
- Aseptic**, *ah-sep'-tik*. Free from septic matter.
- Asepticize**, *ah-sep'-tis-iz*. To render aseptic.
- A'septol**. $C_6H_5O_3S$. Phenol-sulphonic acid.
- Aseptolin**, *ah-sep'-to-lin*. An antituberculous remedy; it is a compound of phenol and pilocarpin.
- Asexual**, *ah-seks'-u-al*. Nonsexual.
- Asialia**, *ah-se-a'-le-ah*. A lack of saliva.
- Asiat'ic Chol'era**. See *Cholera*.
- Asim'inin**. An alkaloid from *Asimina triloba*.
- Asitia**, *ah-sish'-e-ah*. A loss of appetite; a loathing for food.
- Asoma**, *ah-so-mah*. A monster without a trunk.
- Aspar'agin**. $C_4H_4N_2O_3$. The organic principle of asparagus.
- Asparagus**, *as-par'-ag-us*. A genus of plants of the lily family, and also the young shoots of *A. officinalis*; it is diuretic.
- Aspect**, *as'-pekt*. The appearance of a thing.
- Aspergillin**, *as-per-jil'-in*. A hematin-like pigment from spores of *Aspergillus niger*.
- Aspergilliosis**, *as-per-jil'-d'-sis*. A diseased condition due to a pathogenic aspergillus.
- Aspergillus**, *as-per-jil'-us*. A genus of fungi; several species are considered pathogenic. **A.-myco'sis**, inflammation of the mucous membrane due to fungi.
- Aspermatism**, **Aspermia**, *ah-sper'-mat-ism*, *ah-sper'-me-ah*. A nonemission or nonsecretion of semen.
- Aspermous**, *ah-sper'-mus*. Without seed.
- Asperision**, *as-per'-shun*. The act of besprinkling.
- Asphaltum**, *as-fal'-tum*. Mineral pitch.
- Asphyxia**, *as-fiks'-e-ah*. The condition caused by nonoxygenation of the blood. **A. Lo'cal**, the congestive stage of Raynaud's disease. **A. neonato'rum**, inability of new-born infants to respire.
- Asphyxial**, *as-fiks'-e-al*. Marked by asphyxia.
- Asphyxiate**, *as-fiks'-e-ut*. To bring into asphyxia.
- Aspidium**, *as-pid'-e-un*. A genus of ferns; several species are vermifugal.
- Aspidosamin**, *as-pid-o-sam'-in*. An alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{21}N_3O_2$, from quebracho bark; emetic.
- Aspidosperma**, *as-pid-o-sper'-mah*. A genus of trees. **A. quebracho-blan'co**, quebracho; the bark is used in dyspnea.
- Aspidosper'min**. $C_{22}H_{21}N_3O_2$. An alkaloid from quebracho.
- Aspira'tion**. 1. Inspiration; imbibition. 2. Use of the aspirator.
- As'pirator**. An instrument for extracting fluids from cavities.
- Aspirin**, *as'-pir-in*. $C_6H_4O.COCH_3.COOH$. Acetylsalicylic acid. An antirheumatic remedy. Dose 15 gr. (1 gm.)

Thyroid Axis.....	Subclavian.....	Shoulder, Neck, Thorax, Spine, Cord.	Inferior Thyroid, Suprascapular, Transversalis colli.
Thyroid, Inferior...	Thyroid Axis.....	Gland, Larynx, Trachea, Esophagus, etc.	Laryngeal, Tracheal, and Esophageal Branches, Ascending Cervical, Muscular.
Thyroid, Superior...	1st Branch of the Ex- ternal Carotid.	Omothyroid, Sternothyroid, Sternothyroid, Thyroid Gland.	Hyoïd, Sternomastoid, Superior Laryngeal, Cri- cothyroid.
Tibial, Anterior.....	Popliteal.....	Leg, Ankle, etc.	Recurrent Tibial, Muscular, External and Internal Malleolar, Dorsalis pedis.
Tibial, Posterior...	Popliteal.....	Leg, Heel, Foot.....	Peroneal, Anterior Peroneal, Muscular, Nutrient, Communicating, Internal Calcanean, Plantars.
Transversalis colli...	Thyroid Axis.....	Muscles of Neck and Back.	Superficial Cervical and Posterior Scapular.
Ulnar.....	Brachial.....	Forearm, Wrist, and Hand.	Anterior and Posterior Ulnar Recurrent, Interos- seous, Muscular, Anterior and Posterior Carpal, Superficial Palmar Arch.
Uterine.....	Uterus.....	Branch of the Internal Iliac.	Cervical, Vaginal, Azygos.
Vertebral.....	Subclavian.....	Neck and Cerebrum.....	Lateral Spinal, Muscular, Posterior Meningeal, Anterior and Posterior Spinal, Posterior Cere- bellar.

usually due to unequal curvatures of the cornea. A condition of the eye in which the rays do not converge to a point on the retina, when complicated with myopia or hypermetropia, due to inequality of curvature of the cornea. **A., Irreg'ular**, when the principal meridians have different refractive powers due to imperfection of the lens. It is usually **irreg'ular**, and may complicate hypermetropia (*hypermetropic*) or myopia (*myopic*). **A., Irreg'ular**, when the principal meridian is myopic, the other is hypermetropic. **A., Reg'ular**, is when the two principal meridians are at right angles to each other. **A., Sim'ple**, when the principal meridian is normal, the other myopic or hypermetropic. **Astigmatometer**, *as-tig-mat-om'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring astigmatism. **Astig'mic**. See *Astigmatic*. **Astigmom'eter**, or **Astig'moscope**. An instrument for measuring astigmatism. **Astignom'eter**. See *Astigmatism*. **Astignom'eter**. The measurement of astigmatism; the use of the astigmatometer. **Asto'matous**, **Asto'mous**. Without a bone. **Astragalectomy**, *as-trag-al-ek'-to-me*. Ectomy of the astragalus. **Astrag'alus**. 1. The ankle-bone. 2. A bone of the foot. **Astraphobia**, **Astrapophobia**, *as-trah-fo'*. A morbid fear of thunder and lightning. **Astriction**, *as-trik'-shun*. 1. Constipation. 2. Astringent.

ATHERMIC

- Asystematic**, *ah-sis-te-mat'-ik*. Diffuse; not limited to any system of nerve-fibers.
- Asystole**, *Asysto'lia*. An imperfect ventricular systole.
- Atactic**, *at-ak'-tik*. Irregular; atypic.
- Atactilia**, *ah-tak-te'-le-ah*. Inability to recognize tactile impressions.
- Atavism**. A reversion to ancestral type of structure or function.
- Atavus**, *at'-av-us*. An ancestor.
- Ataxaphasia**. An inability to arrange words into sentences.
- Ataxia**, **Ataxy**. An incoordination of muscular action. **A.**, **Fam'ily** or **Hered'itary**, sclerosis of posterior and lateral columns of the spinal cord. **A.**, **Hyster'ical**, that affecting the muscles of the leg in hysteria. **A.**, **Locomo'tor**, a disease of the posterior columns of the spinal cord, marked by fulgurant pains; incoordination, disturbances of sensation, etc. **A.**, **Mo'tor**, inability to coordinate the muscles in walking. **A.**, **Stat'ic**, muscular incoordination in standing. **A.**, **Ther'mal**, irregular fluctuations of the body-temperature due to incoordination. **A.**, **Vasomo'tor**, a relaxed state of the blood-vessels due to disease of the vasomotor center or nerves.
- Ataxiagram**. The tracing made by an ataxic individual.
- Ataxiagraph**, *at-aks'-e-a-graf*. An instrument for measuring the swaying in ataxia.
- Ataxiamnesia**. Affected with ataxia and amnesia.
- Ataxic**, *at-aks'-ik*. Pertaining to or affected with ataxia. **A.** **Apha'sia**, aphasia with ataxia.
- Ataxodynamia**, *at-aks-o-ah-din-a'-me-ah*. Ataxia associated with muscular weakness.
- Ataxophemia**, *at-aks-o-fe'-me-ah*. Ataxia in speech.
- Ataxophobia**. An excessive dread of disorder.
- Atelec'tasis**. Nonexpansion of air-cells in lungs of the new-born.
- Atelia**, **Ateleiosis**, *at-e'-le-ah*, *at-e-li-o'-sis*. Persistence of the child's characteristics in the adult. **A.**, **Asex'ual**, that type in which the sexual organs are implicated. **A.**, **Sex'ual**, that type in which the sexual organs develop normally.
- Atelocardia**, *at-el-o-kar'-de-ah*. Poor development of the heart.
- Ateloceph'alous**. Having an incomplete skull.
- Atelocheilia**, *at-el-o-ki'-le-ah*. Poor development of the lips.
- Atelocheiria**, *at-el-o-ki'-re-ah*. Defective development of the hand.
- Ateloglossia**, *at-el-o-glos'-e-ah*. Poor development of the tongue.
- Atelomye'lia**. Poor development of the spinal cord.
- Atelorrachid'ia**. Defective development of the spine.
- Athelasmus**, *ah-the'-as'-mus*. An inability to suckle, from some defect of the nipple.
- Athelia**, *ah-the'-le-ah*. Absence of the nipple.
- Atheria**. An alcoholic solution of ammonium pyrogallate.
- Athermic**, *ah-the'-mië*. Without heat; without rise of temperature.

Atetosis. A disease in which there is an abnormal position of the fingers and toes. **P**

Athlete's Heart. Aortic incompetence from over-exercise. **P**

Athrepsia, *ah-threp'-se-ah.* Defective nutrition. **P**

Athyrea, *ah-ih'-re-ah.* The condition arising from disease of the thyroid gland or from insufficient activity of its function. **P**

Athyroid'ea, Athyroida'tion, Athy'roidism. **P**

Athyrea, q. v.

Atlantad, *at-law'-lad.* Toward the atlas. **P**

Atlantal, *at-law'-tal.* Pertaining to the atlas. **P**

Atlas, *at'-las.* The uppermost of the cervical vertebrae. **P**

At'lo-ax'oid. Relating to atlas and axis. **P**

Atlodidymus, *at-lo-did'-im-us.* See *Atlodydymus*. **P**

Atlodydymus, *at-lod'-im-us.* A monster with two heads. **P**

Atmiatrics, Atmiatry, *at-me-at'-riks, at-mi-at'-tri.* **P**

Atmidiatrica, q. v.

Atmidiat'rica. The treatment of disease by cauterization. **P**

Atmocau'sis. Therapeutic cauterization. **P**

Atmocau'tery. Apparatus for practising cauterization. **P**

Atmograph, *at'-mo-graf.* A spiograph, *q. v.* **P**

Atmokausis, *at-mo-ko'-sis.* See *Atmocautery*. **P**

Atmolysis, *at-mol'-is-is.* The analysis of a substance. **P**

Atmom'eter. An instrument to measure atmospheric pressure. **P**

At'mosphere. 1. The air or gaseous medium surrounding the earth. 2. A unit of pressure, 15 pounds to the square inch. **P**

Atocia, *at-o'-se-ah.* Sterility of the female. **P**

Atom, *at'-om.* The ultimate unit of an element. **P**

ATTENTION

Atemia, *ah-tre'-me-ah*. 1. Absence of tremor. 2. Hysterical incapacity to walk.

Atresia, *ah-tre'-se-ah*. Imperforation of an opening or of a canal.

Atresic, *ah-tre'-sik*. Characterized by atresia.

Atrichia, **Atrichiasis**, *ah-trik'-e-ah*, *ah-trik-i'-as-is*. Baldness.

Atrioventric'ular. Pertaining to both auricle and ventricle.

Atriplicism, *at-rip'-lis-izm*. A form of poisoning from eating spinach, *Atriplex littoralis*.

A'trium. 1. Auricle of heart. 2. Part of cavity of tympanum.

Atropa, *at'-ro-pah*. A genus of plants. **A. belladon'na**, deadly nightshade; belladonna, *q. v.*

Atrophia, *at-ro'-fe-ah*. See *Atrophy*.

Atrophic, *at-ro'-fik*. Characterized by atrophy.

Atrophoderma, *at-ro-fo-der'-mah*. Atrophy of the skin.

Atrophy, *at'-ro-fe*. A wasting of a part from a lack of nutrition.

A., Acute' Yellow, atrophy of the liver with yellow pigmentation. **A.**, Brown, that in which the organ assumes a brown color. **A.**, Compres'sion, atrophy of a part from constant compression. **A.**, Concen'tric, that of a hollow organ, lessening its capacity. **A.**, Cor'related, the atrophy of one part following the removal of another. **A.**, Gray, degenerative change in the optic disc, making it gray. **A.**, Idiopath'ic Mus'cular, a progressive wasting of groups of muscles dependent upon primary changes in the muscles themselves. **A.**, Mus'cular, that affecting muscles. **A.**, Progres'sive Mus'cular, a chronic disease marked by progressive wasting of muscles or groups of muscles associated with paralysis. **A.**, Red, a form due to chronic congestion. **A.**, Sim'ple, due to decrease in the size of individual cells. **A.**, Trophoneuro'tic, that due to an abnormality of the nervous supply of an organ or tissue. **A.**, White, nerve-atrophy, leaving only white connective tissue.

Atropi'na, **At'ropin**, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$. Active principle of belladonna.

Atropinism, *at-ro'-pin-izm*. The condition produced by the prolonged use of belladonna.

Atropiniza'tion. Production of the physiologic effect of belladonna.

Atro'pinize. To bring under the influence of belladonna.

Atropism, *at-ro'-pizm*. Same as *Atropinism*.

Attar of Rose, *ot'-ar*. Oil of rose.

Attention, *at-ten'-shun*. The direction of the will or thought upon an object or to a particular sensation. **A.**, Cen'tral, the "imagination" or mental remaking of the image by the mind when the peripheral visual attention is abrogated. **A.**, Compound' Syn'chronous, in this the consciousness recognizes and correlates or combines multiple streams of synchronous and diverse stimuli, visual, auditory, etc. **A.**, Multiple Syn'chronous Au'ditory, two or more synchronous tones.

sounds or lines of such consciousness. **A., Multiple** Imagining or mental visual trains without. **Multiple Syn'chronous** recognizes two or more same time. **A., Single** tone, a sound, or series to, exclusive of others when the central visualizing images, follows the tary images in single history, that without the **Visual**, that form of v follow a linear concatenation of images to the exclusion of others existing when the eyes, c object.

Attenuant. Increasing t creations.

Attenuated. Wasted; th

Attenuation, *at-jen-u-a'-sh*

Vi'rus, a weakening of

Attic, *at'-ik.* The portion

A. Disease', chronic sup

Attollens, *at-ol'-enz.* A t

A. au'rem. See *Muscle*

Attraction, *at-rak'-shun.*

gether. **A., Cap'illary,**

fine tubes or interstices

aster in karyokinesis.

Attra'hens. 1. A muscle

au'rem. See *Muscles,*

Attrition, *at-rish'-un.* An

Atypic, *ah-tip'-ik.* Irregu

Aubert's Phenom'enon. A

head is inclined to one si

lique toward the opposi

Audiometer, *aw-de-om'-et-*

acuteness of hearing.

Audiom'etry. The measu

Aud'iphone. An instrum

Audition, *aw-dish'-un.* T

association of a color se

Auditory, *aw'-dit-o-re.* P

A. Area, the cerebrum

primitive auditory e

nervous stratum of

Area, *q. v.* **A. D**

AURIFORM

the area within which a sound may be heard. **A. Hairs**, hairs within the internal ear. **A. Meatus**, the opening of the ear. **A. Nerve**, a portion of the eighth pair of cranial nerves.

A. Nuclei, the nuclei in the oblongata giving rise to auditory nerves. **A. Ossicles**, the small bones of the middle ear. **A. Pit or Sac**, the invagination of a thickened patch of the hind-brain, becoming the auditory vesicle. **A. Teeth**, tooth-like tubercles in the cochlear duct. **A. Vesicle**, the ectodermal sac from which is derived the membranous labyrinth.

Auerbach's Sign. Bulging of the epigastric region in cases of pericardial effusion.

Auerbach's Ganglia. The ganglionic nodes in Auerbach's plexus. **Auerbach's Plexus**, plexus myentericus, a sympathetic plexus situated between the longitudinal and circular muscular layers of the intestinal tract.

Auerbach's Sign. Short and feeble breathing heard just above the sternum on placing the stethoscope over the trachea; it is characteristic of tracheal stenosis.

Auxetics, substances increasing the action of the heart.

Auxeticus, *aux-na'-thus*. A monster with two lower jaws.

Auxeticus, *aux-na'-thus*. The anterior portion of the third ventricle.

Auxeticus, *aux-na'-thus*. The membrane covering the aorta.

Auxeticus, *aux-na'-thus*. Portion of the choroid plexus within the aorta.

Auxeticus, *aux-na'-thus*. The fissure of Monro.

Auxeticus, *aux-na'-thus*. A peculiar sensation—for example, like a rising of air—preceding an epileptic fit. **A., Electric**, the current that attends the reception of the static current. **A., Electric**, a localized epileptic aura.

Auxeticus, *aux-na'-thus*. Pertaining to the ear. **A. Vertigo**. See *Ménière's disease*.

Auxeticus, *aux-na'-thus*. Yellow glucoside.

Auxeticus, *aux-na'-thus*. A bitter glucoside from orange-peel.

Auxeticus, *aux-na'-thus*. The orange, used mainly to flavor.

Auxeticus, *aux-na'-thus*. Pertaining to gold. A series of gold-compounds.

Auxeticus, *aux-na'-thus*. 1. The external ear. 2. One of the upper cavities of the heart.

Auxeticus, *aux-na'-thus*. Pertaining to the ear or cardiac auricle. **Auxeticus**, *aux-na'-thus*. The anterior prolongation of the cardiac auricle.

Auxeticus, *aux-na'-thus*. A fissure in the petrosa. **A. Point**, the center of the external auditory meatus.

Auxeticus, *aux-na'-thus*. See *Muscles*, Table of. **A. magnus**. See *Nerves*, Table of.

Auxeticus, *aux-na'-thus*. Pertaining to both ear and cranium.

Auxeticus, *aux-na'-thus*. Pertaining to both ear and temple.

Auxeticus, *aux-na'-thus*. Pertaining to the auricle and the ventricle.

Auxeticus, *aux-na'-thus*. Ear-shaped.

Au'rum, gen., *auri*. Gold; the chlorid is
Auscult', **Aus'cultate**. To examine by aus-
Auscultation, *aws-kul-ta'-shun*. A meth-
 od of examining the condition of an organ by listening to the
 sounds it emits. **A. Tube**, a stethoscope.
Auscultatory, *aws-kul'-ta-to-re*. Pertaining
 to auscultation.
Percus'sion, auscultation practised dur-
Autech'oscope. An instrument for self-au-
Autecic, *aw-te'-sik*. Living absolutely on
 one's own.
Autecious, **Autæcious**, *aw-te'-shus*. 1. Refu-
 sing but one host. 2. Same as *Monecious*.
Autoaudible, *aw-to-aw'-dibl*. That can be
 heard of heart-sounds.
Autocatheterism, *aw-to-kath'-et-er-izm*. See
Autochthonous, *aw-tok'-thon-us*. Formed
 in the country.
Autoclave, *aw'-to-cláv*. Instrument for steri-
Autoconduction, *aw-to-kon-duk'-shun*. A
 method of inducing currents in which the
 currents are induced inductively by the currents in the so-
 lid contact.
Autocytotoxin, *aw-to-si'-to-tok'-sin*. A toxin
 which acts on the body through the action of absorb-
 ed cells.
Autodigestion, *aw-to-di-jes'-chun*. Digestion
 of food from disease of the stomach.
Autofundoscope, *aw-to-fun'-do-skóp*. An
 instrument for examining the vessels about the macular region

Auxiliary, *awks-il'-e-a-re*. Aiding; assisting.
Auxocardia, *awks-o-ka'-de-ah*. The normal volume during the diastole.

Ava, Ava Kava, *ah'-vah kah'-vah*. See **Kava**.

Avalanche The'ory, *av'-al-anch*. The view increases in intensity as it passes toward the source.

Avascular, *ah'-vas'-ku-lar*. Not vascular; lacking blood vessels.

Avasculariza'tion. The act of rendering avascular.

Avascularize, *ah'-vas'-ku-lar-iz*. To render avascular.

Avellis's Symp'tom-com'plex. Paralysis of the tongue and palate, associated with a recurrent paralytic attack.

Avogadro's Law. Equal volumes of all gases at the same temperature and pressure, contain an equal number of molecules.

Ave'na sati'va. The common oat, a nutritious food.

Avenin, *av-e'-nin*. An alkaloid, $C_{26}H_{21}NO_6$, derived from the oat, a nerve-stimulant.

Avoirdupois, *av-or-du-poi'*. A common system of weight, in which 16 ounces equal a pound.

Avulsion, *av-ul'-shun*. The wrenching away of a part.

Axanthopsia, *ah-xan-thop'-se-ah*. Yellow blindness.

Axenfeld's Test for Albu'min in U'rine. To a few drops of urine add, drop by drop, a 0.1 per cent. solution of picric acid, and warm. If albumin is present, the mixture comes red, then purplish, and, on the addition of more picric acid, blue. The blue color is also produced by the addition of a few drops of a 1 per cent. solution of picric acid to a few drops of urine.

Azygous, az'-ig-us. Not paired, as ex
Azygic, ah-si'-mik. Not causing fer
Azymous, az'-im-us. Unfermented, u

-Ernst Bod'ies, granules in bacteria staining more deeply than the rest of the cytoplasm.

a, ba-be'-ze-ah. Same as *Piroplasma*.

ki's Phenom'emon or Re'flex. "*Phénomène des orteils*." Extension instead of flexion of the toes on exciting the sole of foot; it is connected with a lesion of the pyramidal tract and is found in organic, but not in hysteric, hemiplegia. B's , diminution or absence of the Achilles tendon reflex in sciatica as distinguished from hysteric sciatica.

bak'-ah. A berry.

li's Sign. Aphonic pectoriloquy. The whispered voice is transmitted through a serous, but not through a purulent, pleuritic exudate.

arin, bak'-ar-in. Poisonous alkaloid from *Baccharis coridifolia*.

a, bak'-i'-ah. A synonym for *Acne rosacea*, q. v.

orm, bak'-sif-orm. Shaped like a berry.

ar, bas'-il-ar. Resembling little rods or bacilli. B. Lay'er, rods and cones of the retina.

mia, bas-il-e'-me-ah. The presence of bacilli in the blood.

cide, bas-il'-is-id. A substance destroying bacilli.

culture, bas-il'-ik-ul-tūr. The cultivation of bacilli.

form, bas-il'-if-orm. Resembling a bacillus.

parous, bas-il-ip'-ar-us. Producing bacilli.

phobia, bas-il-o-fó-be-ah. A morbid fear of microbes.

sis, bas-il-o'-sis. The state of harboring bacilli.

um, bas-il'-um. 1. A stick. 2. A cylindric troche. 3. A

B. aerogenes capsu- latus (Welch and Nuttall).	Blood and in cases of tious emphy-
B. aerogenes meningi- tidis (Cantini).	Meningitis.
B. aerophilus (Libor- ius).	Air and wat
B. albicans paterifor- mis.	Skin in sebo
B. albuminis (Bien- stock).	Feces.....
B. albus (Eisenberg).	Water.....
B. albus anaerobies- cens (Vaughan).	Water.....
B. albus cadaveris (Strassmann and Stricker).	Blood of ca
B. albus putidus (Mas- chek).	Water.....
B. of Allantiasis (Mül- ler).	Poisonous s "Blunzen."
B. allantoides (Klein).	Air.....
B. allii (Griffiths)....	Decaying or
B. of Alopecia Areata (Kasauli and Sabou- rand).	Hair and Sc
B. alvei (Cheshire and Cheyne).	Bee larvæ brood.
B. amylobacter (Grueber).	Flour.....
B. amylobacter (Van Senus).	Fermenting lose.
B. amylobacter (Van Tieghem).	Arable soil,
B. amylovorus (Bur- rill).	Pear blight.

A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTERS.
<i>B. aquatilis graveolens</i> (Tataroff).	Water (Dorpat)...	Chromogenic (yellowish).
<i>B. aquatilis radiatus</i> (Zimmermann).	Water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. aquatilis solidus</i> (Lustig).	Water.....	Zymogenic.
<i>B. aquatilis sulcatus</i> (Weichselbaum).	Water (Vienna)...	Saprophytic.
<i>B. arborescens</i> (P. and G. C. Frankland).	Water (Thames)...	Zymogenic, chromogenic (orange).
<i>B. arborescens non-liquefaciens</i> (Ravenel).	Soil.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. argenteo-phosphorescens</i> (Katz).	Sea-water, decaying fish.	Photogenic.
<i>B. argenteo-phosphorescens liquefaciens</i> (Katz).	Sea-water.....	Photogenic.
<i>B. aromaticus</i> (Pammel).	On cabbage leaves.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. aurantiacus</i> (P. and G. C. Frankland).	Well water.....	Chromoparous (red-orange).
<i>B. aurescens</i> (Ravenel).	Soil.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. aureus</i> (Adamez).	Air and water.....	Chromogenic (golden-yellow).
<i>B. "B"</i> (Hoffmann).	Diseased larvæ of <i>Liparis monacha</i> .	Pathogenic.
<i>B. baccarinii</i> (Machiat).	"Mal nero," or gummosis of grapevines.	Phytopathogenic.
<i>B. beri-bericus</i> (Lacerta).	Blood in cases of beri-beri.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. berolinensis indicus</i> (Claessen).	Water (Spree).....	Chromoparous (indigo-blue).
<i>B. bienstockii</i> (Bienstock).	Human feces.....	Pathogenic.
<i>B. boocopriscus</i> (Emmerling).	Cow dung.....	Zymogenic.
<i>B. botulinus</i>	Pork, sausage, and other meat.	Pathogenic through its toxin.
<i>B. of Bovet</i>	Intestine in case of enteritis.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. brassicæ</i> (Pommer).	Infusions of cabbage.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. brevis</i> (Mori).....	Sewage (Berlin)...	Pathogenic.
<i>B. bronchitidis putridæ</i> (Lummitzer).	Cases of putrid bronchitis.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. brunneus</i> (Adamez and Wichmann).	Water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. buccalis</i> (Vignal).	Normal human saliva.	Chromogenic (golden-yellow).
<i>B. buccalis maximus</i> (Miller).	Mouth of man, common.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. butylicus</i> (Fitz)...	On cereals, common.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. butyri fluorescens</i> (Lafar).	Milk, butter.....	Chromoparous (green).
<i>B. butyricus</i> (Prazmowski).	Ropy milk, water, soil.	Zymogenic.

A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACT.
B. "C" (Foutin)....	Hailstones.....	Chromoparadish-yellow
B. cadaveris (Sternberg).	Yellow-fever cadaver.	Pathogenic.
B. canalis capsulatus (Mori).	Sewage (Berlin)...	Pathogenic.
B. canalis parvus (Mori).	Sewage (Berlin)...	Pathogenic.
B. candicans (Frankland).	Soil.....	Saprophytic
B. of Canestrini.....	Diseased bees.....	Pathogenic, agenic (pink)
B. capsulatus (Mori).	Sewage (Berlin)...	Pathogenic.
B. capsulatus mucosus (Fasching).	Nasal secretions, influenza (man).	Pathogenic.
B. capsulatus smithii (Theobald Smith).	Intestines of swine.	Saprophytic
B. carabiformis (Kaczynsky).	Stomach of dog....	Saprophytic
B. carnicolor (Tils)..	Water (Freiburg)...	Chromogenic color).
B. carotarum (A. Koch).	Carrots and beets..	Saprophytic
B. caucasicus (Kern) (Syn. <i>B. Kephir</i> , Sorokin).	Kephir granules...	Symbiotic, agenic with <i>toromyces kefir</i>
B. caulivorus (Galloway).	Potatoes and pelargoniums.	Phytopathogenic
B. cavie fortuitus (Sternberg).	Guinea-pigs, exudates after inoculation with liver of yellow-fever cadaver.	Saprophytic
B. cavicida havaniensis (Sternberg).	Intestine of yellow-fever cadaver.	Pathogenic.
B. cavicidus (Brieger).	Human feces.....	Pathogenic.
B. of Cazal and Vailard.	Cheesy nodules of peritoneum and pancreas.	Pathogenic.
B. of Chancroid (Ducrey).	Soft chancres.....	No growth in special culture
B. chauvæi (Bollinger and Feser).	Tissues of animals with "quarter evil."	Pathogenic, otic-zymogenic
B. of Cholera in Ducks (Cornil and Toupet).	Blood of ducks....	<i>Micrococcus para latic.</i> Pathogenic.
B. choleroïdes (Bujwid).	Water.....	Pathogenic, mercaptan
B. chromo-aromaticus (Galtier).	Diseased pig,.....	Pathogenic.
B. of Chyluria (Wilson).	Chylous urine.....	Pathogenesis terminated.
B. cinctus (Ravenel).	Soil.....	Zymogenic, agenic (brilliant)
B. circulans (Jordan).	Water.....	Zymogenic
B. cloacæ (Jordan)...	Water and in corn affected with "Bur-rill's disease."	Zymogenic

A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTERS.
<i>B. cœruleus</i> (A. J. Smith).	Water (Schuylkill).	Chromogenic (blue).
<i>B. cœruleus</i> (Voges).	Water.....	Chromoparous (blue).
<i>B. coli communis</i> (Escherich).	Intestines of men and animals (common).	Pathogenic.
<i>B. coli concentricus</i> (Fitzpatrick).	Alimentary tract in yellow-fever cases.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. coli icteroides</i> (Fitzpatrick).	Yellow-fever cadaver.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. coli similis</i> (Sternberg).	Human liver.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. of Colomiatti</i>	Conjunctivitis and xerotic masses in eye.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. of Conjunctival Catarrh</i> (Koch).	Cases of "pink eye."	Pathogenic.
<i>B. constrictus</i> (Zimmermann).	Water (Chemnitz)..	Chromogenic (cadmium-yellow).
<i>B. coprogenes foetidus</i> (Schottelius).	Earth and intestines of hogs.	Pathogenic, zymogenic.
<i>B. coprogenes parvus</i> (Eisenberg).	Human feces.....	Pathogenic.
<i>B. corallinus</i> (Slater).	Atmospheric dust..	Chromoparous (coral-red).
<i>B. corticallis</i> (Haenlein).	Sour pine-bark liquor.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. crassus aromaticus</i> (Tataroff).	Water (Dorpat)...	Zymogenic, fruit-like odor.
<i>B. crassus sputigenus</i> (Kreibohm).	Human sputum....	Pathogenic.
<i>B. cuneatus</i> (Rivolta).	Carcasses of domestic animals.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. cuniculicida</i> (Koch and Gaffky).	Water (Panke)....	Pathogenic.
<i>B. cuticularis</i> (Tils)..	Water (Freiburg)...	Chromoparous (yellow).
<i>B. cuticularis albus</i> (Tataroff).	Water (Dorpat)...	Saprophytic.
<i>B. cyano-fluorescens</i> (Zangemeister).	Blue milk.....	Chromoparous (blue).
<i>B. cyano-fuscus</i> (Beyerinck).	Blue cheese; glue....	Chromoparous (blue).
<i>B. cyano-phosphorescens</i> (Katz).	Sea-water.....	Photogenic; chromoparous (green).
<i>B. cyanogenus</i> (Ehrenburg-Hueppe).	Blue milk.....	Chromoparous (blue).
<i>B. cyanogenus</i> (Jordan).	Water.....	Chromoparous (blue).
<i>B. cystiformis</i> (Clado).	Urine in case of cystitis.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
"D" (Foutin).....	Hailstones.....	Saprophytic.
of Dantec.....	Salt codfish which has turned red.	Chromogenic (red).
<i>delicatulus</i> (Jordan).	Water (Lawrence).	Zymogenic, thermophilous.
<i>of Demme</i>	Blood in cases of erythema nodosum.	Pathogenic.

A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTERES.
<i>B. dendriticus</i> (Bordoni-Uffreduzzi).	Water (Turin)....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. denitrificans</i> (Gil- tray and Aberson).	Soil and air.....	Zymogenic.
<i>B. dentalis viridans</i> (Miller).	Cariou dentine....	Pathogenic.
<i>B. devorans</i> (Zimmer- mann).	Well-water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. dianthi</i> (Arthur and Bolley).	Bacteriosis of carna- tions.	Phytopathogenic.
<i>B. diatrypeticus casei</i> (Baumann).	Cheese.....	Zymogenic.
<i>B. diffusus</i> (P. and G. C. Frankland).	Soil and water....	Chromogenic (green- ish-yellow).
<i>B. diphtheriæ</i> (Klebs and Loeffler).	Diphtheric mem- branes.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. diphtheriæ colum- barum</i> (Loeffler).	Diphtheric exu- dates in pigeons.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. diphtheriæ vitu- lorum</i> (Loeffler).	Diphtheric exu- dates in calves.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. dysenteriae</i> (Chan- temesse and Widal).	Intestines in dysen- tery cadavers.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. dysodes</i> (Zopf)...	Bread.....	Zymogenic.
<i>B. Eberth's</i> . See <i>B.</i> <i>B. endocarditidis cap- sulatus</i> (Weichsel- baum).	<i>typhi abdominalis</i> . Viscera in cases of endocarditis.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. enteritidis</i> (Gaert- ner).	Intestines in allan- tiasis.	Zymogenic, patho- genic.
<i>B. entomotoxicon</i> (Duggar).	Diseased squash- bugs (<i>Anasatris- tis</i>).	Pathogenic.
<i>B. epidermidis</i> (Biz- gozero).	Epidermis between toes.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. erodens</i> (Ravenel).	Soil.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. erysipelatos leporis</i> (Koch).	Erysipelas in rabbit	Pathogenic.
<i>B. erysipelatos suis</i> (Koch).	Erysipelas in hogs..	Pathogenic.
<i>B. erythrosporus</i> (Eidam).	Putrefying egg- albumen, water.	Chromoparous (red).
<i>B. ethaceticus</i> (P. Frankland, Fox, and Macgregor).	Sheep-dung.....	Zymogenic.
<i>B. ethaceto-succinicus</i> (P. Frankland and Frew).	In a solution of am- monio-ferric cit- rate.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. expneumo-enter- itidis suis</i> (Klein).	Swine with hog cholera.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. facultatus</i> (Sade- bach and Fraenkel).	In nonmalignant pharyngeal myco- sis.	Pathogenesis un- terminated.
<i>B. figurans</i> (Vaughan)	Water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. filiformis</i> (Tils)...	Water (Freiburg)...	Saprophytic.
<i>B. filiformis havani- ensis</i> (Sternberg).	Liver of yellow-fe- ver cadaver.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. of Fiocca</i>	Saliva of cats and dogs.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. fissuratus</i> (Rave- nel).	Soil.....	Chromoparous (low).

A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTERS.
<i>B. fitzianus</i> (Zopf) ..	Hay-dust, manure, soil.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. flavescens</i> (Pohl) ..	Marsh water.	Chromogenic (yellow).
<i>B. flavocoriaceus</i> (Admetz and Wichmann).	Water.	Chromogenic (sulfur-yellow).
<i>B. flavus</i> (Macé)	Water.	Chromogenic (golden-yellow).
<i>B. fluorescens albus</i> ..	Water.	Chromoparous (yellow).
<i>B. fluorescens aureus</i> (Zimmermann).	Water.	Chromoparous (pale yellow).
<i>B. fluorescens liquefaciens</i> (Flügge).	Air and water.	Zymogenic, chromoparous (fluorescent green).
<i>B. fluorescens longus</i> (Zimmermann).	Water.	Chromoparous (yellowish-green).
<i>B. fluorescens minutissimus</i> .	Water, decomposing infusions.	Zymogenic, chromogenic (blue-green).
<i>B. fluorescens nivalis</i> (Schmolck).	Glacier ice and water.	Chromoparous (green).
<i>B. fluorescens nonliquefaciens</i> (Eisenberg and Krueger).	Water and in butter.	Zymogenic, chromoparous (fluorescent-green).
<i>B. fluorescens ovalis</i> (Ravenel).	Soil.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. fluorescens putidus</i> (Flügge).	Water.	Zymogenic, chromoparous (yellow).
<i>B. fluorescens tenuis</i> (Zimmermann).	Water.	Chromoparous (greenish-yellow).
<i>B. fluorescens undulatus</i> (Ravenel).	Soil.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. foetidus</i> (Passet) ..	Soil.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. foetidus lactis</i> (Jensen).	Milk in Jutland dairies.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. foetidus ozonæ</i> (Hajek) ..	Nasal secretions in ozena.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. formosus</i> (Ravenel).	Soil.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. of Fulles</i> ..	Soil.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. fulvus</i> (Zimmermann).	Air and water.	Chromogenic (gamboge-yellow).
<i>B. fuscus</i> (Schroetter)	Putrid infusions of maize.	Zymogenic, chromogenic (yellow).
<i>B. fuscus</i> (Zimmermann).	Air and water.	Chromogenic (chrome-yellow).
<i>B. fuscus limbatus</i> (Scheibenzuber).	Rotten eggs, water.	Chromogenic (brown).
<i>B. gangliiformis</i> (Ravenel).	Soil.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. gasiformans</i> (Eisenberg).	Water.	Zymogenic, chromogenic (dark yellow).
<i>B. gaytoni</i> (Cheshire)*	Diseased honey-bees.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. geminus major</i> (Ravenel).	Soil.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. geminus minor</i> (Ravenel).	Soil.	Saprophytic.

B. "Golden-yellow Water" (Adametz and Wichmann).	Water.....
B. gossypinus (Stedman).	Bacteriosis of cotton plant.
B. gracilis (Zimmermann).	Water.....
B. gracilis anaerobescens (Vaughan).	Water.....
B. gracilis cadaveris (Sternberg).	Human liver.....
B. granulatus (Babes).	Air.....
B. granulatus (Russell).	Sea-mud.....
B. graveolens (Bordoni-Uffreduzzi).	Epidermis between toes.
B. of Grouse Disease (Klein).	Viscera of diseased grouse.
B. of Guillebeau (Freudenreich).	Ropy milk and inflamed udders of cows.
B. gummosus (Happ).	Ropy infusions of digitalis.
B. guttatus (Zimmermann).	Water.....
B. "h" (Rosenberg).	Water (Main).....
B. halophilus (Russell).	Sea-mud.....
B. hansenii (Rasmussen).	Air and water.....
B. havaniensis (Sternburg).	Water.....
B. havaniensis liquefaciens (Sternberg).	Epidermis.....
B. of Havelburg.....	Stomach of yellow fever cadaver.

A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTERS.
<i>B. hyalinus</i> (Jordan).	Water, sewage....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. hydrophilus fuscus</i> (Sanarelli).	Well water (Sienna).	Pathogenic.
<i>B. of Ice-cream Poisoning</i> (Vaughan and Perkins).	Ice cream and cheese.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. icteroides</i> (Sanarelli).	Alimentary tract, yellow-fever cadaver.	Pathogenic, zymogenic, produces amaril.
<i>B. of Icterus</i> (Karlin-sky and Ducamp).	Blood in case of infectious icterus.	Pathogenesis unde-termined.
<i>B. ilidensis capsu-latus</i> (Karlinsky).	Hot sulphur springs (Ilidze, Bosnia).	Thermophilous.
<i>B. implexus</i> (Zim-mermann).	Water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. incanus</i> (Pohl)...	Swamp-water....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. indicus</i> (Koch)...	Stomach, E. Indian ape.	Chromoparous (red-yellow).
<i>B. indigoferus</i> (Claes-sen).	Water.....	Chromogenic (indi-go-blue).
<i>B. indigoferus</i> (Voges).	Water.....	Chromoparous (blue).
<i>B. indigogenes</i> (Alvarez).	Infusion of indigo-plant leaves.	Pathogenic, zymo-genic, chromopar-ous (indigo-blue).
<i>B. inflatus</i> (A. Koch).	Air.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. influenzae</i> (Pfeif-fer).	Air; nasal secretions in influenza.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. of Intestinal Diph-theria of Rabbits</i> (Ribbert).	Rabbits.....	Pathogenic.
<i>B. intestinus motilis</i> (Sternberg).	Intestine, yellow-fever cadaver.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. inunctus</i> (Pohl)...	Swamp-water....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. invisibilis</i> (Vaughan).	Water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. iridescens</i> (Tatar-off).	Water.....	Chromogenic (greenish-yellow).
<i>B. janthinus</i> (Zopf)...	Water (Panke)....	Zymogenic, "chrom-oparous (violet).
<i>B. of Jefferies</i>	Alvine discharges in summer diarrhea.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. of Jequirity Oph-thalmia</i> (de Wecker and Sattler).	Infusions of jequirity seed and in jequirity ophthal-mia.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. of Kartulis</i>	Conjunctiva in Egyptian catarrhal conjunctivitis.	Pathogenesis unde-termined.
<i>B. "Kiel."</i> See <i>B. of Kitasato</i> .	<i>ruber kielensis</i> .	
<i>B. of Kitasato</i> . See <i>B. of Koubasoff</i>	<i>pestis bubonica</i> .	
	Carcinoma of stom-ach.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. lacmus</i> (Schroeter).	Water.....	Chromoparous (blue).
<i>B. lactis acidii</i> (Marp-mann).	Milk.....	Zymogenic.
<i>B. lactis aerogenes</i> (Abelous).	Alimentary tract in healthy persons.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. lactis albus</i> (Loef-lier).	Milk.....	Saprophytic.

A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTER.
<i>B. lactis cyanogenus</i> (Hueppe).	Blue milk.....	Chromopar (blue, triph. rosanilin).
<i>B. lactis erythrogenes</i> (Hueppe and Baginsky).	Red milk.....	Chromopar (red).
<i>B. lactis peptonans</i> (Sterling).	Pasteurized milk..	Zymogenic.
<i>B. lactis pituitosi</i> (Loeffler).	Slimy milk.....	Zymogenic.
<i>B. lactis saponacei</i> (Weigmann and Zirn).	Soapy milk.....	Zymogenic.
<i>B. lactis viscosus</i> (Adametz).	Water and ropy milk.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. of Laser</i>	Diseased mice.....	Pathogenic.
<i>B. latericeus</i> (Adametz and Wichmann).	Water.....	Chromogenic (red).
<i>B. Lemon-yellow</i> (Maschek).	Water.....	Chromogenic (on-yellow).
<i>B. leporis lethalis</i> (Gibier and Sternberg).	Intestines of yellow-fever cadaver.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. lepræ</i> (Armauer and Hansen).	Leprous tubercles..	Pathogenic.
<i>B. leptosporus</i> (L. Klein).	Air.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. of Lesage</i>	Green alvine discharges in infants.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. lethalis</i> (Babes)...	Tissues in case of septicemia.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. of Letzerich</i>	Urine in nephritis..	Pathogenic.
<i>B. of Lichen ruber</i> (Laser).	Lymph in Lichen ruber.	Pathogenesis terminated.
<i>B. limbus acidilactici</i> (Marpmann).	Milk.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. limosus</i> (Russell)...	Sea-water and mud.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. liodermos</i> (Loeffler)	Water and milk...	Zymogenic.
<i>B. liquefaciens</i> (Eisenberg).	Water, frequent....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. liquefaciens bovis</i> (Arloing).	Lungs of diseased ox.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. liquefaciens communis</i> (Sternberg).	Yellow-fever feces..	Saprophytic.
<i>B. liquefaciens lactis amar</i> (Freudenreich).	Bitter cream.....	Zymogenic.
<i>B. liquefaciens magnus</i> (Luederitz).	Mice inoculated with soil.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. liquefaciens parvus</i> (Luederitz).	Mice inoculated with soil.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. liquidus</i> (P. and G. C. Frankland).	Water (Thames, common).	Saprophytic.
<i>B. litoralis</i> (Russell)...	Sea-mud.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. lividus</i> (Pillag and Proskauer).	Water (Berlin).....	Chromoparous (blue).
<i>B. lucens</i> (Van Tieghem).	Water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. of Lucet</i>	Dysentery of fowls.	Pathogenic.

A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTERS.
<i>B. of Lungs of Cattle.</i>	Cattle.....	Pathogenesis unde- termined.
<i>B. lupuliperda</i> (Beh- rens).	Hops that had be- come "warm."	Thermogenic, zymo- genic, odor of tri- methylamin.
<i>B. of Lustgarten.....</i>	Syphilitic lesions..	Specific pathogene- sis disputed.
<i>B. luteus</i> (Dobrzyni- eckii).	Carious teeth.....	Chromoparous (yel- low).
<i>B. luteus</i> (Fluegge)..	Air.....	Chromoparous (yel- low).
<i>B. luteus suis</i> (Salmon and Smith).	Perivisceral fluid of hogs.	Chromogenic (yel- lowish-red).
<i>B. of Lymph in Fishes</i> (Oliver and Richet)..	Fishes.....	Pathogenesis unde- termined.
<i>B. lysse</i> (Pasteur)..	Hydrophobic saliva.	Specific pathogene- sis disputed.
<i>B. magenta</i> (Pear- main and Moor).	Water.....	Chromogenic (car- min or magenta).
<i>B. maidis</i> (Cuboni)...	Feces of pellagra patients.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. malarie</i> (Klebs and Tommasi-Cru- deli).	Air and soil; Roman campagna.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. mallei</i> (Loeffler)...	Cases of glanders..	Pathogenic.
<i>B. marsiliensis</i> (Rietsch and Jobert).	Swine and ferrets af- fected with plague.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. martinez</i> (Stern- berg).	Liver of yellow- fever cadaver.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. of Measles</i> (Canon and Pielicke).	Blood in cases of measles.	Pathogenesis unde- termined.
<i>B. of Meconium.....</i>	Meconium.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. megaterium</i> (de Bary).	Water and soil....	Zymogenic.
<i>B. megatherium</i> (Ravenel).	Soil.....	Chromogenic (brown).
<i>B. melanosporus</i> (Eidam).	Air.....	Chromogenic (black).
<i>B. melochloros</i> (Wink- ler and Schroeter).	Wormy apples....	Pathogenic, chro- mogenic (emerald- green).
<i>B. membranaceus</i> amethystinus (Eisenberg).	Well-water (Spola- to).	Chromoparous (dark violet).
<i>B. meningitidis puru- lenta</i> (Naumann and Schaeffer).	Pus in case of puru- lent meningitis.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. merismopoedioides</i> (Zopf).	Sewage, soil.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. mesentericus</i> fuscus (Fluegge).	Air, water, soil, hay-dust.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. mesentericus niger</i> (Biel and Lunt).	Potatoes.....	Chromoparous (black).
<i>B. mesentericus ruber</i> (Globig).	Water, and on pota- toes.	Zymogenic, chro- mogenic (pink to red).
<i>B. mesentericus vul- gatus</i> (Fluegge).	Air, water, milk, po- tatoes; frequent.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. of Miller.....</i>	Intestinal tract of healthy persons.	Zymogenic.

A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTERS.
<i>B. mirabilis</i> (Häuser).	Decaying animal matter.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. mollusci</i> (Domenico).	Molluscum contagiosum.	Pathogenesis disputed.
<i>B. mucosis capsulatis</i> (Friedländer).	Lungs in pneumonia infrequent.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. mucosus ozenae</i> (Lowenberg).	Mucous membrane of nostrils.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. multiformis trichorrhædis</i> (Hodara).	Diseased hairs in trichorrhæxis nodosa barba.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. multipediculosus</i> (Flügge).	Air and water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. murisepticus</i> (Gaffky).	Water (Panke).....	Pathogenic.
<i>B. murisepticus pleomorphus</i> (Karlin-sky).	Uterine discharges..	Pathogenic.
<i>B. muscoides</i> (Liborius).	Water, soil, cow-dung.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. mycoides</i> (Flügge).	Soil, water, hail....	Zymogenic.
<i>B. mycoides roseus</i> (Schöll).	Soil.....	Chromogenic (necrotic).
<i>B. necrophorus</i> (Loeffler).	Eye of rabbit inoculated with condyloma.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. of Necrosis of Liver in Badgers</i> (Eberth).	Badger.....	Pathogenesis un-terminated.
<i>B. of Necrosis of Liver in Guinea-pigs</i> (Eberth).	Guinea-pigs.....	Pathogenesis un-terminated.
<i>B. of Nocard</i>	Abscesses in cattle having farcy.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. No. 41</i> (Conn)....	Butter.....	Zymogenic.
<i>B. nodosus parvus</i> (Lustgarten).	Healthy human urethra.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. nubilus</i> (P. and G. C. Frankland).	Water (Thames). ..	Saprophytic.
<i>B. ochraceus</i> (Zimmermann).	Water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. oedematis aerobici</i> (Klein).	Exudates of guinea-pigs inoculated with garden soil.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. oedematis maligni</i> (Pasteur, Joubert, and Chamberlain). (<i>Vibrio septique</i> of the French.)	Soil, dust, intestines of man and mammals, also in musk.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. oleæ</i> (Prillieux and Bioletti).	Disease of olive tree ("olive-knot").	Phytopathogenic.
<i>B. oleæ tuberculosis</i> (Savartane).	Disease of olive tree.	Phytopathogenic.
<i>B. oogenes fluorescens</i> (Zoerkendoerfer).	Rotten eggs.....	Zymogenic, chloroparous (pale green).
<i>B. oogenes hydro-sulphuricus</i> (Zoerkendoerfer).	Rotten eggs.....	Zymogenic.
<i>B. "Orange-red"</i> (Adametz and Wichmann).	Water.....	Chromoparous (orange-red).

A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTERS.
<i>butylicus</i> (L.)	Fermenting leguminous seeds.	Zymogenic.
<i>osteomyelitis</i> (L. and Becker).	Cases of osteomyelitis.	Pathogenic.
<i>minutissimus</i> (L.)	Skin in eczema seborrhœicum.	Saprophytic.
<i>as</i> (Zopf).	Air.	Chromogenic (ochreous).
<i>perniciosa</i> (Kowatsch).	Milk.	Pathogenic.
<i>ans</i> (Lau).	Bread.	Zymogenic.
<i>on</i> (Gwyn).	Blood in infections resembling typhoid fever.	Pathogenic.
<i>hosus</i> (Ar-Bensaud).	In case of paratyphoid.	Pathogenic.
<i>ovatus</i> (L.)	Carcass of hog.	Pathogenic.
<i>ro-bacillus</i> (L.)	Beer-wort.	Zymogenic.
<i>as</i> (Van).	Milk.	Zymogenic.
<i>iens</i> (Bern).	Air.	Saprophytic.
<i>r</i> (Frank).	Blood and lymphatics in bubonic plague.	Pathogenic.
<i>bubonica</i> and <i>Yersinia</i> (E. F.).	Parasitic on legumes.	Zymogenic.
<i>pus</i> emphysematosa (Fraenkel).	Pus in emphysema.	Pathogenic.
<i>phorescens</i> (L.)	Sea-water.	Photogenic.
<i>phorescens</i> (L.)	Luminous sea-fish.	Photogenic.
<i>phorescens</i> (L.)	Sea-water.	Photogenic.
<i>phorescens</i> (L.)	Sea-water, and on fishes.	Photogenic.
<i>phorescens</i> (L.)	Sea-water, and on fishes.	Photogenic.
<i>ericidus</i> (L.)	Soil, manure.	Pathogenic to phylloxera.
<i>as</i> (Ravenel).	Soil.	Zymogenic.
<i>i</i> (Loeffler).	See <i>B. lactis pilitos</i> .	Chromogenic (grayish).
<i>i</i> (Zimmer).	Water.	Pathogenic, zymogenic.
<i>onia</i> friedlandiana (Friedl.).	Pulmonary exudates in croupous pneumonia.	Pathogenic.
<i>onicus</i> agalactiae (L.).	Pneumonia of rabbit.	Pathogenic.
<i>osepticus</i> (L.)	Blood in case of septic pneumonia.	Pathogenic.
<i>a</i> (Praz).	Vegetable infusions.	Saprophytic.
<i>is</i> (Li).	Cow-dung.	Saprophytic.

A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTER.
<i>B. prausnitzii</i>	Water, soil	Saprophytic.
<i>B. prodigiosus</i> (Ehrenberg).	Food materials, etc.	Zymogenic, chromogenic (red).
<i>B. proteus fluorescens</i> (Jaeger).	Viscera of diseased fowls.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. of Pseudodiphtheria</i> (Belfanti).	Human mouth and throat.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. pseudodema</i> (Liberius).	Mice inoculated with garden soil.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. Pseudopneumonicus</i> (Fluegge).	Pus	Pathogenic.
<i>B. pseudosepticus</i> (Bienstock).	Exudates in mice inoculated with feces.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. pseudotuberculosis</i> (Pfeiffer).	Viscera of horse	Pathogenic.
<i>B. pseudotuberculosis</i> (Rabinowitsch).	Butter	Pathogenic.
<i>B. pseudotuberculosis</i> in Rabbits (Eberth).	Tuberculosis nodule in rabbits.	Pathogenesis terminated.
<i>B. pseudotuberculosis rodentium</i> (Pfeiffer).	Found in rats	Closely allied to pestis.
<i>B. psittacosis</i> (Widal and Sicard).	Blood of parrots and human beings having psittacosis.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. puerperalis</i> (Engel and Spillmann).	Cases of puerperal sepsis.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. pulpæ pyogenes</i> (Miller).	Gangrenous tooth pulp.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. punctatus</i> (Zimmermann).	Water (Chemnitz)	Saprophytic.
<i>B. of Purpura hemorrhagica</i> (Babes and Kolb).	Viscera of purpura cadaver.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. putrificus coli</i> (Bienstock).	Water, feces	Zymogenic.
<i>B. of Pyemia</i> (Beltzow).	Blood in pyemia	Pathogenic.
<i>B. pyocyaneus</i> (Gesard).	Air, dust, water, pus.	Pathogenic, zymogenic, chromogenic (blue to white, green, purple, cyanin).
<i>B. pyogenes foetidus</i> (Passet).	Pus	Pathogenic, zymogenic.
<i>B. pyogenes soli</i> (Bolton).	Exudates of rat inoculated with garden soil.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. radiatus</i> (Luederitz).	Exudates of mice and guinea-pigs inoculated with garden soil.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. radiatus aquatilis</i> (Zimmermann).	Water	Chromogenic (orange yellow).
<i>B. radicola</i> (Byerlinck).	Tubercles of leguminous plants, arable soil.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. radiciformis</i> (Tataroff).	Water	Saprophytic.

A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTERS.
dicosus (Zimmann).	Water.....	Saprophytic.
nosus (P. and Frankland).	Soil, water (Thames).	Zymogenic.
mosus (Eisen and Fraenkel).	Water.....	Saprophytic.
mosus liquefaciens (Fluegge).	Air, water.....	Saprophytic.
icida (Ernst)..	Water; frogs dead of septicemia.	Pathogenic.
icularis (Jor-	Sewage.....	Saprophytic.
umarthritidis (Smaul).	Effusions in joints in articular rheumatism.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
Rhine water" (J).	Water (Rhine)....	Saprophytic.
itis atrophicus.	Nasal secretions.	Saprophytic.
noscleromatis (Sil and Alvarez).	Tubercles in rhinoscleroma.	Pathogenic.
lonatus (Rav-	Soil.....	Chromoparous (brown to yellow).
othe Bacillus" (ig).	Water.....	Chromoparous (raspberry red).
efaciens (Zimmann).	Water.....	Chromogenic (pale pink).
ellus (Okada)..	Guinea-pigs after inoculation with street dust.	Chromoparous (red).
er (Frank).....	Water.....	Chromoparous (blood-red).
er kielensis (nig).	Water (Kiel).....	Chromoparous (blood-red).
er ovatus (ning).	Blighted sorghum.	Phytopathogenic.
ascens (Jordan).	Sewage.....	Chromogenic (pale pink).
bidus (Eisen-	Water.....	Chromogenic (brownish-red).
haro-butyricus (Klecki).	In "Quargelkase."	Zymogenic.
nguinus typhi (nana and man).	Blood in typhus fever.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
ogenes (Rosen-)	Decaying animal matter, fetid feet, etc.	Pathogenic, zymogenic (trimethyl-amin).
rogenes vini (ner).	Wine.....	Zymogenic.
Scarlet Fever (ke).	Throat in anginose scarlet fever.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
fferi (Freuden-)	"Puffy" and "Nissler" cheese.	Zymogenic.
cheurlen.....	Mammary epithelia.	Saprophytic.
chimmelbusch.	Necrotic tissues in noma.	Pathogenic.
zenbergii....	Sewage.....	Zymogenic.
s (Frankland)	Soil.....	Saprophytic.
orrea (ed).	Hair and scalp.....	Chromogenic (brick-red).

A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTERS.
<i>B. of Tuberculosis of Vines.</i>	Diseased grape-vines.	Phytopathogenic.
<i>B. tumescens</i> (Zopf).	Beets.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. tussis convulsivæ</i> (Afanassiew).	Sputum in cases of pertussis.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. typhi abdominalis</i> (Eberth).	Water, milk, sewage; and blood, urine, feces, and tissues of typhoid-fever patients.	Pathogenic, zymogenic.
<i>B. typhi murici</i> (Loeffler).	Diseased mice.....	
<i>B. ubiquitous</i> (Jordan).	Air, water, sewage.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. ulna</i> (Cohn).....	Egg-albumen.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. ulna</i> (Vignal).....	Normal saliva.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. of Uptadel</i> (Gessner).	Intestinal contents (man).	Pathogenic.
<i>B. ureæ</i> (Leube).....	Soil, water, manure, old urine, etc.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. ureæ</i> (Miquel)....	Air.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. vacuolatus</i> (Ravenel).	Soil.....	Chromoparous (low), Saprophytic.
<i>B. vaginalis</i> (Doderlein).	Normal vaginal secretions.	
<i>B. varicosus conjunctiva</i> (Gombert).	Healthy conjunctival sac in man.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. vascularis</i> (Sternberg).	Viscera of yellow-fever cadaver.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. vascularum</i> (Cobb).	Gummosis of sugar cane.	Phytopathogenic.
<i>B. venenosus</i> (Vaughan).	Water.....	Pathogenic.
<i>B. venenosus brevis</i> (Vaughan).	Water.....	Pathogenic.
<i>B. venenosus invisibilis</i> (Vaughan).	Water.....	Pathogenic.
<i>B. venenosus liquefaciens</i> (Vaughan).	Water.....	Pathogenic.
<i>B. ventriculi</i> (Raczynsky).	Stomach of dog...	Saprophytic.
<i>B. vermicularis</i> (P. and G.C. Frankland).	Water (Lea).....	Chromogenic (discolored).
<i>B. vermiculosus</i> (Zimmermann).	Water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. of Verruga peruana</i> (Izquierdo).	Nodules in cases of Peruvian wart.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
<i>B. verticillatus</i> (Ravenel).	Soil.....	Zymogenic.
<i>B. violaceus</i> (Becker).	Water.....	Chromoparous (deep-violet).
<i>B. violaceus</i> (Frankland).	Water.....	Chromoparous (let).
<i>B. violaceus laurentius</i> (Jordan).	Water.....	Chromoparous (let).
<i>B. vires</i> (Van Tieghem).	Water.....	Chromoparous (green).
<i>B. virescens</i> (Frick)...	In green sputum...	Chromogenic (green).
<i>B. viridans</i>	Water.....	Chromoparous (green).

A TABLE OF BACILLI.—(Concluded.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTERS.
<i>escens lique</i> (Ravenel).	Soil.....	Saprophytic.
<i>escens non-</i> <i>ciens</i> (Rav-	Soil.....	Zymogenic.
<i>is</i> (Van m).	Water.....	Chromogenic (green).
<i>is flavus</i>	Water.....	Chromogenic (yel- lowish-green).
<i>is pallescens</i>	Air, water (Frei- burg).	Zymogenic, chromo- genic (yellowish- green).
<i>sus</i> (VanLaer).	Ropy beer.....	Zymogenic.
<i>sus cerevisiae</i> (aer).	Ropy beer and milk	Zymogenic.
<i>sus sacchari</i> (er).	Viscous saccharine fluids.	Zymogenic.
<i>sus vini</i> (Kra-	Ropy wine.....	Zymogenic.
<i>aris</i> (Hauser).	Putrefying matter.	Pathogenic.
<i>eigmann</i>	Bitter milk.....	Zymogenic.
<i>issen</i> " (Eisen-	Water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>isser</i> " (Tata-	Well-water (Dor- pat).	Saprophytic.
<i>hite</i> " (Mas-	Water.....	Saprophytic.
(Sternberg) ..	Yellow-fever cadav- ers.	Pathogenic.
<i>llow</i> " (Lustig).	Water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>ersin</i> . See <i>B.</i> <i>Burrill</i>).....	<i>pestis bubonica</i> . Bacteriosis of Indian corn.	Phytopathogenic.
<i>ianus</i> (List) ..	Air and water	Zymogenic.

roke of the Heart. The diastole of the heart.

Degenera'tion. A term for amyloid degeneration.

mia. See *Bacteriemia*.

, bak-te'-re-ah. Microorganisms; microbes; schizomyce-

l, bak-te'-re-al. Relating to or caused by bacteria. **B.**

ne. Same as *Bacterin*.

ldal, bak-te-ris-i'-dal. Destroying bacteria.

ide, bak-te-ris-id. See *Germicide*.

'ium. A genus of bacteria, according to Davaine.

mia, bak-te-re-e'-me-ah. The presence of bacteria in the

, bak'-ter-in. Any vaccine prepared from a specific
rium.

id, bak-te'-re-oid. Similar to a rod or a bacterium.

agist, bak-te-re-ol'-o-jist. One versed in bacteriology.

ty, bak-te-re-ol'-o-jy. The science of microorganisms.

ia, bak-te-re-ol'-is-in. A specific antibody developed

BACTERIUM

in the blood by the action of any one bacterium and capable of causing the disintegration of the same bacterium.
Bacteriolysis, *bak-te-re-ol'-is-is*. The disintegration of bacteria.
Bacteriolytic, *bak-te-re-ol'-it'-ik*. Pertaining to bacteriolysis.
Bacterioprotein, *bak-te-re-o-pro'-te-in*. A toxalbumin.
Bacteriopurpurin. A purple pigment formed by *Beggiatoa*.
Bacterios'copy. The microscopic examination of bacteria.
Bacteriother'apy. The treatment of diseases by bacteria.
Bacteriotox'in. A substance poisonous to bacteria.
Bacterium, *bak-te'-re-um*. A genus of fission-fungi.

A TABLE OF BACTERIA.

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	PRIMARY CHARACTER.
<i>B. accidentalis tetani</i> (Belfanti and Pescarolo).	Pus in a case of tetanus.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. aceti</i> (Hansen).....	Sour beer and wine.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. aceti</i> (Peters).....	Sour dough.....	Zymogenic.
<i>B. aceticum</i> (Baginsky)...	Beer-wort.....	Zymogenic.
<i>B. aceticum</i> (Zoilder)....	Beer-wort.....	Zymogenic.
<i>B. acidi lactici</i> (Grottenfeld).	Feces, water, milk.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. acne contagiosa</i> (Dieckenhoff and Grawitz).	Acne contagiosa in horses.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. aeris minutissimus</i> (Bey).	Air.....	Chromoparas (canary-yellow).
<i>B. amabilis</i> (Dyar).....	Air.....	Chromoparas (bright-yellow).
<i>B. ambiguus</i> (Wright)....	Water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. amethystinus</i> (Eisenberg).	Water.....	Chromogenic (dark-blue).
<i>B. amethystinus mobilis</i> (Germano).	Air.....	Chromogenic (blue-violet).
<i>B. anaerobicum</i> (Pluegge).	Milk.....	Zymogenic.
<i>B. annulatus</i> (Wright)....	Water.....	Chromoparas (yellow).
<i>B. apii</i> (Brizi).....	Bacteriosis of celery plants.	Phytopathogenic.
<i>B. aphthosus</i> (Siegel).....	Liver and kidneys in cases of "Maul-" and "Klauenseuche."	Pathogenic.
<i>B. aquatilis communis</i> (Zimmermann).	Water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. aquatilis sulcatus quartus</i> (Weichselbaum)....	Soil.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. aurantiacum</i> (Trelease).	Water.....	Chromogenic (orange).
<i>B. aureo-flavus</i> (Adametz).	Water.....	Chromogenic (chrome-yellow).
<i>B. betæ</i> (Arthur and Golden).	Bacteriosis of sugar-beets.	Phytopathogenic.
<i>B. bovis septicus</i> (Kitt)....	"Buffelseuche."	Pathogenic.
<i>B. brassicæ</i> (Lehn and Conrad).	Sauerkraut.....	Zymogenic.
<i>B. breslaviensis</i> (Van Ermenghem).	Poisonous meat.	Zymogenic.

A TABLE OF BACTERIA.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	PRIMARY CHARACTERS.
anneo-flavus (Dyar).	Air.....	Chromogenic (brown to orange.)
antrum (Schröter) ..	Putrid infusion of maize.	Chromogenic (brown).
calis fortuitus (Vig-	Healthy saliva..	Saprophytic.
calis minutus (Vig-	Healthy saliva...	Chromogenic (golden-yellow).
(Buffalo Plague atz).	Buffaloes having an infectious disease.	Pathogenic.
ityri colloideum (r).	Butter (frequent).	Saprophytic.
pestris (Pammel) ..	Decayed turnips.	Zymogenic, chromogenic (cadmium-yellow).
Canary-bird Septi- (Rieck).	Canaries.....	Pathogenic.
itatum (Davaine) ..	Infusion of albuminous substances.	Saprophytic.
Isbergense (Hasen).	Air.....	Saprophytic.
neus (Tils).....	Water.....	Chromogenic (flesh-color).
enula (Dujardin)...	Putrid urine, blood in typhoid fever.	Zymogenic.
idatus (Wright)....	Water.....	Chromogenic (yellowish).
trifugans (Wright)..	Water.....	Zymogenic, chromogenic (greenish).
lorinum (Engel- l).	Water.....	Chromophorous (green).
holera columbarum (ancler).	Wild pigeons...	Pathogenic.
holera gallinarum (ncito).	Chicken cholera.	Pathogenic.
logenes (Stern)....	Case of angiocholitis with meningitis.	Pathogenic.
ysogloia (Lafar)....	Air, water.....	Chromoparous (yellow, lipoxanthin).
treus (Unna and assoli).	Epidermis in eczema.	Chromoparous (citron-yellow).
reus cadaveris (assmann and lker).	Human cadaver..	Chromogenic (citron-yellow).
adnutus (Wright)...	Water.....	Saprophytic.
erens (Wright)....	Water.....	Saprophytic.
li aerogenes (Lemb-	Dog-dung.....	Pathogenic.
anindolicum (bke).	Dog-dung.....	Zymogenic, pathogenic.
commune (Escher-	Abundant in human feces and those of domestic animals.	Pathogenic.

A TABLE OF BACTERIA.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	PRE CHAR.
<i>B. coli immobilis</i> (Germano and Maurea).	Feces.....	Symbiogenic <i>lus de</i> Pathog
<i>B. coli mobilis</i> (Messea)...	Typhoid stools.	Zymoge
<i>B. colorabilis</i> (Naunyn)...	Yellow-fever cadaver.	Pathog
<i>B. conjunctivitis</i> (Morax).	Conjunctival catarrh and chronic inflammation of conjunctiva.	Pathog
<i>B. convolutus</i> (Wright)...	Water.....	Saproph
<i>B. of Corn-stalk Disease</i> (Hillings).	"Corn-stalk disease" and broncho-pneumonia of cattle.	Pathog
<i>B. cuniculi pneumonicus</i> (Beck).	Lung plague of rabbits.	Pathog
<i>B. cuniculicida immobilis</i> (Smith).	Cause of a spontaneous rabbit plague.	Pathog
<i>B. cuniculicida septicus</i> (Lucet).	Epizootic of rabbits.	Pathog
<i>B. cuniculicida thermophilus</i> (Lucet).	Epidemic of rabbits and guinea-pigs.	Pathog
<i>B. decidiosus</i> (Wright)....	Water.....	Chromog (low).
<i>B. decolorans major</i> (Dyar).	Air.....	Saproph
<i>B. decolorans minor</i> (Dyar).	Air.....	Saproph
<i>B. delabens</i> (Wright)....	Water.....	Saproph
<i>B. delta</i> (Dyar).....	Water.....	Chromog (red).
<i>B. dendriticus</i> (Lustig)...	Water.....	Saproph
<i>B. denitrificans</i> (Gayon and Dupetit).	Air, soil, straw, horse-dung, etc.	Symbiogenic <i>terium mune.</i>
<i>B. denitrificans</i> (Stuetzer and Burri).	Horse manure...	Zymogen
<i>B. denitrificans agilis</i> (Ampola and Garino).	Manure.....	Zymogen
<i>B. diphtheriæ avium</i> (Loir and Duclaux).	Epizootic of fowls	Pathogen
<i>B. diphtheriæ cuniculi</i> (Ribbert).	Intestinal diphtheria of rabbits.	Pathogen
<i>B. discissum</i> (Dinwiddie).	Milk.....	Zymogen
<i>B. domesticus</i> (Dyar)....	Air.....	Chromog (yellow)
<i>B. dormitator</i> (Wright)...	Water.....	Chromog (bright)
<i>B. dubius</i> (Bleich).....	Feces.....	Pathogen
<i>B. dubius pneumoniae</i> (Bunzl and Federn).	Rusty sputum of pneumonia.	Pathogen
<i>B. duplicatus</i> (Wright)...	Water.....	Saproph
<i>B. dysenteriae liquefaciens</i> (Ogata).	Cases of dysentery in Japan.	Pathogen

TABLE OF BACTERIA.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	PRIMARY CHARACTERS.
<i>ria vitulorum</i>	Dysentery of calves.	Pathogenic.
.....	Atmospheric dust	Chromogenic (yellow, lipoxanthin).
<i>thensis</i> (Stuetgen)	Soil and roots of small grains.	Zymogenic.
<i>matosus</i> (Frænkel)	Gaseous phlegmon.	Pathogenic, zymogenic.
<i>s</i> (Ehrenberg)	Water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>tritidis</i> (Kaufmann)	Liver abscess.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
(Dyar).....	Air.....	Chromogenic (pink).
<i>estinalis</i> (Dyar)	Horse manure...	Saprophytic.
(Dyar).....	Air.....	Zymogenic, chromogenic (yellow).
<i>maticus</i> (Babes)	Hemorrhagic infection in man.	Pathogenic.
(Wright).....	Water.....	Chromogenic (salmon-pink).
<i>icaligenes</i> (Pech)	Feces.....	Zymogenic, pathogenic.
<i>ensis</i> (Wright)	Water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>um</i> (Wigand)	Sour dough.....	Zymogenic.
<i>ticus</i> (Fiocca)	Septicemia, cats.	Pathogenic.
<i>eus</i> (Dyar)....	Air.....	Chromogenic (brick-red).
<i>us</i> (Wright)....	Water.....	Zymogenic.
<i>s ruber</i> (Dyar)	Air.....	Chromogenic (pink-red).
(Beyerinck)...	Air.....	Chromogenic (yellowish).
<i>s</i> (Wright)....	Water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>ns</i> (Lepierre)...	Water.....	Chromogenic (yellow-green).
<i>ens convexus</i>	Water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>ens crassus</i>	Air, water.....	Pathogenic.
<i>ens foliaceus</i>	Water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>ens immobilis</i>	Air, water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>ens incognitus</i>	Water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>ens mutabilis</i>	Water.....	Chromogenic (yellowish-green).
<i>ens schuylikillighi</i>	Water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>rgensis</i> (Ebert)	Poisonous sausages.	Pathogenic.
<i>s</i> (Wood and)	In tanner's brant-plump soak.	Zymogenic.
<i>liquefaciens</i>	Air.....	Chromogenic (bright-orange).
<i>litor</i> (Dyar)	Air.....	Chromogenic (pink-orange).
(Warning)....	Sea-water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>Klein</i>	<i>Enteritis</i> in fowls.	Pathogenic.

A TABLE OF BACTERIA.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	PRIMARY CHARACTER.
<i>B. gamma</i> (Dyar).....	Air.....	Chromogenic (ocherous).
<i>B. gelatinosum betæ</i> (Glazer).	Mucigenous beet-juice.	Zymogenic, phytopathogenic.
<i>B. geniculatus</i> (Wright)...	Water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. gingivæ pyogenes</i> (Miller).	Diseased teeth...	Pathogenic, chromogenic (grayish).
<i>B. gliscrogenum</i> (Malerba and Sanna-Salaris).	Mucinous viscid urine.	Zymogenic, produces glucose.
<i>B. gummis</i> (Comes).....	Gummosis of tomatoes, figs, almonds, oranges, etc.	Phytopathogenic.
<i>B. hæmatoides</i> (Wright)...	Water.....	Chromogenic (blood-red).
<i>B. hæmorrhagicus</i> (Kolb).	Septicæmia cadaver.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. hæmorrhagicus nephritidis</i> (Vassale).	Hæmorrhagic nephritis.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. hæmorrhagicus septicus</i> (Babes).	Septicæmia in man.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. hæmorrhagicus venenosus</i> (Tizzoni and Giovannini).	Purpura hæmorrhagica.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. of Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia of Swans</i> (Fiorentini).	Swans.....	Pathogenic.
<i>B. hessii</i> (Guillebeau).....	Ropy milk.....	Zymogenic.
<i>B. hudsonii</i> (Dyar).....	Air.....	Chromogenic (ocherous).
<i>B. hyacinthi</i> (Wakker)...	"Yellows" of hyacinth bulbs.	Phytopathogenic.
<i>B. hydrosulphureum ponticum</i> (Zelinsky).	Ooze (Black Sea).	Zymogenic, chromogenic (coffee-brown).
<i>B. icterogenes</i> (Guarnieri).	Liver and blood in acute yellow atrophy of liver; typhoid stools.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. indigonaceus</i> (Schneider).	Water.....	Chromogenic (digo-blue).
<i>B. inutilis</i> (Dyar).....	Air.....	Pathogenic.
<i>B. javaniensis</i> (Eijkmann).	Air.....	Zymogenic.
<i>B. kochii</i> (Hansen).....	Air.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. krallii</i> (Dyar).....	Air.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. kutzingianum</i> (Hansen).	Sour beer.....	Zymogenic.
<i>B. lacticus</i> (Günther and Thierfelder).	Milk.....	Zymogenic.
<i>B. lactis</i> (Lister).....	Milk.....	Zymogenic.
<i>B. lactis aerogenes</i> (Escherich).	Milk and intestines of milk-fed animals.	Zymogenic.
<i>B. lactis innocuus</i> (Wilde).	Milk.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. lacunatus</i> (Wright)...	Water.....	Chromogenic (grayish).
<i>B. larvicida</i> (Dyar).....	Diseased larvæ of silkworm (<i>Crisis-campa fragilis</i>).	Pathogenic.

A TABLE OF BACTERIA.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	PRIMARY CHARACTERS.
<i>nae canis</i> (v. Lu-)	Dog with leuko- cythemia.	Pathogenic.
(Lehmann and	Sour dough.....	Zymogenic.
im (Fodor).....	Soil.....	Zymogenic.
(Mueller).....	Water, soil.....	Saprophytic.
im (Warming)...	Sea-water.....	Saprophytic.
er Abscess (Korn)	Case of liver ab- scess.	Chromogenic
(Nuesch).....	Phosphorescent meat.	Photogenic.
ii (Karlinsky)...	Hot sulphur springs of Ilidze, Bosnia.	Thermophilous.
osum (Giard)....	Abdominal cav- ity of Amphipod crustacea (Tali- trus).	Photogenic, path- ogenic.
osus (Beyerinck)	Sea-water.....	Photogenic.
a (List).....	Water.....	Chromogenic
oxii (Miquel)....	Fermenting urine.	Zymogenic.
nezii (Sternberg ar).	Liver of yellow- fever cadaver; air.	Pathogenic.
chae (Tubef)....	Diseased larvæ of the "nun" moth (<i>Liparis mon- ache</i>).	Pathogenic.
iformis (Messea).	Typhoid stools...	Pathogenic.
bificans bovis u).	Cow with puer- peral fever.	Pathogenic.
lli (Lanzi).....	Urine in case of measles.	Saprophytic.
Boyer and Lam-	Diseased mul- berry trees.	Phytopathogenic.
triatius (Wright).	Water.....	Saprophytic.
estifer (Laser)...	Plague of field mice.	Pathogenic.
pticus (Fluegge).	Mice.	Pathogenic.
ula (Reinke and d).	Wet rot of pota- tatoes.	Phytopathogenic.
osus (Wright)....	Water.....	Saprophytic.
alis (Wright)....	Water.....	Saprophytic.
cans (Burri and).	Soil.....	Zymogenic.
so, formæ novæ nn).	Soil.....	Zymogenic.
gum (Boutroux).	Beer.....	Zymogenic.
atis thermophilus	Guinea-pig inoc- ulated with con- taminated nu- clein solution.	Pathogenic, z y- mogenic.
Archangeli)....	Tuberculosis of olive trees.	Phytopathogenic.
us (Kuetscher).	Glandered horse.	Pathogenic.
Wright).....	Water.....	Chromogenic (bright-yellow).

A TABLE OF BACTERIA.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	PRIMARY CHARACTERS.
<i>B. oxy lacticus</i> (Dyar)....	Air.....	Chromogenic (ocherous).
<i>B. pallescens</i> (Henrici)...	Cheese.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. paradoxus</i> (Kruse and Pasquale).....	Liver in case of dysentery.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. pasteurianus</i> (Hansen).	Beer wort.....	Zymogenic.
<i>B. periplanetæ</i> (Tichomirrow).	Diseased cockroaches (Periplaneta orientalis).	Pathogenic.
<i>B. pfluegeri</i> (Ludwig)....	Luminous meat and fish.	Photogenic.
<i>B. phasiani septicus</i>	Diseased pheasants.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. phosphorescens</i> (Cohn).	Fish and seawater.	Photogenic.
<i>B. phosphorescens pfluegeri</i> (Foerster).	Luminous fish...	Photogenic.
<i>B. photometricum</i> (Engelmann).	Water.....	Chromophotogenic (green), photophilous.
<i>B. pini</i> (Vuillemin).....	Galls on alpine pine.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. of Pneumonia in Turkeys</i> (MacFadyean).	Turkeys.....	Pathogenic.
<i>B. pneumonicus liquefaciens</i> (Arloing).	Exudates in lung-plague of cattle.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. pneumosepticus</i> (Klein).	Rusty sputum in pneumonia.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. porri</i> (Tommasi-Crudeli).	Warts.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. of Potato Scab</i> (Bolley).	Potatoes.....	Phytopathogenic.
<i>B. primus fullesii</i> (Dyar).	Water.....	Zymogenic.
<i>B. pseudo-conjunctivitis</i> (Kartulis).	Conjunctival secretions.	Chromogenic (canary-yellow).
<i>B. pseudo-influenzæ</i> (Pfeiffer).	Secretions in broncho-pneumonia, otitis media.	Pathogenesis determined.
<i>B. pseudotypus</i> (Loesener).	Water; liver abscess.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. pullulans</i>	Water.....	Chromogenic (yellow).
<i>B. putidum</i> (Frick and Dyar).	Air, water.....	Zymogenic, chromoparous (yellow).
<i>B. putredinis</i> (Davaine)...	Decaying plants.	Saprophytic.
<i>B. pyocinnabareus</i> (Ferchmin).	Pus.....	Chromogenic (yellow), odor trimethylamine.
<i>B. pyogenes anaerobicus</i> (Fuchs).	Stinking pus of rabbit.	Pathogenic.
<i>B. pyogenes foetidus liquefaciens</i> (Lanz).	Brain abscess after otitis media.	Pathogenic, chromoparous (citron-yellow).
<i>B. pyogenes minutissimus</i> (Kruse).	Pus in man.....	Pathogenic.
<i>B. pyriforme</i> (Hansen)....	Air.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. recuperatus</i> (Wright)...	Water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>B. refractans</i> (Wright)...	Water.....	Saprophytic.

TABLE OF BACTERIA.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	PRIMARY CHARACTERS.
rous (Dyar)...	Air.....	Chromogenic (rose-color).
athiae suis (Kitt)	Erysipelas of swine.	Pathogenic.
ordine (Du Bois rin).	Sardine oil.....	Chromogenic (carmin-red), zymogenic, odor of trimethylamin.
ns (Lanckester).	Water.....	Chromophorous (bacterio - purpurin).
(Wright)..... minutissimus	Water..... Saliva.....	Saprophytic. Pathogenic.
us (Dyar) ...	Air.....	Chromogenic (salmon-pink).
ica (Emmerich el).	Trout disease....	Pathogenic.
arium (Smith e).	Infectious leukemia in fowls.	Pathogenic.
bacterium sar- (Dubois).	Phosphorescent flesh.	Photogenic.
icola (Dyar)..	Leaf of pitcher-plant.	Zymogenic.
sfullesii (Dyar)	Air.....	Saprophytic.
us putidus	Cholera cadaver.	Pathogenic.
o-pox.....	In cases of sheep-pox or "Schafblättern."	Pathogenic.
s (Wright)....	Water.....	Saprophytic.
adic Pneumonia (Smith).	Cattle.....	Pathogenic.
nes crassus n).	Sputum.....	Pathogenic.
nes tenuis (Pan-	In phthisis and catarrhal pneumonia.	Pathogenic.
aceus (Dyar)..	Air.....	Chromogenic (orange).
er (Salmon and	Hog cholera....	Pathogenic.
us (Schutz)...	Swine plague....	Pathogenic.
us liquefaciens	Water.....	Chromogenic (yellow-brown).
reum (Rosen-	Wine.....	Zymogenic (evolves H ₂ S).
onum (Fischer)	Stools in cholera nostras.	Pathogenic.
(Dallinger and	Putrefactive material.	Zymogenic.
Vignal).....	Normal human saliva.	Chromogenic (yellowish-gray).
Dyar).....	Air.....	Ocherous.
s (Wright)....	Water.....	Saprophytic.
hilus (Smith).	Diseased melons.	Saprophytic.
ü (Trambusti)	Water.....	Saprophytic.

B. of Variola (Cose and Feltz).	Vesicles i
B. vermiforme (Ward)...	small-pe Ginger-b
B. vernicosum (Zopf).	Water...
B. violaceum (Bergonzini).	Putrefyin albumen
B. violaceus sacchari (Ager and Dyar).	Air.....
B. viridis (Lesage).....	In "gre rhea" & dren.
B. xylinum (Brown).....	Soluti carbohy
B. zeta (Dyar).....	Air.....
B. zopfi (Kurth).....	Intestina fowls.

Bacteriu'ria. The presence in the ur
Bacteroid, bak'-te-roid. See *Bacterio*
Baculiform, bak'-u-lif-orm. Rod-sha
Bael, ba'-el. Bengal quince, the dri
melos, a tree of India; used in diar
Baelz's Disease'. Progressive ulcerat
of the mucous glands of the lips.
Baer's (v.) Law. The more special

BALLOTTEMENT

d spartein sulphate, 0.05 gm.; this is dissolved in 1 or 2 of boiled water.

ie, bân-mah-re'. A water-bath used by chemists.

's Outer Band, Line, or Layer. A white band in the layer of the pyramidal cells of the cortex cerebri. See also *Genetrix d'Asyr*. **B.'s Internal Band or Line,** a white band between the layer of large pyramidal cells and the polymorphous layers of the cortex. **B.'s Sign,** difference in the size of the pupils in paralytic dementia.

, ba'-ker-leg. See under *Leg.*

ysts. Hernial protrusions of the synovial membrane of the joints through the fibrous capsule.

Itch. Eczema caused by the irritation from hand-cream. **B.'s Salt,** smelling salts; subcarbonate of ammonia. **B.'s Stigmata,** corns on the fingers from kneading dough.

bal'-ans. 1. An apparatus for weighing substances. 2. A series of adjustments of related parts.

bal'-an-ik. Pertaining to the glans penis or clitoridis.

bal'-an-i'-tis. The application of a pessary or suppository.

bal'-an-i'-tis. Inflammation of the glans penis.

gonorrhoe'a. Gonorrheal balanitis.

asty. Plastic surgery of the glans penis.

bal-an-o-pos-thi'-tis. The same as *Balanitis*, *q. v.*

sputial, bal-an-o-pre-pu'-shal. Relating to the glans penis and prepuce.

iea, bal-an-or-e'-ah. Purulent balanitis.

am, bal-an-tid'-de-um. See *Paramécium*.

bal'-an-us. The glans penis or clitoridis.

Body of. The yolk-nucleus or idiosome, a small body near the nucleus of the oocyte.

bal-bid'-she-ës. Stammering; imperfect pronunciation.

bawld'-ness. Alopecia, congenital or acquired.

Disease'. Chloroma, chlorosarcoma, a fatal disease of childhood, with postmortem findings of greenish-yellow or brown-gray fibrosarcomas in various parts of the body, especially the periosteum.

sock'et Joint. See *Diarrhrosis*.

gn. Ophthalmoplegia externa, characterized by the loss of voluntary movements of the eyeball, with preservation of automatic movements and integrity of the movements of the pupil. It is seen in hysteria and exophthalmic goiter.

, bal-is'-mus. 1. Tremor. 2. Choreic movements.

ag. The distention of a cavity, as the vagina, by air.

at, bal-or-mon(g). A falling back of the fetus in utero when the uterus is suddenly pushed upward by the finger in the vagina.

B., Oc'ular, the falling of opaque particles in a humor after movements of the eyeball.

Rainsother's app. The treatment of disea

B. are'um, a sand-bath. *B. lu'teum*,

electric acid. B. Ap'ple, the fruit of

resinates from *Commiphora opobalsamifera*

classification based on α' -shu. The ac

Tincture, compound tincture of benz

area of fat-necrosis in the interlobula

and bone-marrow,

internal vena jugularis—synchronous
cardiac embolism. B's Disease?

ment of syphilis. B.'s Hematogen'ic A.

allochiria; perception of a stimulus a

extremity at the corresponding place

B/a Type of Hypertro'phic Pul'monar.

which painful thickenings of the long

forearm and leg, are a prominent symptom.

ngism. A method of reducing flesh by dieting.

a. A laxative glucosid from *Baptisia tinctoria*.

ia, *bap-tis'-e-ah*. A genus of plants. **B. tinctoria**, wild
go; the root is laxative and febrifugal.

sin. A purgative glucosid from *Baptisia tinctoria*.

ox'in. A toxic alkaloid from *Baptisia tinctoria*.

rhea, *bap-tor'-e-ah*. Gonorrhea, *q. v.*

thecorrhea, *bap-to-the-kor'-e-ah*. Gonorrhea in women.

does Leg. See *Elephantiasis arabum*. **B. Nuts.** See *Ja-
ha*.

oin, *bar-bal'-o'-in*. An aloin, $C_{17}H_{20}O_7$, from *Barbadoes aloes*.

ry Gum. Gum arabic from the Barbary States.

ry, *bar'-ber-e*. See *Berberis*.

's Itch, *bar'-berz*. See *Sycosis*.

rs, *bar'-bers*. A paralytic affection common in India.

in, *bar'-bo-tin*. Santonica, *q. v.*

Sign. To differentiate between organic and congenital
agmus: In the former the oscillations of the eyeball
ease when the patient follows the physician's finger moved
ere his eye alternately from right to left, and from left to
t; in the latter the oscillations disappear under these
ditions.

et's Ligament. The posterior fasciculus of the internal
tal ligament of the elbow-joint; it is attached above to the
eroinferior portion of the internal condyle and below, by
xpanded border, to the inner side of the olecranon process.

ip's Reaction. Twenty or thirty drops of blood collected in

of the tibia vertically downward.
the posterior ligament of the elbow
Barley, *bar'-le*. *Hordeum vulgare*, a
water, a nutritious drink made of an
Barlow's Disease. Infantile scurvy,
rickets, and characterized by a
especially of the long bones, with pe
Barnes's Bag or **Dila'tor**. A lyre-shap
the uterine cervix. **B.'s Cer'vical Ze**
internal surface of the uterus. **B.'**
pelvic circle having the sacral prom
Barograph, *bar'-o-graf*. A self-regist
Baromacrometer, *bar'-o-mak-rom'-et*
weighing and measuring new-born i
Barom'eter. An instrument for me
An'eroid, one made by use of a vacu
Baroscope, *bar'-o-skóp*. An instrume
pressure without measuring its absce
Barosma, *bar-os'-mah*. A genus of
species yield buchu.
Barosmin, *bar-os'-min*. A diuretic ex
Barrel-chest, *bar'-el-chest*. A globular
Barren, *bar'-en*. Sterile; incapable of
Bartholin's Duct. The largest of th
gland. **B.'s Fora'men**, the obturato
vulvovaginal gland.
Bartholin'ian Abscess. An abscess o
Bartholinitis, *bar-to-le-ni'-tis*. Infla

Basad, *ba'-sad*. Toward the base.

Basal, *ba'-sal*. Pertaining to the base. **B. Gang'lia**, the ganglia at the base of the brain.

Bascula'tion. Movement by which a retroverted uterus is replaced.

Base, *bäs*. 1. The lower part. 2. Chief substance of a mixture. 3. An element or radicle with which an acid may unite to form a salt.

Basedow's Disease'. Exophthalmic goiter.

Base'ment Mem'brane. Delicate membrane beneath epithelium.

Bas-fond, *bah-fon(g)'*. The base of the bladder.

Basham's Mix'ture. One of iron and ammonium acetate.

Basial, *bas'-e-al*. Same as *Basal*.

Basiorachnitis, *bas-e-ar-ak-ni'-tis*. Inflammation at base of skull.

Basic, *ba'-sik*. 1. Having properties opposite to acid. 2. Basilar. **B. Salt**, a salt largely basic in nature.

Basichromatin, *bas-e-kro'-mat-in*. That part of the chromatin having an affinity for basic dyes.

Basicity, *bas-is'-it-e*. The power of combining with a base.

Basica'nial. Relating to the base of the skull. **B. Ax'is**. See *Axis*.

Basidium, *bas-id'-e-um*. The spore-generating organ in some of the higher fungi.

Basifacial, *bas-if-a'-shal*. Pertaining to the face and base of the skull. **B. Ax'is**, a line from the gonion to the subnasal point.

Basihyal, *bas-e-hi'-al*. Applied to the two bones of the hyoid arch.

Basilad, *bas'-il-ad*. Toward the base.

Basilar, *bas'-il-ar*. Pertaining to the base, as of the skull. **B. Ar'tery**, the artery at the base of the brain. **B. Mem'brane**, the delicate membrane of the cochlea. **B. Proc'ess**, the portion of the occiput in front of the great foramen. **B. Su'ture**, that formed by the junction of the basilar process of the occipital bone and the sphenoid.

Basilateral, *bas-i-lat'-er-al*. Basilar and lateral.

Basilemma, *bas-i-len'-ah*. Basement membrane, *q. v.*

Basilio, *bas-il'-ik*. Any important structure or drug. **B. Vein**, the largest vein of the arm.

Basil'icon Oint'ment. Ceratum resine, made of resin (35), wax (15), and lard (50).

Basilysis, *bas-il'-is-is*. The crushing of the fetal skull in labor.

Bas'ilyst. An instrument for breaking up the fetal skull.

Basioccipital, *bas-e-ok-sip'-it-al*. The bone forming the central axis of the skull. **B. Bone**, the basilar process.

Basiocestrum, *bas-e-o-ses'-trum*. The same as *Basilyst*, *q. v.*

Basiloglossus. The hyoid portion of the hypoglossus muscle.

Basion, *ba'-se-on*. The middle of anterior margin of great foramen.

BATRACIN

- Basiotic**, *bas-e-ot'-ik*. Relating to the base of the ear.
- Basiotribe**. An instrument for crushing the fetal head.
- Basiotripsy**. The operation of crushing the fetal head.
- Basirrhinal**, *bas-ir-rh'-nal*. Relating to the base of the brain at the nose. **B. Fis'sure**, a cerebral fissure at the base of the olfactory lobe.
- Basis**, *ba'-sis*. Base, *q. v.*
- Basisphenoid**, *bas-e-sfe'-noid*. The base of the sphenoid bone.
- Basophilic**, **Basophilous**. Readily stained with basic dyes.
- Basophilia**, *bas-o-fil'-e-ah*. An abnormal condition of the blood in which the erythrocytes develop basophile granules.
- Basophobia**, *bas-o-fo'-be-ah*. Inability to walk or to stand erect.
- Basophobiaic**, *bas-o-fo'-be-ak*. One afflicted with basophobia.
- Bass-deafness**, *bas'-def-nas*. Deafness to certain bass notes.
- Bassora Gum**, *bas'-or-ah*. A mucilaginous gum from Persia.
- Bassorin**, *bas'-or-in*. $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$. A mucilage from tragacanth.
- Bast**. The inner bark of exogenous plants.
- Bastard**, *bas'-tard*. An illegitimate or a spurious child.
- Bastian's Law**, **B.-Brunn's Law**. When there exists a complete transverse lesion of the spinal cord above the lumbar enlargement, the tendon reflexes of the lower extremities are abolished.
- Basyl**, *ba'-sil*. The electropositive constituent of a salt.
- Bateman's Disease**. Molluscum contagiosum. **B.'s Drops**, *tinctura pectoralis*, a weak tincture of opium, camphor, and catechu; a popular remedy in coughs.
- Bath**, *bath*. 1. A bathing-place, room, or medium. 2. An immersion. **B., Acid**, one containing nitric and hydrochloric acids. **B., Air**, one with free exposure to air and the use of but little water. **B., Al'cohol**, one in dilute alcohol for fever-patients. **B., Al'kaline**, a bath containing potassium or sodium carbonate. **B., Bog**, one containing bog-mud. **B., Bran**, one containing bran. **B., Brand**, cold bath in the treatment of typhoid fever. **B., Mercur'ial**, one in the vapor of mercury for syphilis. **B., Mud**, one containing mineral earth, for rheumatism. **B., Nau'heim**. See *Schott's Treatment*. **B., Pack or Sheet**, wrapping of the body in wet cloths. **B., Rus'sian**, a vapor bath. **B., Sand**, immersion in hot sand. **B., Sitz**, immersion of the buttocks and hips. **B., Sun**, exposure of the naked body to the sun's rays. **B., Tur'kish**, one in which the bather is placed successively in rooms of higher temperature, then rubbed and finally stimulated by a cold douche.
- Bath'mism**. The force regulating nutrition and growth.
- Bathmotropic**, *bath-mo-trop'-ik*. Pertaining to an agent (nerve impulse) modifying the excitability of the heart muscle.
- Bathylimnetic**, *bath-il-im-net'-ik*. Living in deep water.
- Batia**, *bat'-she-ah*. A retort.
- Batophobia**, *bat-o-fo'-be-ah*. A morbid fear of great heights.
- Bat'rachoplasty**. A plastic operation for the cure of ranula.
- Batracin**, *bat'-ras-in*. A poisonous secretion from toad-s

BAZIN'S DISEASE

Battarism, Battarismus, bat'-ar-izm, bat-ar-iz'-mus. Stuttering.

Bat'tery. A series of connected Leyden jars or galvanic cells.

Bat'tey's Opera'tion. Removal of the ovaries in order to eliminate their physiologic influence.

Bat'tedore Placen'ta. Placenta with marginal insertion of cord.

Battle's Inci'sion. Same as *Lennander's*, q. v.

Baudelocque's Diam'eter. The external conjugate diameter of the female pelvis.

Bauhin's Gland. See *Blandin's Gland*. **B.'s Valve,** the ileocecal valve.

Bau'mann's Coeffi'cient. The ratio existing between the total sulphuric acid and the ether sulphuric acids of the urine; it amounts to 10 per cent. **B.'s Reac'tion for Dex'trose.** To an aqueous solution of grape-sugar add benzoyl chlorid and an excess of sodium hydrate, and shake until the odor of benzoyl chlorid disappears. A precipitate of benzoic acid ester of dextrose will be produced which is insoluble in water and alkalis.

Baumann and Goldmann's Test for Cys'tin. If a solution of cystin be shaken in caustic soda with benzoyl chlorid, a voluminous precipitate of benzoyl cystin will be produced. The sodium salt occurs as silky plates, readily soluble in water, but nearly insoluble in an excess of caustic soda.

Baunscheidtism, bawn'-shit-izm. A form of acupuncture performed by pricking with needles dipped in irritating oil.

Bava'rian Splint. An immovable dressing of plaster of Paris applied between two cloths.

Bayard's Ecchymo'ses. Small capillary hemorrhages found in the pleura and pericardium of infants who, as the result of asphyxia, have made premature efforts at breathing in utero.

Bay'berry. 1. The berry of *Lauris nobilis*. 2. *Myrica cerifera*, or its fruit.

Baycu'rin. An alkaloid from baycuru.

Baycuru, bi-koo'-roo. The astringent root of *Statice brasiliensis*.

Bayle's Disease. Progressive general paralysis of the insane. **B.'s Granula'tions,** miliary tubercles.

Bayonet-leg. A backward displacement of the leg-bones.

Bay-rum. Spiritus myrcie, q. v.

Bay-tree. The *Lauris nobilis*, yielding bayberry.

Bazin, baz'-in. Same as *Molluscum contagiosum*.

Bazin's Disease. 1. Psoriasis buccalis. 2. Scrofulous ulcer of the leg. **B.'s Erythe'ma,** erythema induratum scrofulosorum, a form most commonly seen in strumous individuals; it attacks the calf, or the leg immediately below, more frequently than the front of the leg, occurring in diffuse ill-defined patches or in nodules bright red at first and gradually assuming a violet hue. The nodules may be superficial or deep, a quarter of an inch to an inch or more in diameter, and may be slowly

Beaker, *be'-ker*. A wide-mouthed glass cell, *q. v.*

Beale's Fiber. The fine spiral fiber some of the sympathetic ganglion-

Bearberry, *bär'-ber-e*. The shrub. A leaves are astringent, tonic, and d

Beard's Disease'. Nervous exhausti

Beard-Valleix's Points. See *Valleix'*

Bear'ing-down. A feeling of pelvic

Bear's-foot. The plant *Polymnia u* ague-cake.

Beat, *bët*. The pulsation of the blo
B., *A'pex*, the stroke of the hea
wall.

Beatty-Bright's Friction Sound. Th
by inflammation of the pleura.

Beau's Disease'. Asystole; cardiac

Beaumès-Colles's Law. See *Colles's*

Beaumont's Sign. Retrosternal pain in

Beauvais's (Landré) Disease'. Chron

Bebeerin, *be-be'-rin*. $C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$. A
bark.

Bebeeru, *be-be'-ru*. The bark of *No*

Becca'ria's Sign. Painful pulsating
region during pregnancy.

Bechic, *bek'-ik*. 1. A cough-medic

Bechterew's Accessory Lemnis'cus.

BELL'S ANEURYSM

from fracture or operations on the skull. The skull defect is plugged with temporal fascia and muscle.

Becker's Reaction for Picrotoxin. The alkaloid reduces Fehling's solution upon the application of gentle heat. **B's Sign,** spontaneous pulsation of the retinal arteries in exophthalmic goiter.

Béclard's Hernia. Hernia occurring through the saphenous opening. **B's Nu'cleus,** a vascular, bony nucleus, of lenticular shape, appearing in the cartilage of the lower epiphysis of the femur during the thirty-seventh week of fetal life.

Becquerel's Pills. Pills containing quinin, extract of digitalis, and colchicum seeds; they are used in gout.

Bed, bed. A couch or support for the body. **B.-bug,** the insect, *Cimex lectularius*, that infests beds. **B.-case,** a form of hysteria in which the patient persistently lies in bed. **B.-pan,** a vessel for receiving the excreta from bed-patients. **B.-sore,** a sore from constant pressure on the bed.

Bednar's Aphthæ. Small, roundish, ulcerative patches in symmetric spots on both sides of the posterior portion of the hard palate in the new-born.

Beef, bef. The flesh of cattle. **B.-ex'tract,** the soluble fibrin of lean meat partly desiccated. **B.-tea'**, the soluble extractive matter of beef.

Beeswax, bēs-waks. See *Cera*.

Begbie's Disease'. 1. Exophthalmic goiter. 2. Localized rhythmic chorea.

Beggiatoa, bej-e-at-o'-ah. A genus of *Schizomycetes*.

Bhier-Hardy's Symp'tom. Aphonia, an early symptom in pulmonary gangrene.

Behring's Law. The blood and blood-serum of an individual who has been artificially rendered immune against a certain infectious disease may be transferred into another individual with the effect of rendering the other also immune. **B's Se'rum,** containing diphtheria-antitoxin. **B's Tu'lase,** an immunizing remedy against tuberculosis.

Beigel's Disease'. Trichorrhæxis nodosa.

Bela, be'lah. See *Bael*.

Belching, bel'-ching. An eructation of wind from the stomach.

Bell's An'eurysm. See *Pott's Aneurysm*. **B's Disease'.** 1. See

Bell's Mania. 2. See *Bell's Paralysis*. **B's Law,** the anterior

spinal nerve-roots are motor; the posterior, sensory. **B's**

Ma'nia, acute delirium; acute periencephalitis. **B's Mus'cle,**

the short muscular ridge on the inner surface of the bladder,

passing forward from the ureteral openings and ending in the

uvula vesicæ. **B's Para'lysis,** peripheral paralysis of the facial

nerve. **B's Phenom'enon,** upward and outward rolling of the

eyeball upon an attempt to close the eye of the affected side

peripheral facial paralysis. **B's Respi'ratory Nerve,** the long

toracic nerve. **B's Spasm,** convulsive facial tic.

BENZONOL

- Belladonna**, *bel-ak-don'-ak*. *Atropa belladonna*, plant; used as an anodyne, an antispasmodic, and
- Belladonna**. An alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{15}NO_4$, from bellad
- Bell-Bernhardt's Phenomenon**. See *Bell's Phenomenon*.
- Bellini's Duct**. One of the excretory ducts of the
- Ligament**, a ligamentous band extending from the hip-joint to the greater trochanter of the
- Tubes**, the straight uriferous tubules.
- Bell-Magendie's Law**. See *Bell's Law*.
- Belloq's Can'nula**. An instrument used in plugging
- Bellows Sound**, *bel'-bz*. The *bruit de soufflet*, *q. v.*
- Belly**, *bel'-e*. A colloquial term for the abdomen.
- cle**, the fleshy part of a muscle.
- Belonephobia**. A morbid dread of pins and needles.
- Belt**, *belt*. A girdle for the waist; a zone; band.
- nal**, an elastic support used in pregnancy and after
- Bence-Jones's Bodies**. Peculiar bodies, consisting found in the urine in certain affections of the especially neoplasms. **B.-J.'s Cylinders**, long, cylinders derived from the seminiferous tubules, so in the urine.
- Ben'edikt's Syndrome**. Paralysis of the motor side, and tremor of the arm of the opposite side.
- Beng**, *beng*. A name for *Cannabis indica*, *q. v.*
- Bengal Quince**, *ben'-gawl kwins'*. Bael, *q. v.*
- Benign**, **Benignant**, *be-nin'*, *be-nig'-nant*. Not malignant.
- B. Tu'mor**, one that has no tendency to recur after
- Bennett's Corpuscles**. Large epithelial cells, filled with detritus, found in the contents of some ovaries.
- smaller variety of Bennett's corpuscles** is also known as **dale's corpuscles**. **B.'s Fracture**, a longitudinal fracture of the first metacarpal bone, extending into the carpal joint and complicated by subluxation.
- Benzacetin**, *ben-zas'-et-in*. Acetamido-methyl-salicylic acid, used in neuralgia.
- Benzaldehyd**. C_7H_6O . A liquid from oil of bitter almonds.
- Benzanal'gen**. $C_{15}H_{13}N_3O_2$. A derivative of quinine.
- Benzan'ilid**. $C_6H_5.NH(C_7H_5O)$. A crystalline febrile.
- Benzene**, *ben'-zen*. C_6H_6 . A liquid hydrocarbon.
- Ben'zidin**. $NH_2.C_6H_4.C_6H_4.NH_2$. A colorless crystalline substance, used in blood-tests.
- Benzim'id**. $C_{23}H_{15}N_3O_2$. A substance from oil of bitter almonds.
- Ben'zin**, **Benzin'um**. A purified distillate from Aniseed; a solvent for fats, resins, etc. (not to be confused with benzene).
- Benzoate**, *ben'-zo-at*. A salt of benzoic acid.
- Benzoated**, *ben'-zo-a-ted*. Impregnated with benzoic acid.
- Benzoïn**, *ben'-zo-in*. An antiseptic resin from Benzoin.
- Benzoinol**, *ben'-zo-in-ol*. An oily liquid used in medicine.

sol. *C₁₄H₁₂O₄*. A colorless antituberculous powder.
l, ber'-so-il. *C₇H₅O*. The radicle of benzoic acid, oil of
 r almonds, etc. **B.-ec'gonin**, *C₁₅H₁₉NO₄*, a by-product
 cain. **B.-eu'genol**, *C₁₇H₁₄O₂*, crystalline substance used in
 rculosis. **B.-gual'acol**. Same as *Benzosol*. **B.-phenyl-**
az'in, *C₁₃H₁₂N₂O*, an antiseptic. **B.-pseudotro'pein**, a local
 thetic from coca. **B.-sal'icin**. See *Populin*. **B.-tro'-**
C₈H₁₄(C₆H₅CO)NO, a powerful local anesthetic.
's An'eurysm. A varicose aneurysm having its sac in the
 e immediately surrounding the vein.
's Lig'ament. The suspensory ligament of the pericar-
 that is attached to the third and fourth dorsal vertebrae.
Valve, a fold of mucous membrane found occasionally in
 acrimal sac, which it separates from the nasal duct.
n, ber'-ber-in. *C₂₉H₁₇NO₄*. An alkaloid of barberry.
s, ber'-ber-is. A genus of shrubs. **B. vulga'ris**, barberry;
 fruit is astringent and antiscorbutic.
not Cam'phor, ber'-gam-ol. See *Bergaptene*. **B.**, Oil of, a
 file oil from rind of *Citrus bergamia*; histologic clearing
 t.
tene. *C₁₂H₉O₄*. An oily substance from bergamot-oil.
lin. *C₆H₅O₂ + H₂O*. A nerve tonic from saxifrage.
s Parethe'sia. Paresthesia in youthful subjects, of one or
 lower extremities, without objective symptoms, accom-
 ed by weakness. **B.'s Sign**, an elliptic or irregular shape
 e pupil sometimes seen in the early stage of tabes and par-
 dementia, and in paralysis of the third cranial nerve.
on's Disease'. An affection characterized by abrupt,

BETZ'S GIANT-CELLS

- tricle. **B.'s Gran'ular Lay'er**, the deep layer of acini of the pancreas.
- Bernhardt's Paresthesia**. Abnormal sensations, numbness, with hypesthesia and pain on exertion, supplied by the external cutaneous nerve of the foot.
- Bernhardt-Roth's Symp'tom-com'plex**. See *Bernhardt's Paresthesia*.
- Bernheimer's Fi'bers**. A tract of nerve-fibers extending from the optic tract to Luy's body.
- Berthelot's Test for Phenol'**. An ammoniacal solution treated with sodium hypochlorite produces a blue coloration.
- Berthollet's Law**. When two salts in solution undergo decomposition, produce a salt less soluble than the one which will be produced.
- Bertillonage**, *bar-te-yo-nash'*. A French system of recording anatomic peculiarities and measurements of crania.
- Bertin's Bones**. The sphenoid spongy (turbinal) bones.
- Columns**, the fibrovascular septa which lie between the pyramids of the kidney. **B.'s Ligament**, the iliofemoral ligament.
- Beryllium**, *ber-il'-e-um*. A bivalent metal.
- Besnier's Rheu'matism**. Simple chronic articular rheumatism.
- Bestiality**, *bes-che-al'-it-e*. Unnatural connection between man and beast.
- Bestucheff's Mix'ture or Tinc'ture**. The ethereal solution of chlorid of iron; it is used in erysipelas.
- Bettendorf's Test for Ar'senic**. On heating a solution of arsenic in concentrated hydrochloric acid, specific with a solution of arsenic or arsenous acids in hydrochloric acid, a brownish turbidity or precipitate of arsenic and tin is yielded.
- Beta**, *be'-tah*. A genus of plants, including the beet.
- Betain**, *be'-ta-in*. A ptomain, $C_5H_{11}NO_2$, obtained from animal and vegetable substances, including the beet.
- Betanaphthol**, *ba-tah-naf'-thol*. See *Naphthol*.
- Betaoxybuty'ria**. Presence of betaoxybutyric acid in the urine.
- Betel**, *be'-tel*. A tonic and stimulant masticatory substance consisting of a few grains of areca-nut rolled in a betel-leaf. **B. of Piper betel**. **B.-nut**. See *Areca*.
- Betin**, *be'-tin*. A precipitate from tincture of beetles for ergot.
- Be'tol**. $C_{17}H_{13}O_2$. Naphthalol, *q. v.* Salicylic et al.
- Betula**, *be'-u-lah*. The birch-tree.
- Betulin**, *be'-u-lin*. $C_{30}H_{50}O_2$. A substance from the bark.
- Betz's Gi'ant-cells, or Gi'ant Pyr'amids**. Large cells found in the deeper layers of the cortex of the cerebellum.

BICHAT'S CANAL

- ascending frontal convolution and the paracentral lobule. They are usually arranged in small groups of from three to five that are known as Betz's nests.
- Bevan's Incision.** To expose the gall-bladder. A vertical incision along the outer border of the right rectus muscle.
- Bezoar, be'-zo-ar.** An intestinal concretion of herbivora.
- Bezold's Mastoiditis.** Destruction of the apex of the mastoid process with a tendency to the formation of an abscess in the neck. **B.'s Symp'tom,** the appearance of an inflammatory swelling a short distance below the apex of the mastoid process is evidence of mastoid suppuration. See *B.'s Mastoiditis*.
- B.'s (von) Ganglion,** a ganglion in the interauricular septum of the frog's heart.
- Bhang, bang.** A name of *Cannabis indica*, q. v.
- Bi-, bi.** A prefix signifying "twice" or "two."
- Bial's Test for Pen'tose.** Reagent: To 500 c.c. of 30 per cent. HCl add 1 gram of orcin and 25 drops of 10 per cent. ferric chlorid solution. Four to 5 c.c. of this reagent are heated to the boiling point and withdrawn from the flame. Add the suspected urine drop by drop, up to 1 c.c. or less; a green color will appear if pentose be present. If dextrose be present in the urine it should first be removed by fermentation with a pure culture of yeast.
- Biaxial, bi-aks'-e-al.** Having two axes.
- Bibasic, bi-ba'-sik.** Having two hydrogen atoms replaceable by bases, as certain acids.
- Biberin, bib'-er-in.** Same as *Bebeerin*.
- Biborate, bi'-bo-rat.** The same as *Pyroborate*.
- Bibulous, bib'-u-lus.** Having the quality of absorbing water.
- B. Pa'per,** blotting-paper.
- Bicapitate, bi-kap'-it-at.** Having two heads.
- Bicapsular, bi-kap'-su-lar.** Having two capsules.
- Bicarbonate, bi-kar'-bon-at.** A compound of two equivalents of carbonic acid and one of a base.
- Bicaudate, bi-kaw'-dat.** Having two tails.
- Bicellular, bi-sel'-u-lar.** Composed of two cells.
- Bicephalic, Bicephalous, bi-sef'-al-ik, bi-sef'-al-us.** Having two heads, as a fetal monster.
- Bicephalus, bi-sef'-al-us.** A monster with two heads.
- Biceps, bi'-seps.** Two-headed; applied to muscles. **B. bra'chii, B. fem'oris.** See *Muscles*, Table of.
- Bichat's Canal.** A canal which was supposed by Bichat to exist between the subarachnoid space and the third ventricle. **B.'s Fat-ball,** the buccal fat-pad; a mass of fat lying in the space between the buccinator and the anterior border of the masseter; it is especially well developed in infants. **B.'s Fis'sure,** the transverse curved fissure which passes below the splenium, its extremities corresponding to the beginning of the Sylvian fissures. It affords passage to the pia mater, which forms

Biconvex, *bi-kon'-vex*. Rounded on both sides.
Bicornute, *bi-kor'-nut*. Having two horns.
Bicuspid, *bi-kus'-pid*. Having two teeth.

Bidder's Gang'lions. An accumulation of lymphatic vessels in the frog's heart.

Bidermoma, *bi-der-mo'-mah*. An embryonic tumor of the blastoderm are represented.

Bidet, *be-da'*. A washing apparatus.

Bidigital, *bi-dif'-it-al*. With two fingers.

Bieg's Entot'ic Test. When words are spoken into an ear-trumpet connected with the Eustachian tube, but not directly applied, there is a pressure on the eardrum or incus, which interferes with conduction of sound.

Bielectrol'ysis. The electrolysis of two substances.

Biennial, *bi-en'-e-al*. Occurring every two years.

Bier's Hypere'mia. A method of treating passive congestion in the limbs by the use of Anesthe'sia, anesthesia in a limb by the use of injections of half per cent. cocaine solution rendered bloodless by elevation above the heart.

Biermer's Ane'mia. See *Addison's*.

Pitch, in hydropneumothorax the patient is sitting in pitch when the patient is sitting up.

Biernacki's Symp'tom. Analgesia at the elbow; it is observed in tabes dorsalis.

Binder, *bind'er*. A band worn around the head.
 Bindweb, *bind'-web*. The same as *Bindweb*.
 Bing's Test. Let a vibrating tuning fork be heard again for a certain period of secondary perception be shorter than the sound-conducting apparatus; if it be present, the perceptive apparatus is normal.
 Binocular, *bin-ok'-u-lar*. Pertaining to or consisting of two eyes.
 B. Vis'ion, normal vision with both eyes.
 Binocular, *bin-ok'-u-lus*. An X-shaped instrument used in ophthalmology.
 Binotic, *bin-ot'-ik*. The same as *Binocular*.
 Binu'clear, Binu'cleated. Having two nuclei.
 Biochemistry, *bi-o-kem'-is-tre*. The science of the chemical changes in living organisms.
 Biodynamics, *bi-o-di-nam'-iks*. The science of the forces acting on living organisms.
 Biogen, *bi'-o-jen*. The same as *Biogen*.
 Biogenesis, *bi-o-jen'-as-is*. The generation of living beings. The reverse of *Abiogenesis*.
 Biogenetic, *bi-o-jen-et'-ik*. Relating to or consisting of the forces acting on living organisms.
 Biokinetics, *bi-o-kin-et'-iks*. The science of the movements of living organisms.
 Biologist, *bi-ol'-o-jist*. One versed in biology.
 Biology, *bi-ol'-o-je*. The science of life.
 Biolysis, *bi-ol'-is-is*. The destruction of living organisms.
 Biolytic, *bi-o-lit'-ik*. Tending to destroy living organisms.
 Biometer, *bi-om'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring the forces acting on living organisms.
 Biometry, *bi-om'-et-re*. The measurement of the forces acting on living organisms.

nostic sign.

is, *Biotaxy*, *bi-o-taks'-is*, *bi'-o-taks-e*. 1. The selective
er of living matter. 2. The systematic arrangement of
l phenomena.

bi-ot'-ik. Pertaining to life; vital.

a. The science of vital functions and manifestations.

ay, *bi-ot'-o-me*. Vivisection.

binoid. A gelatin capsule with two compartments.

sitic, *bi-par-a-sit'-ik*. Parasitic upon a parasite.

etal, *bi-par-i'-et-al*. Relating to both parietal bones. **B.**
n'eter, the distance from one parietal eminence of the cra-
n to the other.

us, *bi-p'-ar-us*. Bringing forth two at a birth.

ite, *bi-par'-it*. Consisting of two portions.

bi'-ped. Having two feet.

orate, *bi-per'-fo-rât*. With two perforations.

r, *bi-po'-lar*. Having two poles. **B.** Nerve'-cells, nerve-
with two prolongations of gray matter.

otomy, *bi-pu-be-ot'-o-me*. The same as *Ischiopubiotomy*.

Any tree of the genus *Betula*. The oil (birch tar) of *B.*
and the volatile oil of *B. lenta* are used in pharmacy.

For'mula. The last two figures of the specific gravity of
urine roughly indicate the number of grains of solids to the
ce of urine. **B.'s Sign**, a well-defined zone of dulness
absence of the respiratory sound in hydatid cyst of the
s.

-nest Cells. Cells of certain forms of epithelial cancer.

active. **Birefrin'gent**. Double refractive

BLACK

Bis'mutan. A compound of bismuth, resorcin, and tannic acid used in diarrhea of children.

Bismuth, bis'-mut. A pinkish-white crystalline metal.

Bismuthol, bis-mut'-thol. An antiseptic and astringent compound of bismuth and sodium phosphosalicylate.

Bismuthosis. The absorption of bismuth into the system.

Bistephanic, bi-stef-an'-ik. Relating to the two stephanions.

Bistort, bis'-tort. The herb *Polygonum bistorta*; the rhizome is astringent.

Bistoury, bis'-to-re. A small knife used in surgery.

Bisulphate, bi-sul'-fat. A sulphate containing twice as much sulphuric acid as the normal sulphate.

Bitemp'oral. Belonging to the two temples.

Bit'noben. An East Indian remedy composed of salt, myrrh, balan, and iron.

Bitot's Spots. Xerosis conjunctivæ. Silver gray, shiny, triangular spots on both sides of the cornea, within the region of the palpebral aperture, consisting of dried epithelium, fatty masses, and microorganisms. Observed in some cases of hemeralopia.

Bitrochanter'ic. Belonging to the two trochanters.

Bitters, bit'-ers. A term for a medicine with a bitter taste. **B. Aromatic,** medicines uniting the properties of aromatics and simple bitters. **B., Sim'ple,** medicines that merely stimulate the gastrointestinal tract. **B., Styp'tic,** bitters with styptic and astringent qualities.

Bittersweet, bit'-er-sweet. See *Dulcamara*.

Bitumen, bit'-u-men. Mineral pitch; asphalt.

Biuret, bi'-u-ret. $C_2H_5N_3O_2$. A substance obtained from urea. **B. Reaction,** a test for proteids, made by adding a few drops of Fehling's solution with a resulting violet color. See *Piotrowski's Reaction*. **B. Reaction for Urea,** much urea completely in a dry test-tube; continue the heat for some time. When cold, dissolve in water, add abundant caustic soda and a dilute solution of copper sulphate drop by drop. The solution becomes first pink, then reddish-violet, and finally bluish-violet, according to the amount of copper sulphate added.

Bivalent, bit'-al-ent. Having a valence of two.

Bi'valve. Having two valves.

Biventer, bi-vent'-ter. A muscle with two bellies. **B. cervicis.** See *Muscles, Table of*.

Biventral, bi-vent'-tral. Having two bellies, as a muscle.

Bizzozero's Blood-plate'lets. Small, round, or elliptic, non-nucleated bodies found in the blood of mammals, including man.

B.'s Cor'puscles. See *Neumann's Corpuscles*. **B.'s Cry'stals.** See *Charcot's Crystals*.

Black, blak. 1. An absence of light. 2. A pigment reflecting light. **B. Alder.** See *Prinos*. **B. Ash,** the tree *Frax*

pharynx, antrorhous position. See *Measles*, a strange form of measles. **B. Tongue.** See *Glossophytia*. **B.** it, the vomiting of black matter, as in yellow fever. **B.** a, a lotion of calomel in lime-water.
Berry, black-ber-e. See *Rubus*.
Water Fever. A malignant malarial fever with hematuria. **B., blad'-er.** The sac-like receptacle for the urine. **B.,** y of, inability to urinate from lack of muscular power, **starrh' of,** cystitis, *q. v.* **B., Ex'stroph** of, absence of its for wall with deficiency of the corresponding part of the men. **B., Ir'ritable,** a state marked by constant desire inate. **B., Neck of,** the constricted portion continuous the urethra. **B., Ner'vous,** a state marked by constant e to urinate, with inability to perform it completely. **B.,** ulated, one with pouches formed between the hypertro muscular fibers. **B., Stam'mering,** a spasmodic action of muscles causing irregular urination. **B.-worm,** the larva *enia echinococcus*. **B.-wrack.** See *Fucus vesiculosus*.
dan. A blister or pustule.
le's Ears. Congenital asymmetry of the ears.
d's Pills. Pills containing iodid of iron.
bland. Mild; nonirritating.
's Gang'lion. The sublingual ganglion, a small gangli- enlargement lying between the lingual nerve and the sub- al gland. **B.'s Gland,** a muciparous gland situated near ip of the tongue in the median line and opening by al ducts upon the lower surface of the tongue.
-Nuhn's Gland. See *Blandin's Gland*.

Blastophore, *blas'-to-for*. The portion forming a spermatozoon.

Blastophyl'lum. One of the primary la

Blastopore, *blas'-to-por*. The orifice of t

Blas'tosphere. A hollow sphere contain

Blastula, *blas'-tu-lah*. The two-layered

Blastulation, *blas-tu-la'-shun*. The form

Blat'ta (*Periplaneta*) *orienta'lis*. The c
dropsy in Russia.

Blaud's Pill. A pill containing sulphate
potash; it is used in anemia, amenorr

Bleach'ing Pow'der. A disinfectant mi

Blear Eye, *bléri*. An eye affected with

Bleb, *bleb*. See *Bulla*.

Bleeder, *ble'-der*. 1. One who is sufferi
2. One who lets blood.

Bleed'er's Disease'. See *Hemophilia*.

Blennadenitis, *blen-ad-en-i'-tis*. Inflam
cles.

Blennelytria, *blen-el-ii'-re-ah*. Vaginal

Blennenteria, *blen-en-te'-re-ah*. A mucou

Blennisthmia *blen-isth'-me-ah*. Pharyng

Blennogen'ic, Blennog'enous. Secreting

Blennometritis, *blen-o-me-tri'-tis*. See *B*

Blennophthal'mia. Catarrhal inflamma

Blennoptysis, *blen-op'-tis-is*. Mucous e

Blennorrh'a'gia. 1. Gonorrhea. 2. Co

ophimo'sis. Abnormal smallness of the palpebral ring.

ophryplasty, *blef-ar-off'-re-plas-te*. Plastic surgery of the brow and lid.

roplast, *blef'-ar-o-plast*. The centrosome in trypanosoma.

roplasty. A plastic operation on the eyelid.

roplegia, *blef-ar-o-ple'-je-ah*. See *Ptosis*.

roptosis, *blef-ar-o-to'-sis*. See *Ptosis*.

ropyorrh'e'a. A purulent discharge from the eyelids.

rorrhaphy, *blef-ar-or'-a-fe*. Suturing of the lids.

rospasm. Spasm of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle.

rostat. Instrument for separating lids during operations.

rostenosis. Narrowing of the interpalpebral opening.

rosyne'chia. Growing together of the eyelids.

rotomy, *blef-ar-ot'-o-me*. An incision into the eyelid.

and This'tle. See *Carbenia*.

's Groove. The slight groove in the embryonic eye that takes off the fundus of the optic cup from the zone that surrounds the periphery of the lens and corresponds in position to the future ora serrata.

blind. Without sight. B. Spot, the point of entrance of optic nerve on the retina.

ness, blind'-nes. An absence of vision. B., Blue. See *Blue*.

Color, deficiency of color perception. B., Cor'tical, due to action of the cortical center of vision. B., Day, partial blindness by day with better vision at night. B., Men'tal or Mind.

as B., *Psychic*. B., Night, normal vision by day, but defective at night. B., Oblique, oblique vision. B., Perceptive.

BOAS'S SIGN

clot, a coagulum. **B.-cor'puscles**, the cellular elements of the blood; blood-cells. **B.-cra'sis**, the mixture of the constituents of the blood. **B.-crys'tals**, crystals of hematin, *q. v.* **B.-disc**, a blood-platelet. **B.-is'lands**, groups of corpuscles developed in the first days of embryonic life, in the mesoderm. **B.-let'ting**, the abstraction of blood by opening a vein. **B.-plaques**. Same as *B.-platelets*. **B.-plas'ma**, the fluid portion of the blood. **B.-plate'lets**, **B.-plates**, pale discs found in normal blood. **B.-poi'soning**, absorption of toxins into the blood. See *Septicemia*. **B.-pres'sure**, the force exerted by the blood upon the vessel-walls. **B.-root**. See *Sanguinaria*. **B.-red'ness** due to turgescence of blood-vessels; ecchymosis—*e.g.*, the eye. **B.-stroke**, apoplexy. **B.-tube**. See *B.-section*. **B.-tu'mor**, a hematoma; also an aneurysm. **B.-ves'sel**, an artery or a vein. For tests, see *Adler, Almén, Bruck, Hayem, Hoppe-Seyler, Kobert, Ladendorff, Pacini, Rabinowitsch, Salkowski, Struwe, Van Deen, Wetzel, v. Zaleski*.

Blood'less. Without blood. **B. Opera'tion**, one in which the blood is expelled by compresses from the part to be operated upon.

Blood'y, *blud'-e*. Of the nature of blood. **B. Flux**, dysentery. *q. v.* **B. Sweat**. See *Ephidrosis*.

Blowpipe, *blo'-pip*. A short tube used to direct a pencil of flame.

Blue, *blu*. A color. **B. Ba'by**, a child with blue disease.

Blind'ness, an inability to distinguish a blue color. **B. Co'lor**, caulophyllum, *q. v.* **B. Disease'**. See *Cyanopathy*. **B. Flg'**. See *Iris*. **B. Gum-tree**, the *Eucalyptus globulus*. **B. Mass**, compound pill of mercury. **B. Oint'ment**, mercurial ointment.

B. Pill, a pill made from blue mass, *q. v.* **B. Stone**. See *Blas'tone*. **B. Vitriol**. **B. Vis'ion**, cyanopia. **B. Vit'riol**, cupric sulphate.

Blumenau's Nu'cleus. The lateral nucleus of the cuneate nucleus. **Blumenbach's Cli'vus**. The inclined surface of the sphenoid bone which lies behind the posterior clinoid processes and is continuous with the basilar process of the occipital bone.

Proc'ess, the uncinat process of the ethmoid bone.

Blythe's Test for Lead in Po'table Water. On the addition of a 1 per cent. alcoholic tincture of cochineal a precipitate is formed.

Boas's Sign. The presence of lactic acid in the gastric contents in cases of cancer of the stomach. **B.'s Test**. In cases of intestinal atony a splashing sound can be obtained on pressure upon the abdominal wall after the injection of a small quantity (200-300 c.c.) of water into the bowel.

B.'s Test for Hydrochloric Ac'id in the Contents' of the Stom'ach. In 100 grams dilute alcohol dissolve 5 grams pure resorcin and 5 grams white sugar. Spread a few drops of this reagent in a thin layer upon a porcelain dish and heat gently. If a glass rod dipped in the solution be applied to a drop of the filtrate from the stomach a deep scarlet streak is produced.

BOETTCHER'S CELLS

Boat-belly, *bôit-bel-e*. The sunken appearance of the belly seen in patients with great emaciation; scaphoid abdomen.

Bochdalek's Canal'. A minute canal passing obliquely downward and outward through the membrana tympani from the upper edge of the inner surface of the latter to the umbo, where it opens on the outer surface. **B's Gang'lion**, the supra-maxillary ganglion; a small gangliform enlargement at the junction of the anterior and middle dental branches of the superior maxillary nerve. **B's Gap**, the interval existing in the diaphragm between the costal and lumbar attachments of this muscle. **B's Mus'cle**, the triticeoglossus muscle; a small muscle extending from the cartilago triticea in the thyrohyoid ligament upward and forward to the tongue, which it enters, together with the posterior part of the hyoglossus. **B's Tubes**, round or tubular cavities opening into the posterior portion of the thyroglossal duct; like the latter, they are inconstant after birth. **B's Valve**, a small fold of the lining membrane of the lacrimal duct, near the punctum lacrimale.

Bock's Pharyn'geal Nerve. The posterior efferent (pterygopalatine) branch of the sphenopalatine ganglion.

Bockhart's Impeti'go. Epidermic abscesses caused by pyogenic micrococci.

Bo'do. A genus of flagellate protozoa.

Body, *bod'-e*. 1. The animal frame with its organs. 2. A cadaver. 3. A mass of matter. 4. The main portion of an organ. **B.**, *Allox'ur*. See *Alloxur*. **B.**, *Amyla'ceous*. See *Corpora amylacea*. **B.**, *Cav'ernous*. See *Corpora cavernosa*. **B.-cavity**, the space within the thoracic and abdominal walls. **Bs.**, *Chromoph'ilous*. Same as *Bs.*, *Nissl's B.*, *Cil'iary*, *Den'tate* or *Dentic'ulate*; *Fim'briate*; *Genic'ulate*. See under *Corpus*. **B.**, *Immune'*. See *Amboceptor*. **B.-louse**, *Pediculus vestimenti*. **Bs.**, *Melon-seed*, bits of fibrin, cartilage, or of tuberculous or syphilitic granulation tissue, found in enlarged bursas and ganglions. **Bs.**, *Metachromat'ic*, small granules in bacterial cells staining differently from the surrounding cytoplasm. **Bs.**, *Ol'ivary*. See *Corpora olivaria*. **B.**, *Perine'al*, the tissues between the vulva and anus. **B.**, *Pitu'itary*, *Rest'iform*, *Rhom'boid*, *Stri'ate*, *Trap'ezoid*, and for eponymic terms, see the qualifying word.

Boeck's Sca'bies. Scabies crustosa; Norwegian itch.

Boedeker's Reaction for Albu'min. Treat the liquid with acetic acid, and add a solution of potassium ferrocyanid drop by drop. White precipitate of albumin will be formed.

Boerhaave's Glands. The sudoriparous glands.

Boettcher's Cells. Dark-colored cells, with a basally situated nucleus, found between Claudius's cells. **B's Cry's'tals**, crystals found in the spermiatic secretion and probably identical with Charcot's crystals, though of a somewhat different system of crystallization.

TABLE OF BONES.

NAME.	PRINCIPAL FEATURES.	ARTICULATIONS AND VARIETY.	MUSCULAR AND LIGAMENTOUS ATTACHMENTS.
Anvil.....	See <i>Incus</i> .		
Astragalus.....	See <i>Talus</i> .		
Atlas [B. N. A.]*.....	First cervical vertebra; ring-like; anterior and posterior arches and tubercles; articular surfaces.	Occipital bone— <i>double arithrodia</i> . Epistropheus, four joints— <i>diarthrodia rotatoria and double arithrodia</i> .	Longus colli (<i>tubercle</i>), rectus capitis posterior minor (<i>spinous process</i>).
Axis.....	See <i>Epistropheus</i> .		
Axis [B. N. A.] (Calcaneum) (os calcis).	The heel bone; irregularly cuboid; lesser process [sustentaculum tali], greater process, peroneal ridge or spine, superior groove, articular surfaces.	Astragalus, Cuboid, Scaphoid, } <i>arithrodia</i> .	Tibialis posticus, tendo Achillis, plantaris, abductor pollicis, abductor minimi digiti, flexor brevis digitorum, flexor accessorius, extensor brevis digitorum.
Capitulum (os) [B. N. A.] (os magnum).	Largest bone of carpus; occupies center of wrist; head, neck, body; short bone.	Scaphoid, Semilunar, Second } <i>marithrodia</i> . Third } Metacarpal—ar-	Flexor brevis pollicis (part).

manus, os unatum, os triquetrum, os pisiforme, os multangulum majus, os multangulum minus, os capitatum, os hamatum. See <i>individual bones</i> .			
Clavicula [B. N. A.] (clavicle).		Sternum, Scapula, Cartilage of first rib,	arthro- dia.
Coccygis (os) [B. N. A.] (coccyx).		Sacrum—amphiarthro-	dia....
Concha nasalis inferior [B. N. A.] (inferior turbinate bone).		Ethmoid, Maxilla, Lacrimal, Os palatinum,	synarthro- dia.
Costae [B. N. A.] (ribs) ...		Vertebrae—arthro-	dia. First rib—syn- arthro- dia.
		Sternum,	9-
			Internal and external intercostals; scalenus anticus, medius,
			None.
			Coccygeus, gluteus maximus, extensor coccygis, sphincter ani, levator ani.
			Sternomastoid, trapezius, pectoralis major, deltoid, subclavius, sternohyoid, platysma.

* The abbreviation [B. N. A.] used throughout this table
that the ten
tomical nomenclature.

TABLE OF BONES.—(Continued.)

NAME.	PRINCIPAL FEATURES.	ARTICULATIONS AND VARIETY.	MUSCULAR AND LIGAMENTOUS ATTACHMENTS.
<i>Costæ (continued).</i>	twelfth are peculiar; flat bones.		mus dorsi, serratus posticus superior and inferior, sacrolumbalis, musculus accessorius ad sacrolumbalem, longissimus dorsi, cervicalis ascendens, levatores costarum, infrascapulares.
<i>Coxæ</i> (os) [B. N. A.] (innominate bone; os innominatum).	Large, 3 parts; flat bone; with its fellow and sacrum and coccyx forms pelvis. <i>Ilium</i> —superior broad expanded portion; crest; superior, middle, and inferior curved lines; iliopectineal line; venter, auricular surface; anterior and posterior, superior and inferior spinous processes; $\frac{1}{2}$ (about) acetabulum. <i>Ischium</i> —lower and back portion. body. tuberosity	{ With its fellow of opposite side, Sacrum, Femur— <i>enarthrodia</i> .	<i>Ilium</i> —tensor vaginæ femoris, external oblique, latissimus dorsi, iliacus, transversalis, quadratus lumborum, erector spine, internal oblique, gluteus maximus, medius, and minimus, rectus abdominis, pyramiformis, multiformis, sartorius. <i>Ischium</i> —obturator externus and internus, gracilis, levator ani

ad).	er boundary of obturator foramen, $\frac{1}{2}$ (about) of acetabulum. <i>Pubis</i> —body, horizontal ramus, descending ramus, spine, iliopectineal line, angle, symphysis, obturator foramen (upper boundary), $\frac{1}{2}$ of acetabulum.		transversus perinei, erector penis. <i>Pubis</i> —internal and external oblique, transversalis, rectus, pyramidalis, psoas parvus, pectineus, adductor magnus, longus, and brevis, gracilis, external and internal obturator, levator ani, compressor urethrae, accelerator urine.
Cranium [B. N. A.]	Occipital, parietal (two), frontal, temporal (two), sphenoid, ethmoid. See <i>individual bones</i> . Somewhat pyramidal; tuberosity.		
Cuboidium (os) [B. N. A.] [cuboid].		Os calcis, External cuneiform, Fourth and fifth metatarsal bones.	Flexor brevis pollicis.
Cuneiform (of carpus)	See <i>Triquetrum (os)</i> .		
Cuneiforme (os) primum [B. N. A.] (internal cuneiform).	Irregularly wedge-shaped; the largest of the three.	Os naviculare pedis, Cuneiforme secundum, First and second metatarsal bones.	<i>arthritis</i> .

TABLE OF BONES.—(Continued.)

NAME.	PRINCIPAL FEATURES.	ARTICULATIONS AND VARIETY.	MUSCULAR AND LIGAMENTOUS ATTACHMENTS.
Cuneiforme (os) secundum [B. N. A.] (middle cuneiform).	Wedge-shaped; smallest of the three.	Os naviculare pedis. Cuneiforme primum. Cuneiforme tertium. Second metatarsal.	Tibialis posticus.
Cuneiforme (os) tertium [B. N. A.] (external cuneiform).	Wedge-shaped;	Os naviculare pedis. Cuneiforme secundum. Os cuboideum. Second, third, and fourth metatarsal bones.	Tibialis posticus, flexor brevis pollicis.
Longus colli [B. N. A.]	Second cervical vertebra; body, odontoid process, pedicles, laminae, spinous process, transverse process.	First cervical vertebra— <i>diarthrodia rotatoria and double arthrodia</i> . Third cervical vertebra—	Longus colli, check ligaments.

	PIECES, TWO LATERAL SURFACES, <i>crista galli</i> .	TWO LUSSES, Two maxillary, Two lacrimal, Conchæ nasalis inferior, Vomer.	SYN- thro- dia.
<i>Femur</i> [B. N. A.].....	Cylindric; longest, largest, and strongest bone in the body; shaft and two extremities, head, neck, greater and lesser trochanters, linea aspera, condyles; a long bone.	Os coxae— <i>enarthrodia</i> . Tibia— <i>ginglymus</i> . Patella— <i>arthrodia</i> .	Gluteus medius, gluteus minimus, pyriformis, obturator internus, obturator externus, gemellus superior, gemellus inferior, quadratus femoris, psoas magnus, iliacus, vastus externus, gluteus maximus, short head of the biceps, vastus internus, adductor magnus, pectineus, adductor brevis, adductor longus, crureus, subcrureus, gastrocnemius, plantaris, popliteus.
<i>Fibula</i> [B. N. A.].....	Long bone; shaft, upper extremity or head, lower extremity or external malleolus.	Tibia— <i>arthrodia</i> . Talus, with the tibia and fibula— <i>ginglymus</i> .	iceps, soleus, peroneus longus, extensor longus digitorum, peroneus...
<i>Foot</i> ,.....	Composed of tarsus, metatarsus, and phalanges (<i>q. v.</i>).		

TABLE OF BONES.—(Continued.)

NAME.	PRINCIPAL FEATURES.	ARTICULATIONS AND VARIETY.	MUSCULAR AND LIGAMENTOUS ATTACHMENTS.
Frontale (os) [B. N. A.] (frontal).	The forehead bone; a flat bone; a frontal portion and an orbitonasal portion; frontal eminences, superciliary ridges, supraorbital arches, supraorbital notches or foramina, internal and external angular processes, temporal ridges, nasal notch, nasal spine, nasal eminence or glabella.	Two parietal, Sphenoid, Ethmoid, Two nasal, Two maxillary, Two lacrimal, Ossa zygomatica.	Corrugator supercilii, orbicularis palpebrarum, and temporal on each side.
Hamatum (os) [E. N. A.] (uncus).	Wedge-shaped; hook-like process; in lower row of carpus; short bone.	Os lunatum, Fourth and fifth metacarpal, Os triquetrum, Os capitatum.	Flexor brevis minimi digiti, flexor ossis metacarpi minimi digiti, anterior annular ligament.
Hamatum (os) [B. N. A.]	Composed of carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges (q. v.)		
Hamatum (os) [B. N. A.]	Largest bone of upper extremity; long bone; a shaft and two extremities. Up-	Scapula (glenoid cavity)— <i>acromioclavicular</i> <i>glenohumeral</i> Ulna.	Supraspinatus, infraspinatus, teres minor, subscapularis, pectoralis major, latissimus dorsi.

<i>Hyoideum</i> (os) [B. N. A.] (hyoid).	external and internal condyles, supratrochlear foramen, supracondyloid ridges.		carpi ulnaris, supinator longus, extensor carpi radialis longior, extensor carpi radialis brevior, extensor communis digitorum, extensor minimi digiti, extensor carpi ulnaris, supinator brevis, and anconeus.
<i>Ilium</i> (os) [B. N. A.]	A bony arch; irregular bone; a body, two greater and two lesser cornua.	None.....	Sternohyoid, thyrohyoid, omohyoid, digastricus, stylohyoid, mylohyoid, geniohyoid, geniohyoglossus, hyoglossus, middle constrictor of the pharynx.
<i>Incus</i> [B. N. A.] (anvil)....	See <i>Coxæ</i> (os).		
<i>Inferior Maxillary</i>	Resembles a bicuspid tooth with two roots, body and two processes. The largest bone in the ear.	Malleus— <i>arthrodia</i> (trigger-joint). Incus— <i>arthrodia</i> . Stapes— <i>arthrodia</i> .	None.
<i>Inferior Turbinate</i>	See <i>Mandibula</i> .		
<i>Innominate</i>	See <i>Concha nasalis inferior</i> .		
<i>Ischii</i> (os) [B. N. A.] (ischium).	See <i>Coxæ</i> (os). See <i>Coxæ</i> (os).		

TABLE OF BONES.—(Continued.)

NAME.	PRINCIPAL FEATURES.	ARTICULATIONS AND VARIETY.	MUSCULAR AND LIGAMENTOUS ATTACHMENTS.
Lacrimal (os) [B. N. A.] (lacrima).	Small; situated at front part of inner wall of orbit; resembles finger-nail; crest, lacrimal groove; flat bone.	Frontal, Ethmoid, Superior maxillary, Inferior turbinate.	Tensor tarsi.
Lingual	See <i>Hyoidium</i> (os).		
Lunate (os) [B. N. A.] (semilunar).	Upper row of carpus; four surfaces, crescentic outline.	Radius—condyloid. Os capitatum, Os hamatum, Os triquetrum, Os naviculare manus.	
Malleus (os)	See <i>Capitatum</i> (os).		
Mandible	See <i>Zygomaticum</i> (os).		
Malleus [B. N. A.]	Resembles a hammer; head, neck, handle or manubrium, processus gracilis, processus brevis; irregular. The osseous process of the	Incus— <i>artirodia</i> (trigger-joint).	Tensor tympani.

<p>Maxilla [B. N. A.] (superior maxillary).</p>	<p>mental foramen, coronoid and condyloid processes, head, neck, sigmoid notch, irregular bone.</p>		<p>masseter, orbicularis oris, geniohyoglossus, geniohyoideus, mylohyoideus, digastric, superior constrictor, temporal, internal pterygoid, external pterygoid.</p>
<p>Maxilla [B. N. A.] (superior maxillary).</p>	<p>Forms with its fellow the whole of the upper jaw; somewhat cuboidal; body and malar, nasal, alveolar and palatine processes; hollow (the antrum of Highmore or maxillary sinus), incisive or myrtiform fossa, canine fossa, canine eminence, infraorbital foramen, posterior dental canals, maxillary tuberosity, posterior palatine canal, infraorbital groove; irregular bone.</p>	<p>Frontal, Ethmoid, Nasal, Os zygomaticum, Lacrimal, Concha nasalis inferior, Palate, Vomer, of opposite side,</p>	<p>Orbicularis palpebrarum, obliquus inferior oculi, levator labii superioris alicque nasi, levator labii superioris proprius, levator anguli oris, compressor nasi, depressor alae nasi, dilator naris, posterior, masseter, buccinator, internal pterygoid, orbicularis oris.</p>
<p>Metacarpalia (ossa) [B. N. A.] (metacarpal).</p>	<p>Five in number; shaft, base, and head; long bones.</p>	<p>Second row of carpus—<i>arthrodia</i>. Phalanges—<i>condyloid</i>.</p>	<p>To the thumb—flexor and extensor.</p>

TABLE OF BONES.—(Continued.)

NAME.	PRINCIPAL FEATURES.	ARTICULATION AND VARIETY.	MUSCULAR AND LIGAMENTOUS ATTACHMENTS.
Metacarpalia (continued).			<p>interosseous, flexor brevis pollicis (frequently). <i>Third metacarpal</i>—extensor carpi radialis brevis, flexor brevis pollicis, adductor pollicis, second and third dorsal interosseous. <i>Fourth metacarpal</i>—third and fourth dorsal and second palmar interosseous. <i>Fifth metacarpal</i>—extensor carpi ulnaris, flexor carpi ulnaris, flexor ossis metacarpi minimi digiti, fourth dorsal, and third palmar interosseous.</p>
Metatarsalia (ossa) [B. N. A.] (metatarsal).	Five in number; shaft, base, and head; long bones.	Tarsus— <i>arthritis</i> . Phalanges— <i>condyloid</i> .	<p><i>First</i>—tibialis anticus (part), peroneus longus, first dorsal interosseous. <i>Second</i>—adductor pollicis, first and second dorsal interosseous, tibialis posticus (part). <i>Third</i>—adductor pollicis, second and third dorsal and first plantar.</p>

Multangulum majus [B. N. A.] (trapezium).	In lower row of carpus; very irregular; six surfaces, groove; short bone.	Os naviculare manus, Multangulum minus, First and second metacarpal.	arthro- dia.	Adductor pollicis, flexor ossis metacarpi pollicis, flexor brevis pollicis (part).
Multangulum minus [B. N. A.] (trapezoid).	Smallest bone in second row of carpus; wedge-shaped; six surfaces; short bone.	Os naviculare manus, Second metacarpal, Multangulum majus, Os capitatum.	arthro- dia.	Flexor brevis pollicis (part).
Nasale (os) [B. N. A.] (nasal).	Oblong; forms with its fellow the bridge of the nose; nasal foramen, spine, crest; flat bone.	Frontal, Ethmoid, Nasal (opposite), Maxillary.	synar- throdia.	
Naviculare (os) manus [B. N. A.] (scaphoid of wrist).	Largest bone of first row; boat-shaped; upper and outer part of carpus; four surfaces; tubercle; short bone.	Radius—condyloid. Multangulum majus, Multangulum minus, Os capitatum, Os lunatum.	arthrodia.	External lateral ligament of wrist.

tertius, flexor brevis minimi digiti, transversus pedis, fourth dorsal, and third plantar interosseous.

TABLE OF BONES.—(Continued.)

NAME.	PRINCIPAL FEATURES.	ARTICULATIONS AND VARIETY.	MUSCULAR AND LIGAMENTOUS ATTACHMENTS.
Naviculare (os) pedis [B. N. A.] (scaphoid of ankle).	Or navicular bone; boat-shaped; inner side of tarsus, four surfaces, tuberosity; short bone.	Talus, Cuneiform (three), Cuboid (occasionally),	Tibialis posticus (part).
Occipitale (os) [B. N. A.] (occipital).	Back part and base of cranium; trapezoid in shape; outer and inner tables; external protuberance, external occipital crest, superior and inferior curved lines, foramen magnum, condyles, jugular process, anterior and posterior condyloid foramina, basilar process, pharyngeal spine, 4 fossas on internal surface, internal occipital protuberance and crest, grooves for the cerebellar sinuses, circular foramina, jugular foramen; flat bone.	Parietal (two), Temporal (two), Sphenoid, Atlas—double articularia.	Twelve pairs — occipitofrontalis, trapezius, sternomastoid, complexus, biventer cervicis, splenius capitis, superior oblique, rectus capitis posticus, major and minor, rectus lateralis, rectus capitis anticus, major and minor, superior constrictor of the pharynx.

Parietale (os) [B. N. A.] (Parietal).	tal plate, superior or vertical plate, posterior palatine canal, posterior nasal spine, inferior and superior turbinated crests, maxillary process, pterygoid process, accessory descending palatine canals, orbital process, sphenoid process, sphenopalatine foramen.		
Patella [B. N. A.]	Forms side and roof of skull; irregular quadrilateral; two surfaces, four borders, four angles, parietal eminence, temporal ridge, parietal foramen, furrows for cerebral sinuses, depressions for pachionian bodies; flat bone.	Opposite parietal, Occipital, Frontal, Temporal, Sphenoid, <i>synarthrodia</i>	Temporal.
Patella [B. N. A.]	Flat; triangular; sesamoid; anterior part of knee-joint; two surfaces, three borders, apex; flat bone.	Condyles of femur— <i>parly arthrodial</i> .	Rectus, crureus, vastus internus, vastus externus.
Pelvis [B. N. A.]	Composed of two ossa coxae, os sacrum, and os coccygis (<i>q. v.</i>).		

TABLE OF BONES.—(Continued.)

NAME.	PRINCIPAL FEATURES.	ARTICULATIONS AND VARIETY.	MUSCULAR AND LIGAMENTOUS ATTACHMENTS.
Phalanges digitorum pedis [P. N. A.] (phalanges of foot).	Two of great toe, three of each of the others; shaft, base, head; long bones.	First row with metatarsal and second phalanges— <i>condyloid</i> . Second of great toe with first phalanx; of other toes, with first and third phalanges, with second row.	<i>First</i> —great toe—inner tendon extensor brevis digitorum, adductor pollicis, flexor brevis pollicis, transversus pedis. <i>Second toe</i> —first and second dorsal interosseous, first lumbrical. <i>Third toe</i> —third dorsal and first plantar interosseous, second lumbrical. <i>Fourth toe</i> —fourth dorsal and second plantar interosseous, third lumbrical. <i>Fifth toe</i> —flexor brevis minimi digiti, abductor minimi digiti, third plantar interosseous, fourth lumbrical. <i>Second</i> —great toe—extensor longus pollicis, flexor longus pollicis. <i>Other toes</i> —flexor brevis digitorum.

<p>Phalanges digitorum manus [B. N. A.] (phalanges of hand).</p>	<p>Fourteen in number, three for each finger and two for thumb; shaft, head, base; long bones.</p>	<p>First row with metacarpal bones and second row of phalanges—<i>condyloid</i>. Second row with first and third } <i>singly-mus.</i> Third row with second row,</p>	<p>Pollex, first, second, longus ulnarum. <i>Thumb</i>—extensor primi internodii pollicis, flexor brevis pollicis, abductor pollicis, adductor pollicis, flexor longus pollicis, extensor secundi internodii. <i>First index finger</i>—first dorsal and first palmar interosseous. <i>Middle finger</i>—second and third dorsal interosseous. <i>Ring finger</i>—fourth dorsal and second palmar interosseous. <i>Little finger</i>—third palmar interosseous, flexor brevis minimi digiti, abductor minimi digiti. <i>Second to all</i>—flexor sublimis digitorum and extensor communis digitorum; in addition: <i>To index finger</i>—extensor indicis. <i>To little finger</i>—extensor minimi digiti. <i>Third</i>—flexor profundus digitorum, extensor communis digitorum.</p>
<p>Pisiforme (os) [B. N. A.] (pisiform).</p>	<p>Anterior and inner side of carpus; small; spheric; one articular facet; short bone.</p>	<p>Os triquetrum—<i>arthrodia</i>.</p>	
<p>Pubis (os) [B. N. A.].....</p>	<p>See <i>Coxæ</i> (os).</p>		

TABLE OF BONES.—(Continued.)

NAME.	PRINCIPAL FEATURES.	ARTICULATIONS AND VARIETY.	MUSCULAR AND LIGAMENTOUS ATTACHMENTS.
<i>Pyramidal (os)</i>	See <i>Triquetrum (os)</i> .		
<i>Radius (B. N. A.)</i>	Outer side of forearm; shaft, head, neck, tuberosity, lower extremity, oblique line, sigmoid cavity, styloid process.	Humerus— <i>glenoid</i> ; superior— <i>diarthro-</i> dia <i>relatoria</i> . Ulna, middle— <i>membran-</i> <i>os</i> . inferior— <i>diarthro-</i> dia <i>relatoria</i> . Os lunatum—condyloid.	Biceps, supinator brevis, flexor sublimis digitorum, flexor longus pollicis, pronator quadratus, extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis, extensor primi internodii pollicis, pronator radii teres, supinator longus.
<i>Ribs</i> (os) [B. N. A.]....	See <i>Costae</i> . Large triangular bone at lower part of vertebral column and upper and back part of pelvic cavity; composed of five vertebrae; base, promontory, four surfaces, apex, central canal, anterior and posterior sacral foramina, lateral masses, laminae, articular processes, sacral cornua.	Last lumbar vertebra. Coccyx. Ossa coxae (two). <i>amphiarthrodia</i> .	Pyriformis, coccygeus, iliacus, gluteus maximus, latissimus dorsi, multifidus spinar, erector spinar, extensor coccygis.

Semilunar.....	subscapular fossa, subscapular angle, dorsum, spine, supraspinous and infraspinous fossae, acromion process, glenoid cavity, neck, head, coracoid process; flat bone.			deus major and minor, triceps, teres major and minor, biceps, coracobrachialis, pectoralis minor, platysma, latissimus dorsi.
Sesamoid [B. N. A.].....	See <i>Lunatum</i> (os).			
	Small, rounded masses, cartilaginous in early life, osseous in the adult; developed in tendons; inconstant, except patellas.			
Sphenoidale (os) [B. N. A.] (sphenoid).	Anterior part of base of skull; bat-shaped, with wings extended; body, two greater and two lesser wings, two pterygoid processes, ethmoid spine, optic groove, optic foramen, olivary process, pituitary fossa, anterior, middle, and posterior clinoid processes, sella turcica, carotid or cavernous groove, lingula, ethmoid	All the bones of cranium, Malar (two), Palate (two), Vomer,	<i>synarthro- dia.</i>	Temporal, external and internal pterygoids, superior constrictor, tensor palati, levator tympani, levator palpebrae, obliquus superior, superior, inferior, internal and external recti.

TABLE OF BONES.—(Continued.)

NAME.	PRINCIPAL FEATURES.	ARTICULATION AND VARIETY.	MUSCULAR AND LIGAMENTOUS ATTACHMENTS.
Sphenoidale (continued).	crest, sphenoid cells or sinuses, sphenoid turbinated bones, rostrum, vaginal processes, pterygopalatine canal, spinous processes, round foramen, oval foramen, foramen vesalii, foramen spinosum, pterygoid ridge, external orbital foramen, vidian canal, pterygoid fossa, internal and external pterygoid plates, hamular process, scaphoid fossa.		
Sphenoid Turbinated or Sphenoid Spongy Bones [B. N. A.] (Conchæ Sphenoidales).	Situated at anterior and inferior part of body of sphenoid; exist as separate pieces until puberty and occasionally are not joined in the adult.	Ethmoid, } Palate, } <i>synarthrodia</i> .	None.
Stapes [B. N. A.].....	Resembles a stirrup; one of the smallest of the tympanic bones.	Incus— <i>arthrodia</i>	Stapedius.

Superior maxillary..... Talus (B. N. A.) (astragalus).	and third pieces, anterior and posterior surface, borders. See <i>Maxilla</i> . Irregularly cubic; forms the keystone of arch of foot; head, neck, six articular surfaces.		<i>dia</i> ; others, <i>arthrodia</i> .	euroses of the obliquus and internus and transversalis muscles, rectus, diaphragm.
Tarsus [B.N.A.] (ankle).	Consist of calcaneus or os calcis, talus, cuboid, navicular, internal, middle, and external cuneiform. See <i>individual bones</i> .	Tibia, } Fibula, } <i>ginglymus</i> . Calcaneus, } Os naviculare } <i>arthrodia</i> . pedis,		Internal and external lateral ligaments.
Temporale (os) [B. N. A.] (temporal).	Situated at side and base of skull; squamous, mastoid and petrous portions, temporal ridge, zygoma or zygomatic process, eminentia articularis, glaserian fissure, tubercle, glenoid fossa, postglenoid process, tympanic plate, mastoid foramen, digastric fossa, occipital groove, sigmoid fossa, mastoid cells, meatus auditorius externus, hiatus fallopi, meatus auditorius in-	Occipital, Parietal, Sphenoid, Inferior maxillary, Malar,	<i>synarthrodia</i> .	Temporal, masseter, occipitofrontalis, sternomastoid, spinus capitis, trachelomastoid, digastricus, trachelens aureum, stylopharyngeus, stylohydeus, styloglossus, levator palati, tensor tympani, tensor palati, stapedius.

TABLE OF BONES.—(Continued.)

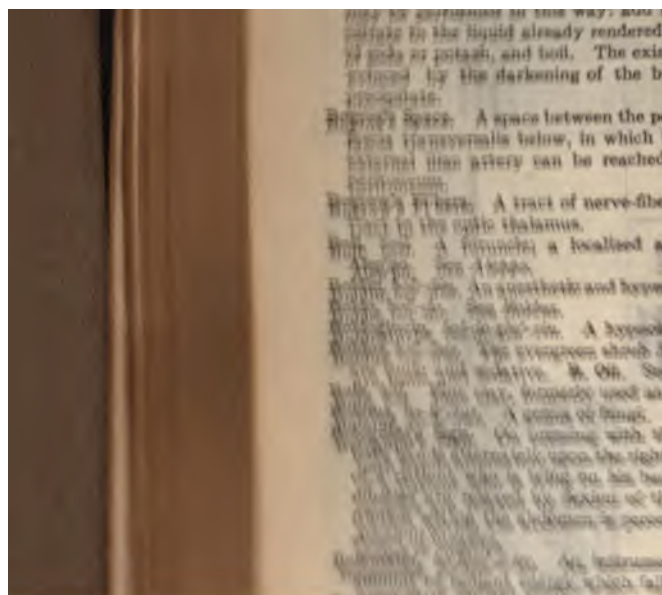
NAME.	PRINCIPAL FEATURES.	ARTICULATIONS AND VARIETY.	MUSCULAR AND LIGAMENTOUS, ATTACHMENTS.
Temporale (continued).			
Tibia [B. N. A.].....	ternus, lamina cribrosa, aqueductus vestibuli, styloid process, stylomastoid foramen, auricular fissure; irregular bone.		
Tibia [B. N. A.].....	At front and inner side of leg; next to femur in length and size; prismoid in form; upper extremity or head; tuberosities, spinous process, tubercle, popliteal notch, shaft, crest (the shin), oblique line, internal malleolus; long bone.	Femur—ginglymus. superior—arthrodia. middle—membranosus. inferior—arthrodia. Talus with fibula—ginglymus.	Seminembranous, tibialis anticus, extensor longus digitorum, biceps, sartorius, gracilis, semitendinosus, tibialis anticus, popliteus, soleus, flexor longus digitorum, tibialis posticus, ligamentum patellæ.
Trapezium.....	See <i>Multangulum majus</i> .		
Trapezoid.....	See <i>Multangulum minus</i> .		
Triquetral.....	See <i>Wormian</i> .		
Triquetrum (os) [B. N. A.] (cuneiform of carpus),	Pyramidal.....	Os lunatum, Pisiform, Capitulum, Interarticular fibrocartilage, arthrodia.	

<p><u>Turbinate, Superior.</u> [B. N. A.] (concha nasalis superior).</p> <p><u>Tympanic.</u></p>	<p>face of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone.</p> <p>The thin curved plate of the ethmoid that bounds the superior meatus of the nose above.</p>		
<p><u>Ulna</u> [B. N. A.]</p>	<p>Includes the <i>incus</i>, <i>malleus</i>, and <i>stapes</i> (q. v.).</p>	<p>Humerus—<i>ginglymus</i>, superior—<i>diarthrodia rotatoria</i>. Radius, middle—<i>membranosus</i>. inferior—<i>diarthrodia rotatoria</i>.</p>	<p>Triceps, anconeus, flexor carpi ulnaris, brachialis anticus, pronator radii teres, flexor sublimis digitorum, flexor profundus digitorum, flexor longus pollicis (occasionally), pronator quadratus, supinator brevis, extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis, extensor secundi internodii pollicis, extensor indicis, extensor carpi ulnaris.</p>
<p><u>Unciform.</u></p> <p><u>Vertebra</u> [B. N. A.]</p>	<p>See <i>Hamatum</i> (os).</p> <p>Twenty-six; cervical seven, dorsal twelve, lumbar five, sacrum (composed of five), coccyx (composed of four); each has a body and an arch, latter has two pedicles, two laminae, and seven</p>	<p>Articulate with each other, and with occipital and innominate bones and ribs (q. v.). Intervertebral articulations, between the bodies—<i>an-pharthrodia</i>.</p>	<p>Attachment of muscles.—<i>To the alais</i> are attached nine pairs: the longus colli, rectus anticus minor, rectus lateralis, rectus posticus minor, obliquus superior and inferior, splenius colli, levator anguli scapulae, and first</p>

TABLE OF BONES.—(Concluded).

NAME.	PRINCIPAL FEATURES.	ARTICULATIONS AND VARIETY.	MUSCULAR AND LIGAMENTOUS ATTACHMENTS.
<i>Vertebra (continued).</i>	processes, viz., four articular, two transverse, one spinous. Peculiar vertebrae: first, second, and seventh cervical; first, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth dorsal; sacrum; coccyx; irregular bones.	Between articular processes —arthrodia.	<p>intertransverse.</p> <p><i>To the axis</i> are attached eleven pairs: the longus colli, obliquus inferior, rectus posticus major, semispinalis colli, multifidus spinae, levator anguli scapulae, splenius colli, scalenus medius, transversalis colli, intertransversales, interspinales.</p> <p><i>To the remaining vertebrae</i> generally are attached thirty-five pairs and a single muscle: anteriorly, the rectus anticus major, longus colli, scalenus anticus, medius, and posticus, psoas magnus, psoas parvus, quadratus lumborum, diaphragm, obliquus internus and transversalis; posteriorly, the trapezius, latissimus dorsi, levator anguli scapulae, rhomboides major and minor, serratus posticus superior and inferior, splenius, erector spinae, sacrospinalia.</p>

Vomer [B. N. A.].....	Situated vertically at back part of nasal fossas; forms part of septum of nose; somewhat like a plowshare; two surfaces and four borders.	Sphenoid, Ethmoid, Superior maxillary (two), Palate (two), Cartilage of the septum, <i>synarthrodia</i> .	Intermaxillary spine, os sphenoid, intersphenoid, suprasphenoid, intertransversales, levatores costarum.
Wormian,.....	Supernumerary bones; irregular, inconstant, isolated, interposed between the cranial bones, most frequently in the lambdoid suture.		
Zygomaticum (os) [B. N. A.] (os male, the malar or cheek bone).	Small; quadrangular; at upper and outer part of face; forms prominence of cheek, part of outer wall and floor of orbit, part of temporal and zygomatic fossas; frontal, orbital, maxillary and zygomatic processes, malar foramen, four borders; irregular bone.	Frontal, Sphenoid, Temporal, Maxillary, <i>synarthrodia</i> .	Levator labii superioris proprius, zygomaticus major and minor, masseter, temporal.



ge, *bo'-raj*. The herb *Borago officinalis*; it is demulcent, refrigerant, and diaphoretic.

l, *bo'-ral*. Aluminum borotartrate; an antiseptic.

lid, *bo'-ral-id*. Proprietary wound-antiseptic containing equal parts of boric acid and acetanilid.

te, *bo'-rat*. A basic salt of boric acid.

ted, *bo'-ra-tes*. Containing boric acid.

ix, $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Sodium diborate; used as an antiseptic. B. Car'min, a solution of borax and carmin in water; used as a stain.

orygmus, *bor-bor-ig'-mus*. The rumbling of intestinal gas.

et Reaction. Agglutination and precipitation of bacteria, cells, etc., by means of a specific serum.

ier-Fraenkel's Sign. See *Bell's Phenomenon*.

in, *bo'-ris-in*. A mixture of borax and boric acid.

m, *bo'-rism*. Poisoning with boric acid.

ene, *bo'-nen*. The same as *Valerene*.

neo Cam'phor. $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}$. Camphor from the tree *Dryobalanops aromatica*.

neol. $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}$. Artificial Borneo camphor made from synthetic camphor and sodium or potassium alcoholate.

carbide, *bo-ro-kar'-bid*. A compound of borax and carbon.

glyc'erid. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{BO}_2$. A compound of boric acid and glycerin.

glyc'erol. A liquid made by heating boroglycerid and glycerin.

l, *bo'-rol*. The same as *Glucid*.

the formation in the lungs of botry
horses and may be communicated to s
Botryotherapeutics, *bot-re-o-ther-ap-u'-tik*
Bot'tle Nose. The common name for A
Botulism, *bot'-u-lizm*. See *Botalism*.
Bouchard's Coeff'cient. The ratio exist
of urea and the sum total of the solid
mately 50. **B.'s Disease'**, dilatation,
deficient function of the gastric muscula
enlargement of the second phalanges
associated with dilatation of the stom
Bouchardat's Treat'ment. Treatment o
the exclusion of carbohydrates from t
Bouchut's Tubes. A variety of tubes for
Boudin's Law. The poisons of malar
antagonistic. This law is not founde
Bougard's Paste. A caustic paste conta
cury, chlorid of zinc, arsenic, cinna
flour.
Bougie, *boo-zhe'*. A slender cylindric in
exploring the urethra and other canal
with a piece of caustic attached. B.
very small size.
Bouginage, *boo'-zhen-ahsh*. Dilatation b
Bouhou, *boo'-hoo*. A malarial disease, re
Bouillaud's Disease'. Infective endoc
Tink'ling, a peculiar clink sometimes

BRACHIOCUBITAL

- Boutons Terminals**, *boo'-ton(g) ter-me-nal'*. Enlargements of the free ends of certain sensory nerves.
- Bouveret's Disease'**. Paroxysmal tachycardia. **B.'s Sign in Intes'tinal Obstruc'tion**, applicable only to the large gut. Great distention of the cecum, and a large elevation in the right iliac fossa.
- Bovine**, *bo'-vin*. Pertaining to, or derived from, the ox or cow.
- B. Heart**. See *Cor. bovinum*. **B. Hun'ger**, bulimia. **B. Lymph**, vaccine virus from cows.
- Bowel**, *bou'-el*. The intestine. **B.-complaint'**, diarrhea.
- Bow-leg**, *bo'-leg*. A bending outward of the lower limb.
- Bowman's Cap'sule**. The hyaline membrana propria of the Malpighian tufts. **B.'s Discs**, sarcous elements. **B.'s Glands**, slightly branched tubes, identical in structure with serous glands, found in the nasal mucous membrane. **B.'s Mem'-brane**, the anterior elastic lamina of the cornea. **B.'s Mus'cle**, the ciliary muscle. **B.'s Probe**, one for dilating the nasal duct. **B.'s Sar'cous El'ements**, muscle-caskets; the small elongated prisms of contractile substance that produce the appearance of dark stripes in voluntary muscle. **B.'s Tubes**, artificial tubes formed between the lamellas of the cornea by the injection of air or colored fluid.
- Bowman-Mueller's Cap'sule**. See *Bowman's Capsule*.
- Boxwood**, *boks'-wud*. See *Buxus*.
- Boyer's Bur'sa**. The subhyoid bursa. **B.'s Cyst**, cystic enlargement of the subhyoid bursa.
- Boyle's Law**. At any given temperature the volume of a given mass of gas varies inversely to the pressure that it bears.
- Bozeman's Cath'eter**. A double-current catheter.
- Bozzi's For'a'men**. See *Soemmerring's Yellow Spot*.
- Bozzolo's Sign**. Visible pulsation of the arteries of the nares, said to occur in some cases of aneurysm of the thoracic aorta.
- Brach-Romberg's Sign**. See *Romberg's Sign*.
- Brachet**, *Mesolat'eral Fold of*. The right lamella of the primitive mesentery which passes to the dorsal aspect of the right lobe of the liver and whose free edge bounds the foramen of Winslow.
- Brachia**, *brak'-e-ah*. Pl. of *Brachium*, *q. v.*
- Brachial**, *bra'-ke-al*. Pertaining to the arm. **B. Ar'tery**, a continuation of the axillary artery. **B. Glands**, the lymphatics of the arm. **B. Plex'us**, a plexus of nerves in the neck. **B. Veins**, the veins of the arm that accompany the brachial artery.
- Brachialgia**, *bra'-ke-al'-je-ah*. Pain in the arm.
- Brachia'lis**. Same as *B. anti'cus*. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- Brachinin**, *brak'-in-in*. An extract from the beetle, *Brachinus crepitans*, used in rheumatism.
- Brachiocephal'ic**. Pertaining to both arm and head.
- Brachiorural**, *bra'-ke-o-er'u'-ral*. Pertaining to both arm and leg.
- Brachiocubital**, *bra'-ke-o-ku'-bit-al*. Pertaining to both the arm and the forearm.

bow. 2. A process extending, arm-
conjuncti'vum cerebel'li, the prepedu-
of the cerebellum. B. copulati'vum.
pon'tis, the medipeduncle or middle
quadrigem'inum infe'rius, the post-
connecting the postgeniculum to the
rigem'inum supe'rius, the prebrachium
the pregeminum and the thalamus.

Brachycardia, *brak-e-ka'-de-ah*. See B

Brachycephalic, *brak-e-sef-al'-ik*. Havi

Brachyceph'alism. The condition of h

Brachydac'tylous. Having abnormal sh

Brachygnath'ism. Abnormal shortness

Brachygnathous, *brak-e-na'-thus*. With

Brachymetropia, *brak-e-met-ro'-pe-ah*.

Bradyarthria, *brad-e-ar'-thre-ah*. See B

Bradycardia, *brad-e-ka'-de-ah*. Abnor
pulse.

Bradydias'tole. A prolongation of the c

Bradyecöia, *brad-e-ek-oi'-ah*. Subnorma

Bradyesthesia, *brad-e-es-the'-se-ah*. Dul

Bradylalia, *brad-e-la'-le-ah*. A slow and

Bradypepsia, *brad-e-pep'-se-ah*. An abn

Bradyphasia, *brad-e-fa'-se-ah*. An abno

Bradyphra'sia. Slowness of speech from

Bradypnea, *brad-ip-ne'-ah*. An abnorm
ing.

omere, *brang'-ke-o-mēr*. The segment of the lateral mes-
sage between each two branchial (gill) clefts.
Meth'od. A system of baths employed in the treatment of
typhoid fever.

Meth'od. Treatment of affections of the Fallopian tubes
by the passage of fluid in an endeavor to force out their contents into
the uterus.

bran'-de. Spirituous liquid distilled from wine.

1. A cutaneous eruption. 2. Acidity in the mouth. **B.**
See Pyrosis.

Founders' Disease'. Chronic poisoning from working with

bras'-ik-ah. A genus of plants, including the cabbage
turnip. **B. al'ba**, white mustard; the powdered seeds a
stimulant and rubefacient. **B. n'gra**, black mustard.

Canal'. A proprietary headache-remedy containing mustard.
Canal'. *See Kowalcusky's Canal*. **B.'s Reaction for Glu'**

Treat the glucose solution with caustic soda, and warm
it is yellow; then add a dilute solution of picric acid and
boiling. A deep red color will be produced. Creatinin
gives the same reaction, even in the cold, and acetone also,
but slightly.

Canal'. The continuous passage formed by the uterine
muscle and the vagina during labor, after full dilatation of the

Jackson's Epilepsy. *See Jacksonian Epilepsy*.

Hicks's Sign. *See Hicks*.

BRONCHI

- neuralgia. **B.'s Pain**, the pain caused by lifting a fold of skin in the neighborhood of a joint in articular neuralgia.
- Broesike's Fos'sa**. Parajejunal fossa; a recess in the peritoneal cavity which is situated in the first part of the mesojejunum and behind the superior mesenteric artery.
- Brok'aw Ring**. A ring of rubber tubing threaded with gauze used in intestinal anastomosis.
- Bromal**, *bro'-mal*. CBr_3CHO . A pungent, oily, anodyne liquid. **B. Hy'drate**, $\text{CBr}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH})_2$, white crystals; it is used as an antispasmodic, sedative, and hypnotic.
- Bromalin**, *bro'-mal-in*. Bromethylformin; an antiepileptic.
- Bromaloin**, *bro-mal'-o-in*. $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{Br}_3\text{O}_7$. A derivative of butyrolin by the action of bromin.
- Bromamid**, *bro-mam'-id*. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Br}_3\text{NH.HBr}$. An antispasmodic and analgesic compound.
- Bromate**, *bro'-mat*. A salt of bromic acid.
- Bromated**, *bro'-ma-ted*. Impregnated with bromin.
- Bromelin**, *bro'-mel-in*. A ferment from pineapple juice.
- Bromethyl**. Ethyl-bromid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Br}$; an anesthetic and a sedative. **B.-form'in**. See *Bromalin*.
- Bromhydric**, *bröm-hi'-drik*. The same as *Hydrobromic*.
- Bromid**, *bro'-mid*. A basic salt of bromin.
- Bromidia**, *bro-mid'-e-ah*. A proprietary hypnotic and anodyne.
- Bromidrosipho'bia**. A morbid fear of bodily odors.
- Bromidrosis**, *bro-mid-ro'-sis*. Fetid perspiration.
- Bromin**, *Bromum*, *bro'-min*, *bro'-mum*. A reddish-brown liquid element, escharotic, violently poisonous, giving off a suffocating vapor.
- Bro'mipin**. A liquid compound of bromin and sesame oil.
- Bromism**, *bro'-mism*. Poisoning by bromids.
- Bromocaf'fein**. A proprietary remedy for headache.
- Bro'moform**. CHBr_3 . A powerful anesthetic bromid.
- Bromofo'r'min**. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{Br}_2$. A sedative aldehyd derivative.
- Bromoformism**, *bro-mo-form'-ism*. Poisoning with bromoform.
- Bromohem'atin**. The hydrobromid of hematin.
- Bromohyperidro'sis**. An excessive and offensive perspiration.
- Bromol'odism**. Poisoning with iodine and bromin.
- Bromol**, *bro'-mol*. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Br}_3\text{OH}$. A crystalline antiseptic and caustic substance.
- Bromoma'nia**. A mania from the excessive use of bromids.
- Bromomenorrhea**, *bro-mo-men-or'-e-ah*. Menstrual flow having an offensive odor.
- Bromopyrin**, *bro-mo-pi'-rin*. $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{11}\text{BrN}_2\text{O}$. An antipyretic and antiseptic crystalline substance.
- Bro'mum**. See *Bromin*.
- Bromuset**, *bro'-mu-set*. The same as *Bromid*.
- Bronchadenitis**, *bron-kad-en-ı'-is*. Inflammation of the bronchial glands.
- Bronchi**, *brong'-ki*. The pleural of *Bronchus*. q. v.

ic paroxysms in locomotor ataxia. **B.** Glands, the chain
 and running beside the bronchi. **B.** Tube, a bronchus.
 arctia, *brong-ke-ark'-te-ah*. Stenosis of the bronchi.
 ectasis, *brong-ke-ek'-tas-is*. Dilatation of the bronchi.
 ocele, *brong'-ke-o-sel*. A local dilatation of a bronchiole.
 ole, *brong'-ke-ol*. A minute bronchial tube.
 olectasis, *brong-ke-o-lek'-tas-is*. Dilatation of the bron-
 ches.
 olith, *brong'-ke-o-lith*. Calcareous concretion formed in a
 bronchus.
 olitis, *brong-ke-o-li'-tis*. Inflammation of the bronchioles.
 stenosis, *brong-ke-o-sten-o'-sis*. Stenosis of a bronchus.
 itic, *brong-ki'-tik*. Affected with bronchitis.
 tis, *brong-ki'-tis*. Inflammation of the bronchial tubes,
 ap'llary, inflammation of the finer tubes. **B.**, Catarrh'al,
 marked by profuse mucopurulent discharges. **B.**,
 nous, or Plas'tic, a form attended with expectoration of
 of the bronchial tubes. **B.**, Mechan'ic, or Pot'ters',
 o the inhalation of dust. **B.**, Phth'i'oid, a consumptive
 with purulent sputa. **B.**, Pu'trid, a chronic form with
 sputum. **B.**, Sec'ondary, one which develops as a com-
 plication of some preceding disease.
 cavernous. Bronchial and cavernous.
 ocele, *brong'-ko-sel*. Goiter, *q. v.*
 egoph'ony. Bronchophony with egophony.
 olite, Bron'cholith. A bronchial calculus.
 olithiasis, *brong-ko-lith-i'-as-is*. Formation of bronchial

BRUIT 313

Bronze John. Same as *Yellow Fever*.

Bronzed Skin. The discoloration in Addison's disease.

Brood-cells. In cell-division, the mother-cells.

Broom. See *Scoparius*.

Brossard's Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy "fémoral avec griffe des orteils." See *Eichhorst's* 2

Brow. The forehead. **B.-ache,** supraorbital neuralgia.

Presentation, the presentation of the fetal forehead.

Brown Atrophy. An atrophy with brown discoloration.

Induration, a hardening and discoloration of the skin. **B. Mixture,** compound mixture, an expectorant.

Brown's Phenomenon. Brownian molecular movements, spontaneous oscillating movements of inorganic particles and microorganisms in a liquid medium. Same as *Pedersen's*.

Browne's (Crichton) Sign. Tremor of the labial commissure and outer angles of the eyes in the early stage of dementia.

Brownian Movement. See *Pedersen*.

Brown-Séguard's Paralysis. Paralysis and hyperesthesia on one side and anesthesia of the other side of the body.

Bruce and Muir, Septomarginal Tract of. A part of the posterior longitudinal tract of the spinal cord.

Bruch's Glands. Lymph-follicles found in the conjunctiva. **B.'s Layer or Membrane,** the inner lamina basalis which forms the inner boundary of the choroid.

Brucin, bru'-sin. $C_{21}H_{15}N_3O_4$. An alkaloid of nuxvomica.

Bruck's Disease. A syndrome described by Bruck as consisting of multiple fractures and marked deformity of bones, and of most of the joints, and muscular atrophy.

Bruecke's Lines. The broad bands which alternate with the membranes in the fibrils of striated muscles. **B.'s**

1. See *Bowman's Muscle*. 2. The muscularis mucosae of the small and large intestine. **B.'s Reagent for Proteins,** a boiling 10 per cent. solution of potassium permanganate and freshly precipitated mercuric iodid. Filter when clear. The filtrate is used with hydrochloric acid as a precipitant for proteins. **B.'s tu'nica ner'vea,** the layers of the retina. **B.'s** of the rods and cones.

Bruggisser's Hernia. See *Kroenlein's Hernia*.

Bruit, bru'-e. An abnormal sound heard in auscultation. **B. aln, da'-ran(g),** metallic tinkling. **B., Aneurysmal,** murmur heard over an aneurysm. **B. de clapotement,** clapping sound. **B. de d'at-mon(g),** a splashing sound in gastrectasis. **B. de craquement,** crackling sound over diseased pericardium. **B. de souffle,** anemic venous hum. **B. de drapau, drap'-peau,** heard in croup and laryngitis. **B. de**

diac sound as if made by a file or saw. **B. de moulin**, *duh-moo-lan*(g)', the water-wheel sound. **B. de pot fêlé**, *duh-po-fa-al'*, the cracked-pot sound. **B. de rappel**, cardiac sound as of a double beat upon a drum. **B. de scie**. Same as **B. de lime**. **B. sko'dique**. See *Skoda's Tympany*. **B. de soufflet**, *bru-e-duh-soo'-fla*, the bellows sound heard in enlargement of the heart. **B., Placen'tal**. See *Uterine Souffle*. **B., U'terine**. See *Uterine Souffle*.

Brunn's Cell-nests or Epithelial Nests. Branched or solid groups of flat epithelial cells occurring in all normal ureters. **B.'s Glands**. See *Brunner's Glands*.

Brunner's Glands. The racemose glands found in the duodenum.

Bruno'nian The'ory. Brownism; the doctrine of John Brown that all diseases are due to variations in a natural stimulus, its excess causing sthenic and its deficiency asthenic diseases.

Bruno'nianism. Brownism. See *Brunonian Theory*.

Brush'burn. An injury from friction, resembling a burn.

Bryant's Ampul'la. The apparent distention of an artery immediately above a ligature, due to the contraction of the vessel above the ampulla, where it is not completely filled by the clot. **B.'s Iliofem'oral Tri'angle**. The triangle formed by a vertical line dropped from the anterior superior iliac spine to the horizontal plane of the body; by a second line drawn from the anterior superior iliac spine to the tip of the trochanter, and by a third, the "test line," which joins the two at a right angle to the vertical line. Shortening of the neck of the femur will be indicated by a shortening of the test-line. **B.'s Line**, the vertical line forming one of the boundaries of the iliofemoral triangle.

Bryce's Test. For vaccinal infection: The inoculation is repeated at a certain period in the evolution of vaccinia, upon the theory that systemic infection does not take place at once, but only after the lapse of a number of days from the time of inoculation.

Brygmus, *brig'-mus*. The same as *Odontopraxis*, q. v.

Bryonia, *bri-o'-ne-ah*. A genus of plants, also the root of several species; an active hydragog cathartic.

Bryonin, *bri-o'-nin*. $C_{18}H_{30}O_{19}$. A purgative glucosid from bryonia.

Bryoplastic, *bri-o-plas'-tik*. A term applied to tissue-growths resembling low vegetable forms.

Bryore'tin. $C_{21}H_{30}O_7$. A substance from bryonin.

Bryson's Sign. Diminished power of expansion of the thorax during inspiration; occasionally observed in exophthalmic goiter and neurasthenia.

Bubo, *bu'-bo*. An inflammation and a swelling of the lymphatic glands of the groin. **B., Gonorrh'e'al**, that due to gonorrhea.

B., In'dolent, one that has no tendency to break down; a syphilitic bubo. **B., Parot'id**. See *Parotitis*. **B., Pestilen'tial**, that associated with the plague. **B., Pri'mary**, a slight adenitis

BUDGE'S CENTER

- due to mechanical irritation. **B.**, Sympathet'ic, a noninfectious bubo. **B.**, Syphilit'ic, that due to syphilis. **B.**, Venere'al, that due to venereal disease.
- Bubon d'emblée.** Primary bubo of venereal origin, without any visible lesion about the genitalia.
- Bubonalgia, bu-bon-al'-je-ah.** Pain in the groin.
- Bubonic, bu-bon'-ik.** Pertaining to a bubo. **B.** Plague, a contagious, epidemic disease, with fever, delirium, and buboes.
- Bubon'ocele.** A hernia contained within the inguinal canal.
- Bubon'ulus.** Virulent lymphangitis of the dorsum of the foot.
- Bucardia, bu-kar'-de-ah.** Same as *Cor bovinum*.
- Bucca, buk'-ah.** 1. The hollow part of the cheek. 2. The mouth.
- Buccal, buk'-al.** Pertaining to the bucca or cheek.
- Buccellation, buk-set-a'-shun.** Hemostasis by a lint-compress.
- Buccinatalabialis, buk-sin-at-o-la-bi-a'-lis.** The buccinator and orbicularis oris muscles regarded as one.
- Buccinator, buk'-sin-a-tor.** A thin, flat muscle of the cheek. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- Bucco-nasal, buck-o-na'-sal.** Pertaining to both the mouth and the nose.
- Bucco-pharyngeal, buck-o-far-in'-je-al.** Pertaining to both the mouth and the pharynx.
- Buccula, buk'-u-lah.** The fleshy part under the chin.
- Buchner's Albu'minoid Bod'ies.** Defensive proteids, *q. v.*
- Buchu, bu'-ku.** Leaves of *Barosma*, used in genitourinary disease. **B.** Resin, barosmin, *q. v.*
- Buchwald's At'rophy.** Progressive diffuse atrophy of the skin.
- Buck's Exten'sion.** An apparatus consisting of a weight and pulley for applying extension to a limb. **B.'s Fas'cia,** a sheath of the corpora cavernosa and the corpus spongiosum which arises from the symphysis pubis by the suspensory ligament of the penis and is continuous with the deep layers of the superficial perineal fascia.
- Buckbean, buk'-ben.** The herb *Menyanthes trifoliata* of the gentian family; the rhizome is tonic and antiscorbutic.
- Buck'et Fe'ver.** Dengue, *q. v.*
- Buckeye, buk'-i.** See *Asculus*.
- Buck'horn-fern.** *Osmunda regalis*; it is a remedy for rickets.
- Buckthorn, buk'-thorn.** See *Rhamnus*. **B.**, Califor'nia, casto-sagrada, *q. v.*
- Bucnemia, buk-né-me-ah.** Inflammation and edema of the skin. **B. tro'pica.** See *Elephantiasis*.
- Budd's Cirrho'sis.** Hepatic cirrhosis due to autointoxication from the gastrointestinal tract. **B.'s Jaundice.** See *Jaundice, B. ansky's Disease*.
- Bud'ding.** A form of reproduction or cell-division; gemmation.
- Budge's Cen'ter.** 1. The ciliospinal center in the cervical spinal cord. 2. The genitospinal center in the lumbar spinal cord.

scored. *B.* sponge. See *Spongia usta*.

Vein. A nonconstant venous trunk formed by branches of the inferior epigastric veins and joining the umbilical

m, berk'-ism. The same as *Burcquism*.

A dental instrument used for polishing the teeth. **B.** one used in enlarging and cleaning cavities in the teeth.

bur'-o. 1. To make a hole or furrow. 2. To force a way through.

bur'-sah. A small sac interposed between movable parts; there is a large number of burse but many are inconstant.

diventi'tious, a cystic formation due to some mechanical cause such as friction. **B. anseri'na,** one under the insertion of the gracilis and sartorius muscles. **B., Glu'teal.** See under *gluteal*.

B. muco'sa, a membranous sac secreting synovial fluid.

B., Obtura'tor, one under the tendon of the obturator foramen.

B., Omen'tal, the cavity of the great omentum.

nasopharyn'geal, one in the dorsal wall of the nasopharynx.

an'tar, one over the instep either above or below a tendon.

poplite'al, one in the popliteal space between the tendon of the semimembranosus and the tendon of the inner head of the gastrocnemius. **B., Prepatel'lar,** one over the patella.

W'lders', an enlarged bursa due to excessive horseback riding.

B., Syno'vial. Same as *B. mucosa*.

bur'-sal. Pertaining to a bursa or sac.

bur-sa'-lis. The obturator internus muscle.

bur-si'-tis. Inflammation of a bursa.

Blue Line. Blue line along the margins of the gums in

BYSSUS

button. **B.-bush**, the shrub *Cephalanthus occidentalis*; bark is tonic, diuretic, and febrifuge. **B.-snake-root**, the plant *Liatris spicata*; the root is diuretic; also *Eryngium yuccifolium*; the root is diaphoretic and expectorant.

But-tonhole Frac-ture. One in which a missile has perforated bone. **B. Mi'tral**, an advanced degree of constriction of mitral orifice of the heart. **B. Opera'tion**, boutonniere operation, *q. v.*

Butyl, *bu't-il*. C_4H_9 . A hypothetic hydrocarbon. **B. Al'col**, C_4H_9OH , a polymorphic liquid. **B. Chlo'ral**, $C_4H_9Cl_2O$, oily liquid from acetic aldehyd and chlorine.

Butylamin, *bu't-il-am'in*. $C_4H_{11}N$. A ptomain from cod-liver.

Butylene, *bu't-il-en*. C_4H_8 . A gaseous hydrocarbon.

Butyaceous, *bu'tir-a'-se-us*. Containing or resembling butter.

Butyrate, *bu'tir-at*. A salt of butyric acid.

Butyric, *bu'tir'-ik*. Derived from butter.

Butyrin, *bu'tir-in*. $C_4H_7(C_4H_7O_2)_3$. The fatty matter of butter.

Butyroid, *bu'tir-oid*. Having the consistency of butter. **B. Tu-mor**, a fatty tumor of the breast.

Butyromel, *bu'ti'-ro-mel*. A proprietary vehicle for bad-tasting oily drugs; made of butter and honey.

Butyrous, *bu'tir-us*. The same as *Butyaceous*.

Buxin, *buk's-sin*. An alkaloid from boxwood. Same as *Bebeer*.

Buxus, *buk'-us*. A genus of trees. **B. semperv'rens**, boxwood; the wood and leaves are medicinal.

Byssinosis, *bis-in-o'-sis*. A pulmonary affection due to the inhalation of cotton-dust.

Byssocau'sis. Cauterization by the moxa.

Byssophthisis, *bis-o'-ti-sis*. A lung-disease produced by inhaling the dust of cotton-mills.

Byssus, *bis'-us*. Charpie, lint, or cotton.

general shape of a ring and found in the blood in severe
ia.

meter, *kak-a-er-om'-e-ter*. An apparatus for determining
purity of the air.

kak-a'-in. Theobromin.

rax, *kak-an'-thraks*. Contagious anthrax.

kak-a'-o. See *Theobroma*. C.-but'ter, the oil of theobroma.

n, *kak-a'-shun*. Defecation.

a, *kak-e'-me-ah*. A depraved state of the blood.

esia, *kak-es'-the-ze-ah*. A morbid sensation.

esis, *kak-es'-the-sis*. A morbid sensation.

ic, *ka-kek'-lik*. Characterized by cachexia.

oma, *kak-el-ko'-mah*. A malignant ulcer.

ka-sha'. A flat capsule for carrying medicines.

a, Cachexy, *kak-eks'-e-ah*, *kak-eks'-e*. A depraved condi-
of nutrition. C. aquo'sa. See *Griesinger's Disease*. C.,

erous, due to poisoning from malignant tumors. C.,

hat'ic, Hodgkin's disease, *q. v.* C., Malarial, chronic

ia. C., Mi'ner's, dochmiasis. C., Pachyderm'ic, myxe-

. C. splenet'ica, that associated with splenic enlarge-

. C. strumpri'va or thyreopri'va, a cretinoid state

ing the extirpation of the thyroid gland. C., Thy'roid,

thalmic goiter.

ation, *kak-in-a'-shun*. Immoderate laughter.

kash-oo'. A troche to sweeten the breath.

lia, *kak-o-ko'-le-ah*. A morbid state of the bile.

lia, *kak-o-ki'-le-ah*. Depraved chylification.

CAGOT EAR

- Cacoplas'tic.** Capable of but low degree of organization.
- Cacorrachitis, kak-or-rak-i'-tis.** Disease of the spine.
- Cacosmia, kak-oz'-me-ah.** An offensive odor.
- Cacosomium, kak-o-som'-e-um.** A hospital for incurables.
- Cacospermia, kak-o-sper'-me-ah.** A bad condition of the semen.
- Cacosphyxia, kak-o-sfik'-e-ah.** An abnormal state of the pulse.
- Cacosplanchnia, kak-o-splank'-ne-ah.** Emaciation from indigestion.
- Cacothanasia, kak-o-than-a'-ze-ah.** Painful, miserable death.
- Cacothelin, kak-d'-the-lin.** $C_{12}H_{17}NO_{10}$. An alkaloid from brucin.
- Cacothymia, kak-o-thi'-me-ah.** A disordered state of the mind.
- Cacotrichia, kak-o-trik'-e-ah.** A disease of the hair.
- Cacotrophy, kak-ot'-ro-fe.** Disordered or defective nourishment.
- Cacozyme, kak'-o-zim.** Any pathogenic microorganism.
- Cactin, kak'-tin.** The active principle of *Cereus grandiflorus*.
- Cactina, kak-ti'-nah.** A proprietary cardiac stimulant from *Cereus*.
- Cactus, kak'-tus.** A genus of cactaceous plants. **C. grandiflorus**, the *Cereus grandiflorus*, from which a tincture and Saladin's extract are made and used in medicine as cardiac stimulant.
- Cacumen, kak'-u-men.** 1. The apex or top, as of a plant or organ. 2. The culmen of the vermis superior of the cerebellum.
- Cadaver, kad-av'-er.** The dead body; a corpse.
- Cadaveric, kad-av'-er-ik.** Pertaining to a cadaver. **C. Alkaloid**, a ptomain. **C. Rigid'ity**, rigor mortis.
- Cadav'erin.** A ptomain, $C_8H_{14}N_2$, in decomposing tissues. **Auxetic** in cancer.
- Cadaveriza'tion.** A moribund state with algidity, as in cholera.
- Cadaverous, ka-dav'-er-us.** Resembling a dead body.
- Cade, Oil of.** An oil extracted from *Juniperus communis*, used in the treatment of skin diseases.
- Caderas, kad-a'-ras.** See *Mal de Caderas*.
- Cadmium, kad'-me-um.** A bluish-white metal.
- Caduca, kad-du'-kah.** The uterine deciduous membrane.
- Caducity, kad-du'-sil-e.** Senility; feebleness.
- Caducous, kad-du'-kus.** Dropping off early. **C. Membranes**, See *Decidua*.
- Cæ-.** For words beginning thus see *Ce-.*
- Cæsar'ean Opera'tion or Sec'tion.** See *Cesarean Operation*.
- Caffea, kaf'-e-ah.** Coffee, *q. v.*
- Caffearin, kaf'-e-ar-in.** $C_{14}H_{16}N_2O_4$. An alkaloid of coffee.
- Caffein, kaf'-e-in.** $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 + H_2O$. The alkaloid of coffee.
- Caffeinism, Caffeism, kaf'-e-in-izm, kaf'-e-izm.** A morbid state from the excessive use of caffeine.
- Caff'ool.** $C_8H_{10}O_2$. Empyreumatic oil of roasted coffee.
- Caffeone, kaf'-e-on.** Same as Caff'ool.
- Caffeoresor'cin.** A proprietary compound of caffeine and resorcin.
- Cagot Ear, kag'-o.** An absence of the lower lobe of the ear.

s (Ramón y) Cells. Fusiform or triangular ganglion cells
 g near the surface of the cerebral cortex and giving off
 nched processes parallel to it. C.'s Moss'-like Appen'dages.
 Appendage. C.'s Tas'sel-cells, pyramidal cells of the cortex
 ebri having a large number of dendritic processes hanging
 n their base.
 utene'. $C_{10}H_{16}$. The chief constituent of cajuput oil.
 utol, *ka-j-n-pu'-tol*. Same as *Eucalyptol*.
 ar Bean, *kal'-ab-ar*. The seed of *Physostigma venenosum*;
 s a depressomotor.
 arin, *kal'-ab'-ar-in*. Same as *Eserin*.
 e, *kal-ahsh'*. A method of treating sea-sickness by visceral
 nobilization.
 in, *cal'-am-in*. Native zinc carbonate.
 us, *kal'-am-us*. 1. A reed. 2. *Acorus calamus*, *q. v.* C.
 ptorius, *skrip-to'-re-us*, a groove on the anterior wall of the
 rth ventricle.
 a, *kal-a'-yah*. A febrifuge extract from the fruit of *Annes-*
febrifuga; it is used in malaria.
 neal, Calca'nean. Relating to the calcaneum.
 neoca'vus. Club-foot that combines calcaneus and cavus.
 neotib'ial. Relating to calcaneum and tibia.
 neovalgocavus, *kal-ka-ne-o-val-go-ka'-vus*. A club-foot that
 abines calcaneus, valgus, and cavus.
 neum, *kal-ka'-ne-um*. The heel-bone or os calcis.
 neus. Club-foot in which only the heel touches the ground.
 t, *kal'-kar*. 1. A spur. 2. *Hippocampus minor*. C. a'vis,

CALLAWAY'S TEST

Calced, kal'sind. Subjected to calcination.

Calcis, Os, kal'sis. The heel-bone.

Calcium, kal'se-um. A metal, the basis of lime. **C. Car'bo**
CaCO₃, chalk.

Calcold, kal'-koid. A neoplasm of the tooth-pulp.

Calculifragous. Having the power of dissolving calculi.

Calculus, kal'-ku-luz. Of the nature of a calculus.

Calculus, kal'-ku-lus. A stone-like concretion formed in
body. **C., Arthrit'ic,** a gouty concretion. **C., Bi'lary,** a
stone. **C., Bron'chial,** one in an air-passage. **C., Cuta'n**
milium containing lime-salts. **C., Fu'sible,** a urinary cal
composed of phosphates of ammonium, calcium, and m
sium. **C., He'mic,** one formed of blood coagula. **C., La**
or Mam'mary, a calcareous nodule in the lactiferous
C., Mul'berry, the oxylate of lime variety, like a mulber
form and color. **C., Na'sal.** See *Rhinolith*. **C., Pros**
one in the prostate gland. **C., Re'nal,** a stone formed i
kidney. **C., Sal'ivary,** one in a duct of a salivary
C., Se'rumsal, tartar on the teeth from serum of diseased
C., U'terine, an intrauterine concretion; wombstone
Ves'ical, a concretion in the bladder. **C., Xan'thic,** a ur
calculus of xanthic oxid.

Caldani's Lig'ament. A fibrous band extending from the
border of the coracoid process to the lower border of the
icle and upper border of the first rib, where it unites wit
tendon of the subclavius muscle.

Caldarium, kal-da're-um. A hot bath.

Calefacient, kal-e-fa'-she-ent. 1. Warming. 2. A medicine
ing a sensation of warmth.

Calendula, kal-en'-du-lah. A genus of plants. **C. offic**
marigold; it is used in sprains and bruises.

Calendulin, kal-en'-du-lin. A principle from flowers of *C*
dula.

Cal'enture. A delirium of the tropics from excessive heat.

Calf, kaf. The fleshy part of the leg below the knee.

Calibrate, kal'-ib-rât. To graduate an apparatus from a
standard.

Calibration, kal'-ib-ra'-shun. The act of calibrating.

Cal'ibrator. A conic instrument for measuring openings.

Calices, ka'-lis-ēs. Pl. of *Calyx*. **C. of the Kid'neys,** cup
tubes of the ureter in the kidney.

Caliper, kal'-ip-er. An instrument for measuring diam

Calisaya, kal-is-a'-yah. A variety of cinchona. **C. Bark,** y
cinchona bark, from *Cinchona calisaya*.

Calisthenics, kal-is-hen'-iks. A system of light gymnastics

Calix, ka'-likes. See *Calyx*.

Callaway's Test. In dislocation of the humerus the s
ence of the affected shoulder, measured over the ac
through the axilla, is greater than that of the sound

CALVITIES

factory Is'lets. Nests of large stellate cells inter-
with small nests of minute pyramidal cells, found in the
the hippocampal gyrus.

The vivisection of anesthetized animals.

Mania in which the patient believes herself en-
ch beauty.

o'-sal. Pertaining to the callosum.

An affection of the skin characterized by callosities.

-os'-it-e. A hardened spot on the skin.

inal. Relating to the callosal and marginal gyri of

The bridge of white nerve substance joining the hem-
i the brain. Same as *Corpus callosum*, *Trabs cerebri*,
ra magna.

-us. Hard, indurated.

us. 1. A callosity. 2. A new bony deposit about

C., Permanent, the permanent bond of bony union
ption of the **C., Provisional**, or cartilage-like material
n out.

um'-ant. A sedative.

al'-mat-iv. 1. Quieting; sedative. 2. A sedative

Ophthalmo-tuberculin Test. A diagnostic measure
the presence or absence of tuberculosis. It consists
tillation into the eye of a drop of a one per cent.
olution of an alcoholic precipitate of Koch's old

. In a positive reaction the conjunctiva becomes
and a fibrinous exudate forms in the lower conjunc-
nd at the inner canthus.

Intestinal disinfectant.

-o-mel. Hg_2Cl_2 . Mild chlorid of mercury, a purga-

r. Heat. **C. anima'lis**, animal heat.

, kal-or-es'-ens. The conversion of nonluminous into
heat.

or'-ik. Pertaining to heat or its principle.

ory, kal'-or-e. The amount of heat necessary to
temperature of one kilogram of water $1^\circ C$. also called
lorie. **C., Small,** the amount of heat necessary to
temperature of one gram of water $1^\circ C$.

, Calorific, kal-or-if-a'-se-ent, kal-or-if'-ik. Heat-

An instrument for measuring the heat of bodies.

dumbo, kal-um'-ba, kal-um'-bo. The root of *Jaleo-*
ais or *calumbia*; it is tonic and stomachic.

-um'-bin. $C_{12}H_{14}O_{14}$. A bitter principle from cal-

um, kal-va'-re-ak, kal-va'-re-um. The skull-cap.
-e-ss. Diffused or general baldness.

has escaped.

Cambium, *kam'-be-um*. That portion situated between the phloem and the

Cambogia, *kam-bo'-je-ah*. Gamboge,

Camera, *kam'-er-ah*. 1. A chamber or fifth ventricle of the brain. **C. aq**

chamber of the eye. **C. cor'dis**, the

the heart, the pericardium. **C. oc'**

Camisole, *kam'-is-ol*. The straight-
maniacs.

Cambridge's Test. A test for the detection
by examination of the urine for a sugar.

Camomile, *kam'-o-mil*. See *Chamomile*.

Camper's Chi'asm. The crossing of the
of the flexor sublimis digitorum (

they have separated to give passage

flexor. **C.'s Lig'ament**, triangular

fascia. **C.'s Line**, a line running

meatus to a point just below the n

Camp Fe'ver. A synonym of typhus

Camphene, *kam'-fên*. Any one of a
bons having the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$.

Cam'phoid. An alcoholic solution of

Cam'phol. Oil of camphor; borneol

Campholyptus, *kam-fo-lip'-tus*. A preparation
containing chloral, eucalyptol, and

Camphophenique, *kam-fo-fen-ek'*. A

Campimeter, *kam-pim'-et-er*. See *Perimeter*.

Campsis, *kamp'-sis*. An abnormal curving of a limb.

Can'ada Bal'sam. A turpentine obtained from *Abies balsamea*.

C. Flea'bane. See *Erigeron*. **C. Pitch**. See *Pix canadensis*.

C. Snake'-root. See *Asarum canadense*.

Cana'dian Hemp. The herb *Apocynum cannabinum*; the root is an emetic and cathartic.

Can'adin. $C_{11}H_{21}NO_4$. An alkaloid from *Hydrastis canadensis*.

Can'adol. A light fraction of petroleum used as a local anesthetic.

Canal, *kan-al'*. A tube for carrying the fluids of the body. **C.**

Adduc'tor, Hunter's canal. **C.**, **Alimen'tary**, the whole digestive tube from the mouth to the anus. **C.**, **A'nal**, the

third part of the rectum, or space between the rectum proper and the anus. **C.**, **Arach'noid**, a space beneath the arachnoid

membrane of the brain; it transmits the great veins of Galen.

C., **Archineph'ric**, the duct of the primitive kidney. **C.**, **Arte'-**

rial. See *Duct, Arterial*. **C.**, **Au'ditory**, **Exter'nal**, the space

between the tympanic membrane and the external meatus of

of the ear. **C.**, **Au'ditory**, **Inter'nal**, the passage-way in the

petrous bone for the facial and auditory nerves and blood-

vessels. **C.**, **Auric'ular**, (1) the external auditory canal; (2)

space formed by the overlapping of the auricle and ventricle

of the embryonal heart. **C.**, **Bul'lular**. See *Petit's Canal*.

C.s., **Caroticotym'panic**, two or three short canals from the

carotid canal to the tympanum; they transmit branches of the

carotid plexus. **C.**, **Carotid**, one in the petrous bone which

transmits the internal carotid artery. **C.**, **Cer'vical**, **C. of**

Cer'vix u'teri, that part of the uterine canal between the

internal and external os. **C.**, **Coch'lear**, the spiral cavity of

the cochlea. **C.**, **Cru'ral**. Same as *C., Femoral*. **C.s.**, **Denti'nal**,

minute canals in dentin from the pulp-cavity to the enamel.

C.s., **Diplo'ic**. See *Breschet's, Canals*. **C.s.**, **Ethmoi'dal**, formed

by articulation of the ethmoid and frontal bones; there are

two, one anterior and one posterior; both open on the inner

wall of the orbit. **C.**, **Fa'cial**, the aqueduct of Fallopius. **C.**,

Fas'cial. See *Alcock, Canal of*. **C.**, **Fem'oral**, (1) the inner

compartment of the sheath of the femoral vessels behind Pou-

part's ligament; (2) same as *Hunter's Canal*. **C.**, **Hy'aloid**,

a canal through the vitreous body that transmits the hyaloid

artery of the fetus. **C.**, **Inc'i'sor**, one opening into the mouth

by an aperture behind the incisors of the upper jaw. **C.**,

Infraor'bial, a small canal running obliquely through the bony

floor of the orbit, transmitting the infraorbital artery and

nerve. **C.**, **In'guinal**, one from the internal to the external

abdominal ring, transmitting the spermatic cord and round

ligament. **C.**, **Lac'rimal**, (1) that lodging the nasal duct; (2)

one of the lacrimal canaliculi. **C.**, **Ma'lar**, canal in malar bone

that transmits a branch of the superior maxillary nerve. **C.**,

membrane for the passage of the ot
C.s., Pal'atine, small canals in the ma
for the transmission of the palatine
are four: an anterior, two access
Partu'rient, the channel through v
parturition. **C., Por'tal**, the space i
the liver, in which the portal vein,
duct lie. **C., Pter'ygoid**. See *Vid*
pal'atine, one in the sphenoid and pa
the vessels and nerve. **C., Sacculo**
sacculæ and cochlea. **C., Sa'cral**,
vertebral canal in the sacrum. **C.s.**
canals of the labyrinth of the ear.
deferens; (2) the inguinal canal in t
canal formed by the vertebræ tra
C., Spi'ral. Same as *C., Cochlear*.
C., Zygomaticotemporal. **C., Tubotym**
the first gill-cleft in the embryo. **C**
on the lower surface of the petrous
son's nerve. **C., U'terine**, the whole
Ve'nous. See *Duct, Venous*. **C.,**
Spinal. **C., Zygomaticotem'poral**,
orbital to the temporal surface of the
a branch of the superior maxillary r
Canalicular, *kan-al-ik'-u-lar*. Pertains
Canaliculus, *kan-al-ik'-u-lus*. A small
Canalis, *kan'-a-lis*. Same as *Canal*.
Canaliza'tion. The formation of a cha

CANTHAL

- lioma of the lip, due to irritation from a pipe. **C.**, Soft, one composed chiefly of cells.
- Canceration**, *kan-ser-a'-shun*. Development into a cancer.
- Cancerin**, *kan'-ser-in*. A ptomain found in the urine, in uterine cancer.
- Cancerism**, *kan'-ser-izm*. The tendency to cancerous formation.
- Cancerous**, *kan'-ser-us*. Of the nature of a cancer.
- Cancriform**, *kang'-krif-orm*. Like a cancer.
- Cancroid**, *kang'-kroid*. 1. Like a cancer. 2. An epithelioma.
- C. Cor'puscles**, the pearly bodies of squamous epithelioma. **C. Ul'cer**. See *Rodent Ulcer*.
- Cancroin**, *kang'-kro-in*. The alexin of cancer-poison.
- Cancrum**, *kang'-krum*. A rapidly progressive ulcer. **C. or'is**, gangrenous ulceration of the mouth. **C. puden'di**. See *Noma pudenti*.
- Canel'la Bark**. The inner bark of *Canella alba*; it is an aromatic tonic and bitter stomachic.
- Canine**, *ka'-nin*. Resembling or pertaining to a dog. **C. Em'i-nence**, the ridge over a canine tooth. **C. Fos'sa**, the depression behind the canine eminence. **C. Mad'ness**, hydrophobia, *q. v.* **C. Teeth**, the cuspid or dog-teeth.
- Caninus**, *can-i'-nus*. The Levator anguli oris, *q. v.* in *Muscles*, Table of.
- Canities**, *kan-ish'-e-ss*. Grayness of the hair.
- Canker**, *kang'-ker*. A cancerous or gangrenous sore.
- Cannabene**, *kan'-ab-en*. $C_{15}H_{20}$. A volatile oil from *Cannabis sativa*. **C. Hy'drid**, $C_{15}H_{22}$, a poisonous volatile oil from cannabene.
- Cannabin**, *kan'-ab-in*. A hypnotic resin from hemp.
- Cannabin'don**. $C_8H_{12}O$. Red syrup from hemp; narcotic.
- Can'nabine**. A crystalline alkaloid from hemp; it is hypnotic.
- Cannabinol**, *kan-ab'-in-ol*. An active constituent of hemp.
- Cannabin'on**. $C_8H_{12}O$. A hypnotic from *Cannabis sativa*.
- Can'nabis**. Hemp; a genus of narcotic, antispasmodic, and aphrodisiac plants. **C. indi'ca**, the plant *C. sativa*, grown in India. **C. sati'va**, common hemp.
- Cannabism**, *kan'-ab-izm*. The poisoning from hemp.
- Cannabitet'anin**. Alkaloid from hemp, a convulsant.
- Cannula**, *kan'-u-lah*. A surgical tube armed with a stiletto.
- Canon**, *kan'-un*. The metacarpal and metatarsal region in horses and cattle. **C. Bone**, the metacarpal or metatarsal bone in these animals.
- Canquoin's Paste**. Zinc chlorid mixed with flour and water.
- Cantani's Di'et**. An exclusive meat diet in diabetes. **C.'s Treatment**, a method of treating cholera by high enemata of large quantities of water containing tincture of opium and tannic acid at a temperature of from 100° to 104° F.
- athal**, *kan'-thal*. Pertaining to the canthus.

CAPRANICA'S REACTION

Cantharidal, *kan-thar'id-al*. Relating to cantharides.

Collo'dion. See *Collodion*.

Cantharides, *kan-thar'id-ēz*. The plural of *Cantharis*.

Canthar'idin. $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$. The active principle of *Cantharis*.

Cantharidism, *kan-thar'id-izm*. Poisoning by cantharis.

Cantharis, *kan'thar-is*. Spanish-fly; the dried and powdered beetle *Cantharis vesicatoria*; vesicant and stimulant.

Canthectomy, *kan-thek'to-me*. The excision of a canthus.

Canthitis, *kan-thi'tis*. Inflammation of the canthus.

Cantholysis, *kan-thol'-is-is*. The surgical division of a canthus.

Can'thoplasty. A plastic operation on the canthus.

Canthorrhaphy, *kan-thor'-af-e*. Suturing of the canthus.

Canthotomy, *kan-thot'-o-me*. Division of the canthus.

Canthus, *kan'thus*. The palpebral angle.

Can'tus gal'li. Child-crowing.

Canula, *kan'-u-lah*. See *Cannula*.

Caoutchouc, *ko'-chook*. India-rubber, the prepared juice of various tropical trees.

Capacity, *ka-pas'-it-e*. 1. Ability. 2. Cubic extent. **C.**, *W*. the volume of air that can be expelled after a full inspiration.

Capelet, **Capulet**, *kap'-el-el*, *kap'-u-let*. A swelling at the summit of a horse's hock or elbow. See *Capped Hock*.

Capeline Bandage, *kap'-el-en*. A hood-bandage for a stump.

Ca'piat. Instrument for removing polypi from the uterus.

Capillaire, *kap'-il-âr*. Cough-syrup from *Adiantum*.

Capillarecta'sia. Dilatation of the capillaries.

Capillary, *kap'-il-a-re*. 1. A minute blood-vessel. 2. Like hair. **C.** *Bronchi'tis*, inflammation of the finer bronchi.

C. *Drain'age*, drainage by wisps of hair.

Capillicul'ture. Treatment for improvement of the hair.

Capillurgy, *kap'-il-er-je*. The art of destroying superfluous hair.

Capita'tum. The large bone of the carpus; the os magnum.

Capitel'um. The rounded eminence on the lower end of humerus.

Capit'ulum. The knobbed end of a part of an organ.

Capped Hock. A swelling on the point of a horse's hock from bruise. **C.** *Knee*, a dropsical collection in the bursa in front of a horse's knee-joint.

Capranica's Reaction for Bile Pig'ments. Add to the solid chloroform containing some bromin, and shake; it becomes first green, blue-violet, yellowish-red, and finally colorless. If the green or blue solution be shaken with HCl, the color is destroyed by the acid. **C.'s Reactions for Gua'nin**. 1. A white solution of guanin hydrochlorid with a cold saturated solution of picric acid gives a yellow precipitate occurring as fine needles. 2. Add to a guanin solution a concentrated solution of potassium ferricyanid; a yellowish-brown prismatic precipitate is formed. 3. On the addition of a concentrated solution of sodium hydroxid to a guanin solution; an orange

- Cap'reolate, Cap'reolary.** Having tendrils; tendril-shaped.
- Caprizant, kap'-ri-zant.** Leaping; of irregular motion.
- Cap'rone.** $C_{11}H_{22}O$. Volatile oil found in butter.
- Caproylamin, kap-ro-il-ant'-in.** A ptomain in putrefying yeast.
- Capryl'en.** C_8H_{18} . A hydrocarbon from capryl alcohol.
- Capryl'in.** $C_8H_3(C_8H_{15}O_2)_3$. Tricaprylin; derived from butter.
- Capsel'la.** A genus of plants. *C. bursa-pastor'is*, shepherd's purse; the leaves are hemostatic and antiscorbutic.
- Capsicin, kap'-sis-in.** $C_8H_{14}O_3$. An oleoresin from *Capsicum*.
- Cap'sicol.** An oil from capsicin.
- Capsicum, kap'-si-kum.** A genus of plants. *C. fastigia'tum*, cayenne pepper, a powerful stimulant.
- Capsitis, kap-si'-tis.** See *Capsulitis*.
- Capsotomy, kap-sot'-o-me.** The same as *Capsulotomy*.
- Capsula, kap'-su-lah.** See *Capsule, Internal*.
- Capsular, kap'-su-lar.** Pertaining to a capsule. *C. Cat'aract*, consists in nontransparent deposits on the inner surface of the capsule. *C. Lig'ament*, a ligament around a movable joint.
- Capsulation, kap-su-la'-shun.** Inclosing in capsules, as drugs.
- Capsule, kap'-sul.** 1. A membranous sac inclosing a part. 2. An envelope surrounding certain organisms. 3. A soluble shell for administering medicines. *C.*, Atrabil'iary. Same as *C.*, Suprarenal. *C.*, Au'ditory. See *Auditory*. *C.*, Car'tilage, the lining of cartilage cavities containing the cartilage cells. *C.*, Exter'nal, a layer of nerve-fibers forming part of the outer boundary of the lenticular nucleus. *C.*, Inter'nal, a layer of nerve-fibers separating the optic thalamus and caudate nucleus from the lenticular nucleus. *C. of Lens*, a membrane inclosing the lens of the eye. *C.*, Na'sal. See *Nasal*. *C.*, Op'tic. See *Optic*. *C.*, Suprare'nal, the glandular body at the apex of the kidney.
- Capsulitis, kap-su-lit'-tis.** Inflammation of capsule of lens of eye.
- Capsulociliary, kap-su-lo-sil'-e-a-re.** Relating to the capsule of the lens and the ciliary body.
- Capsulolentic'ular.** Relating to the lens and its capsule.
- Capsulopupillary, kap-su-lo-pul'-pil-a-re.** Relating to the capsule of the lens and the pupil.
- Cap'sulotome.** An instrument for performing capsulotomy.
- Capsulot'omy.** An incision of the capsule of the crystalline lens.
- Capta'tion.** The first stage of the hypnotic trance.
- Cap'tol.** A product of tannic acid and chloral; antiseptic. Used in treatment of falling of the hair.
- Capuron's Car'dinal Points.** Four fixed points of the pelvic inlet, the two iliopectineal eminences anteriorly and the two sacroiliac joints posteriorly.
- Caput, káp'-ut.** The head; the chief part of an organ. *C. co'li*, the head of the colon; the cecum. *C. cor'nu*, *C. cor'nu poste-rio'ris*, *C. gelatino'sum*, the enlarged end of the posterior gray column of the spinal cord. *C. galea'tum*, a child's head emerg-

CARBOXYHEMOGLOBIN

- ing at birth covered with the caul. **C. gallinag'nia**. See *Verumontanum*. **C. medu'sæ**, a venous dilatation around the navel. **C. ob'stipum**, torticollis. **C. succedaneum**, *suk-se-da'-ne-um*, a serosanguineous tumor on the presenting part of the fetus.
- Caputin**, *kap'-u-tin*. A proprietary remedy containing acetanilid.
- Caraate**, *kar-ah-ah'-ta*. See *Mal de los pintos*.
- Caragheen**, *kar'-ag-en*. See *Chondrus*.
- Caramel**, *kar'-am-el*. Anhydrous or burnt sugar.
- Caraway**, *kar'-ah-wa*. See *Carum*.
- Carbamate**, *kar'-bam-at*. A salt of carbamic acid.
- Carbamid**, *kar-bam'id*. Urea.
- Carbasus**, *kar'-bas-us*. Lint; surgical gauze. **C. carbola'ta**, carbolyzed gauze. **C. iodoforma'ta**, iodoform gauze.
- Carbe'nia**. A genus of plants of the order Compositae. **C. benedict'a**, blessed thistle, is a tonic.
- Carbinol**, *kar'-bin-ol*. CH_3OH . Methyl alcohol.
- Carbo**, *kar'-bo*. Charcoal. **C. anima'lis**, animal charcoal, decolorizing agent. **C. lig'ni**, wood charcoal, absorbent and disinfectant.
- Carbohemia**, *kar-bo-he'-me-ah*. Imperfect oxidation of the blood.
- Carbohydrate**, *kar-bo-hi'-drat*. A compound of carbon with hydrogen and oxygen, the latter being in the proportion to form water.
- Carbohydratu'ria**. An excess of carbohydrates in the urine.
- Carbolate**, *kar'-bol-at*. 1. A salt of carbolic acid. 2. To impregnate with carbolic acid.
- Carbolfuchsin**, *kar-bol-fuk'-sin*. A solution of fuchsin and carbolic acid in alcohol and water, used as a stain in pathological and bacteriological work.
- Carbolism**, *kar'-bol-izm*. Poisoning by carbolic acid.
- Carbolize**, *kar'-bol-iz*. To impregnate with carbolic acid.
- Carboluria**, *kar-bol-u'-re-ah*. Carbolic acid in the urine.
- Carbon**, *kar'-bon*. A nonmetal occurring in the forms of diamond, graphite, and charcoal, the latter only being used in medicine. **C. Diox'id**, carbonic acid gas, CO_2 ; a pungent, asphyxiant gas, the product of respiration. **C. Disulph'id**, CS_2 , a poisonous local anesthetic. **C. Mon'oxid**, carbonic oxid; a poisonous gas, CO , the product of imperfect combustion.
- Car'bonate**, *kar'-bon-at*. A compound of carbonic acid and a base.
- Carbonated**. Containing or impregnated with carbonic acid.
- Carbone'mia**. An accumulation of carbon dioxid in the blood.
- Carbonization**, *kar-bon-iz-a'-shun*. Conversion into carbon.
- Carbonize**, *kar'-bon-iz*. To turn into charcoal.
- Carbonometry**, *kar-bon-om'-et-re*. The determination of the quantity of carbon dioxid exhaled in the breath.
- Carbonyl**, *kar'-bon-il*. A hypothetical organic radicle, CO .
- Carboxyhemoglobin**, *kar-boks-e-hem-o-gld-bin*. A compound of carbon monoxid and hemoglobin formed in coal-gas poisoning.

CARDIOGMUS

- Carboxyl**, *kar-box'-il*. CO.OH. A hypothetic radicle.
- Carbuncle**, **Carbunculus**, *kar'-bunk-kl*, *kar-bunk'-ku-lus*. A large circumscribed inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue.
- Carcassone's Ligament**. See *Colles's Fascia*.
- Carcinocosis**, *kar-sin-el-ko'-sis*. A cancerous ulcer.
- Carcinoid**, *kar'-sin-oid*. Resembling a crab or a cancer.
- Carcinoma**, *kar-sin-o'-mah*. Cancer; a malignant tumor with the production of epithelioid cells. **C.**, *Chim'ney-sweep'ers'*. See *Epithelioma*. **C. lenticular'e**, a form of scirrhus cancer.
- Carcinomatosis**, *kar-sin-o-mat-o'-sis*. A condition in which carcinomata are widely disseminated.
- Carcino'matous**. Pertaining to or of the nature of carcinoma.
- Carcinomelcosis**, *kar-sin-o-mel-ko'-sis*. A cancerous ulceration.
- Carcinosarco'ma**. A mixed tumor having the characters of carcinoma and sarcoma; it usually affects the thyroid gland.
- Carcino'sis**. The production and development of cancer.
- Car'damom**, **Cardamo'mum**. Malabar cardamom; the fruit of *Elettaria cardamomum*; warm aromatic.
- Cardarelli's Symp'tom**. See *Oliver's Symptom*.
- Cardia**, *kar'-de-ah*. 1. The heart. 2. An orifice of the stomach.
- Cardiac**, *kar'-de-ak*. Pertaining to the heart or cardia. **C. Cy'cle**, a complete heart-beat.
- Cardiagra**, *kar-de-a'-gah*. Gout of the heart.
- Cardialgia**, *kar-de-al'-je-ah*. Heartburn; pain in the heart.
- Cardiamor'phia**. Malformation of the heart.
- Cardianastrophe**, *kar-de-an-as'-tro-fe*. Congenital dislocation of the heart to the right side of the thorax.
- Car'diant**. 1. Affecting the heart. 2. A remedy that affects the heart.
- Cardiataxia**, *kar-de-at-ak'-se-ah*. Incoordination of the contractions of the heart.
- Cardiatriphia**, *kar-de-at-ro'-fe-ah*. Atrophy of the heart.
- Cardiectasis**, *kar-de-ek'-las-is*. Dilatation of the heart.
- Cardin**, *kar'-din*. An animal extract from beef-hearts.
- Cardinal**, *kar'-din-al*. Chief or principal. **C. Points**, the main points, as of the eye or pelvis. **C. Veins**, the primitive jugular veins.
- Cardioaccelerator**, *kar-de-o-ak-sel'-er-a-tor*. Increasing the rate of the heart-beat.
- Cardioaortic In'terval**, *kar-de-o-a-or'-tik*. The interval between the apex-beat and the arterial pulse.
- Cardioarte'rial**. Pertaining to the heart and arteries.
- Cardioaugmentor**, *kar-de-o-aug-men'-tor*. Increasing the vigor or force of the heart-beat.
- Cardiocele**, *kar'-de-o-sel*. Hernia of the heart.
- Cardiocentesis**, *kar-de-o-sen-le'-sis*. Aspiration of the heart.
- Cardiodynia**, *kar-de-o-din'-e-ah*. The same as *Cardialgia*, q. v.
- Cardiogmus**, *kar-de-og'-mus*. 1. *Cardialgia*. 2. *Aneurysm* of the heart. 3. *Angina pectoris*.

CARINA

Cardiogram, *kar'-de-o-gram*. Tracing made by cardiograph.

Cardiograph. An instrument for recording the heart movements.

Cardiography, *kar-de-og'-raf-e*. 1. A description of the heart.

2. Examination with the cardiograph.

Cardioinhibitory. Controlling the heart's action.

Cardiolith, *kar'-de-o-lith*. A cardiac concretion.

Cardiology, *kar-de-ol'-o-je*. The science of the heart.

Cardiolysis, *kar-de-ol'-is-is*. Resection of the ribs and sternum over the pericardium to free the latter from its adhesions to the anterior chest-wall in adhesive mediastinopericarditis.

Cardiomalacia. A softening of the heart-substance.

Cardiopalmus, *kar-de-o-pal'-mus*. Palpitation of the heart.

Cardiopathy, *kar-de-op'-ath-e*. Any heart-disease.

Cardiopericarditis. Inflammation of the heart tissues and pericardium.

Cardioplegia, *kar-de-o-ple'-je-ah*. Paralysis of the heart.

Cardiopneumatic, *kar-de-o-nu-mat'-ik*. Pertaining to the heart and the lungs. **C. Movements**, movements of the air in the lungs from the pulsation of the heart.

Cardiopneumograph, *kar-de-o-nu'-mo-graf*. An instrument for recording the cardiopneumatic movements.

Cardiopsis. Downward displacement of the heart.

Cardiopuncture, *kar-de-o-pungk'-tūr*. Cardiocentesis.

Cardiopyloric. Relating to the heart and pylorus.

Cardiorrhaphy, *kar-de-ol'-af-e*. Suturing of the heart.

Cardiorrhesis, *kar-de-ol'-reks'-is*. Rupture of the heart.

Cardiosclerosis. A hardening of the heart-tissues.

Cardiospasm. A spasmodic contraction of the cardiac end of the stomach.

Cardiosphygmograph, *kar-de-o-sfig'-mo-graf*. An instrument for the simultaneous recording of the heart and pulse movements.

Cardiostenosis, *kar-de-o-sie-no'-sis*. Stenosis of the heart-ventricle.

Cardiotomy, *kar-de-ol'-o-me*. Dissection of the heart.

Cardiotromus, *kar-de-ol'-ro-mus*. Fluttering of the heart.

Cardiovascular. Relating to the heart and the blood-vessels.

Carditis, *kar-dī'-tis*. Inflammation of the heart.

Cardol, *kar'-dol*. $C_{21}H_{30}O_2$. An irritant oil from cashew-nut.

Carduus. See *Carbenia*.

Car'gile-mem'brane. See *Membrane*.

Carica papa'ya, *kar'-ik-ah*. The tree yielding the papaw, etc.

Caricin, *kar'-is-in*. See *Papain*.

Caries, *kar'-rēs*. Ulcerous inflammation of bone. **C., Dry**, *C. sicca*. **C. fungo'sa**, tuberculosis of bone with granulation.

C., Necrotic, caries with death and discharge of fragments of bone. **C. sie'ca**, vascular caries without the formation of pus.

Cariesin, *kar-rī'-es-in*. A medicinal preparation of caries.

CARSWELL'S GRAPES

- Car'inate, Carina'ted.** Keeled; resembling a keel.
- Carious, kar'-re-us.** Pertaining to caries.
- Carissin, kar-is'-in.** A glucosid from the bark of *Carissa ovala*.
- Carmalum, karm-al'-um.** A stain used in histological work. It consists of carmin, 1 part, alum, 10 parts, and water, 100 parts.
- Carmin, kar'-min.** $C_{17}H_{18}O_{10}$. A coloring-matter from cochineal.
- Carminative, kar-min'-at-iv.** A medicine expelling flatus.
- Carnauba, kar-na-oo'-bak.** The Brazilian palm *Copernicia cerifera*, and also its root; it is an alternative. **C. wax,** wax from the leaf covering of the carnauba.
- Carneous, kar'-ne-us.** Fleishy. **C. Col'umns, the columnae carneae.**
- Carnifica'tion.** A change of tissues to a fleshy consistence.
- Carnin, kar'-nin.** An extractive of muscle.
- Carnivorous, kar-niv'-o-rus.** Flesh-eating.
- Carnogen, kar'-no-jen.** A mixture of bone-marrow with fibrin.
- Carnose, kar'-nos.** Resembling or pertaining to flesh.
- Carnot's Solu'tion.** A solution of gelatin, 5 to 10 per cent, in normal saline. It is used as a local hemostatic.
- Caro, kar'-ro.** Flesh. **C. luxu'rians, proud-flesh.**
- Caro'ba, Carobin'ha.** See *Jacaranda*.
- Carota, kar-o'-tah.** The carrot.
- Carotic, kar-o'-ik.** Producing sleep or stupor.
- Carotid, kar-o'-id.** The principal artery of the neck. **C. Ar'tery,** the large artery of the neck. **C. Plex'us, the nerve-plexus** around the carotid artery. **C. Tu'bercle, the anterior tubercle** of the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra.
- Car'otin.** A neutral principle from carrots.
- Carpagra, kar-pa'-grah.** Pain in the wrist.
- Carpain, kar'-pa-in.** $C_{14}H_{17}NO_2$. An alkaloid from papaw.
- Carpal, kar'-pal.** Pertaining to the carpus or wrist.
- Carpology, kar-fol'-o-je.** Delirious picking at the bed-clothes.
- Carpomet'acarpal.** Pertaining to the carpus and metacarpus.
- Carpopedal Spasm, kar-po-pe'-dal.** A symptom of rickets, consisting in contraction of the thumbs and great toes.
- Carpoptosis, kar-po-to'-sis.** Wrist-drop.
- Carpozyma, kar-pos-i'-mah.** An alcoholic ferment.
- Carpus, kar'-pus.** The wrist, wrist-joint, or carpal articulation.
- Carrageen Moss, kar'-ag-en.** See *Chondrus*.
- Carreau, kar'-o.** Scrofulosis and tuberculosis of the digestive organs.
- Carri'on's Disease'. Verrugas peruana; Peruvian wart.**
- Carron Oil, kar'-on.** A liniment of linseed oil and lime-water.
- Carro'tin, kar'-o-tin.** $C_{15}H_{14}O$. The pigment of carrots and tomatoes.
- Car'-sickness.** Sea-sickness produced by railway traveling.
- Carswell's Grapes.** A racemose arrangement of tubercular infiltration about the bronchioles.

CARUNCULA

Carthamin, *karth'-am-in*. $C_{14}H_{18}O_7$. Coloring principle from safflower.

Carthamus. A genus of plants. *C. tinctorius*, false or American saffron, safflower; flowers diaphoretic.

Cartilage, *kar'-til-aj*. Gristle; a nonvascular elastic tissue softer than bone. *C.*, **Articular**, that lining the articular surfaces of bones. *C.*, **Arytenoid**. See *Arytenoid*. *C.* **Cells** or **Corpuscles**, connective-tissue cells in matrix of cartilage. *C.*, **Costal**, the lying between the true ribs and the sternum. *C.*, **Cricoid**. See *Cricoid*. *C.*, **Cuneiform**. See *Wrisberg's Cartilage*. *C.* **Ensisiform**, the third piece of the sternum. *C.*, **Epactal**, cartilaginous nodules on the upper edge of the alar cartilage of the nose. *C.*, **Hyaline**, that marked by a granular or homogeneous matrix. *C.*, **Palpebral**, the connective tissue forming the framework of the eyelids. *C.*, **Parachordal**. See *Parachordal*. *C.*, **Reticular**, that having a matrix consisting of reticulated yellow fibers. *C.*, **Sesamoid** (of the nose). See *C.*, *Epactal*. *C.*, **Tarsal**. See *C.*, *Palpebral*. *C.*, **Xiphoid**. See *C.*, *Ensisiform*. *C.*, **Y-**. See *Y. C.*, *Yellow*. See *C.* *Reticular*.

Cartilagin, *kar'-til'-aj-in*. See *Chondrigen*.

Cartilaginous, *kar'-til'-aj-in-us*. Conversion into cartilage.

Cartilaginous, *kar'-til'-aj-in-us*. Of the nature of cartilage.

Cartilago. A cartilage. *C. alaris major*, the lower lateral cartilage of the nose. *C. alaris minor*, one of the lesser alar cartilages of the nose. *C. auricular* or *auris*, the cartilage of the pinna of the ear. *C. basilaris*, the cricoid cartilage of the fibrocartilage in the foramen lacerum medium. *C. corniculata*, the corniculum laryngis. *C. cricoidea*, the cricoid cartilage. *C. cuneiformis*, the cuneiform cartilage of the larynx. *C. ensiformis*, the xiphoid cartilage. *C. epiglottica*, the cartilage of the epiglottis. *C. nasi lateralis*, the upper lateral cartilage of the nose. *C. ossescentis*, cartilage destined to become bone. *C. septi nasi*, cartilage of the nasal septum. *C. thyroidea*, the thyroid cartilage. *C. triticea*, a cartilage in the lateral thyrohyoid ligament. *C. tubæ auditivæ*, the cartilage forming part of the Eustachian tube. *C. vomeronasalis*, the vomerine cartilage or cartilage of Jacobson. *C. Wrisbergii*. Same as *C. cuneiformis*. *C. xiphoides*, the xiphoid or ensiform cartilage.

Carum, *kar'-rum*. A genus of plants. *C. carvi*, caraway; the seeds are carminative. *C. petroselinum*, parsley; diuretic and sedative.

Caruncle, *kar'-un-kl*. A small, fleshy growth. *C.*, **Lacrimal**, one upon the conjunctiva, near the inner canthus. *C.*, **Urethral**, a small, painful, red growth on the posterior lip of the meatus urinarius.

Caruncula, *kar'-un-ku-lah*. The same as *Caruncle*, q. v.

remains of the hymen after rupture.

ka'-rus. The last degree of coma; complete insensibility.

's Curve. The longitudinal axis of the pelvic canal, which is a curved line, having the symphysis pubis as its center.

acrol. $C_{12}H_{14}O$. A constituent of oil of thyme, etc. **C.**, $C_{10}H_{13}OI$, an antiseptic powder.

al. $C_{10}H_{14}O$. The chief constituent of oil of caraway.

cinesis, kar-e-o-sin-e'-sis. See *Karyokinesis*.

lysis, kar-e-ol'-is-is. See *Karyolysis*.

mitome, kar-e-om'-it-öm. See *Karyomitome*.

mitosis, kar-e-o-mi-to'-sis. The same as *Karyokinesis*.

phyl'lin. $C_{20}H_{32}O_2$. A crystalline resin from cloves.

phyllus, kar-e-o-fil'-us. Cloves; the dried flower-buds of *Genia caryophyllata*; it is a stomachic.

plasm, kar'-e-o-plazm. The same as *Nucleoplasm*.

rrhexis, kar-e-or-eks'-is. See *Karyorrhexis*.

Bark, kas'-kah. The bark of *Erythrophloeum guinense*; an antiperiodic.

ra amar'ga. Honduras bark; the bark of *Picramnia anti-na*; it is an alterative tonic. **C. sagra'da**, the bark of *Rham-purshiana*; it is a laxative.

rilla, kas-kar-il'-lah. The bark of *Croton eluteria*, a shrub from the Bahamas, a bitter aromatic.

rillin, kas-kar-il'-in. $C_6H_9O_2$. An alkaloid from cascara.

rin, kas'-kar-in. A glucosid from *Cascara sagrada*.

se, ka'-ze-äs. An albumin-dissolving enzyme obtained from bacterial cultures.

as the laxator tympani minor muscle.
the external cutaneous nerve of the
Cassia, *kash'-e-ah*. A genus of Africa.
q. v. **C. Bark**, **C. lig'nea**, a variety of
immature fruit of Chinese cinnamon.
of the pods of *Cassia fistula*.

Cast. 1. A mass of plastic matter hard
in which it has been molded, and its
source, *bronchial, renal, etc.*; and, as
blood, fatty, granular, waxy, etc. 2.

Castanea, *kas-ta'-ne-ah*. A genus of trees.
the leaves are used in pertussis.

Castellino's Sign. See *Oliver's Symptom*.

Castor, *kas'-tor*. The beaver; it yields
under *Oil*.

Castoreum, *kas-to'-re-um*. An antiseptic
the follicles of the beaver.

Castoria, *kas-to'-re-ah*. A proprietary
Castration, *kas-tra'-shun*. Excision of

Casualty, *kas'-u-al-te*. Accidental injury.

Catabasial, *kat-ah-ba'-ze-al*. Referring to
basion is lower than the opisthion.

Catabasis, *kat-ab'-a-sis*. The decline

Catabolic, *kat-ab-ol'-ik*. Pertaining to

Catabolin, *kat-ab'-o-lin*. A product of

Catab'olism. The retrograde chemical
body.

CATARACT

matic, *kat-ag-mat'-ik*. Promoting the union of fractures.
ase, *kat'-al-ās*. An enzyme found in any animal tissue and
 ving the property of decomposing hydrogen peroxide.

epsy, *kat'-al-ep-se*. A neurosis associated with muscular
 idity and loss of will, without alteration in circulation, etc.
epitic, *kat-a-lep'-tik*. Affected with catalepsy.

ep'tiform, **Catalep'toid**. Resembling catalepsy.

ysis, *kat-al'-is-is*. 1. A chemic reaction promoted by the
 sence of a third unaffected substance. 2. Dissolution, as
 death.

yst, *kat'-al-ist*. Same as *Catalyser*, *q. v.*

ytic, *kat-al-it'-ik*. 1. Produced by or pertaining to catalysis.
 An alternative medicine.

yzor, *kat-al-i'-zer*. A substance producing catalysis. See
talyst.

nenia, *kat-am-e'-ne-ah*. The menses.

nenial, *kat-am-e'-ne-al*. Pertaining to the catamenia.

pasm. A powder to be sprinkled upon a sore.

hasia, *kat-af-a'-ze-ah*. A disturbance of speech in which
 re is a constant repetition of the same word or words.

hora, *kat-af'-o-rah*. Lethargy attended by short remis-
 ns.

horesis, *kat-af-or-e'-sis*. The anodal diffusion of medica-
 nts to deep-seated tissues.

horia, *kat-af-o'-re-ah*. An inclination of the visual axis
 ow the horizontal plane.

shoretic, **Cataphoric**, *kat-af-o-ret'-ik*, *kat-af-or'-ik*. Having
 : power to produce osmosis in the direction of a galvanic
 rent.

slasm, *kat'-ap-lazm*. A poultice.

lec'tic. Fulminant, sudden, overwhelming.

act, *kat'-ar-akt*. Opacity of the crystalline lens. **C.**, **Cap'-**
ar, one from deposits on the inner surface of the capsule. **C.**,
r'tical, loss of transparency of the outer layers of the lens.

Diabet'ic, is associated with diabetes. **C.**, **Discis'sion of**,
 gical rupture of the capsule to allow the aqueous humor to
 n access to the lens. **C.**, **Extrac'tion of**, surgical removal of

cataractous lens. **C.**, **Flu'id**, the breaking up of an opaque
 s into a milky fluid. **C.**, **Green**, a greenish reflex seen in
 ucoma; it is also seen when the pupil is dilated and the media

not entirely transparent. **C.**, **Hard**, a hard, grayish opacity
 the whole lens. **C.**, **Im'mature**, one in which only a part of

lens-substance is cataractous. **C.**, **Incip'ient**, one in an
 ly stage. **C.**, **Lac'teal**. See *C.*, *Fluid*. **C.**, **Lamel'lar**, one

to opacity of certain layers between the cortex and nucleus,
 remaining layers being transparent. **C.**, **Lentic'ular**, one
 rring in the lens proper. **C.**, **Mature'**, one in which the

lens-substance is cataractous. **C.**, **Po'lar** (anterior or
 rr), the opacity is confined to one pole of the lens. **C.**,

Cataria, *kat-a'-re-ah*. See *Catnep*.
Catarrh, *kat-ar'*. Inflammation of
 Epidem'ic, influenza. **C.**, **Gas'tric**
 enteritis. **C.**, **Na'sal**, coryza. **C.**,
 ized by foamy, nonalbuminous sp
 Pul'monary, bronchitis. **C.**, **U**
 Ver'nal. See *Conjunctivitis*, *Verna*
Catarrhal, *kat-ar'-al*. Of the nature
Catastaltic, *kat-as-tal'-tik*. Astringe
Catastasis, *kat-as'-ta-sis*. Constituti
Catastate, *kat'-as-tat*. Any one of a
 substances or conditions.
Catastat'ic. Relating to catastasis o
Catatonia, **Catatonny**, *kat-at-a'-ne-ah*
 insanity progressing to imbecility
Catatropia, *kat-at-tro'-pe-ah*. Same a
Cat'echin. $C_{19}H_{19}O_2$. A crystalline
Catechol, *kat'-e-chol*. See *Pyrocatech*
Catechu, *kat'-e-choo*. An extract pr
 bark of *Acacia catechu*, used in med
Catelectrot'onus. Increased nervous
Catenating, *kat'-en-a-ting*. Connecti
 combined with another disease.
Cat'gut. A ligature-substance made
 sheep.
Catharsis, *kath-ar'-sis*. Purgation.
Cathartic, *kath-ar'-tik*. A purgative
Cathartin, *kath-ar'-tin*. See *Acid. C*

Pu'pil, an elongated pupil. C.'s Purr, a peculiar thrill
d in auscultation of the chest.

Plague. Infectious typhus in cattle.

kaw'-dah. A tail. C. cerebel'li, the vermiform process
e cerebellum. C. equi'na, the fibrous termination of the
d cord. C. stria'ta, the narrow posterior portion of the
ate nucleus.

kaw'-dad. Toward the posterior extremity.

kaw'-dal. Pertaining to a tail.

e, kaw'-dât. Having a tail. C. Lobe, the tail-like process
e liver. C. Nu'cleus. See *Corpus caudatum*.

um, kaw-da'-ium. The corpus caudatum, *q. v.*

cerebri, kaw'-doks ser'-e-bre. The crura cerebri.

awl. 1. The fetal membranes occasionally covering the
after birth. 2. The omentum.

ower Excre'scence. A form of uterine cancer.

hyl'lin. A resinoid from *Caulophyllum*.

hyllum, kaw-lo-fil'-um. A genus of herbs. C. thalictroï'-
blue cohosh; it is diuretic and antispasmodic.

kaw'-zal. Pertaining to a cause.

gia, kaw-zal'-ge-ah. An intense burning neuralgia.

kaws'-tik. An escharotic. C. Ar'rows, conic sticks
ged with caustic material. C., Lu'nar, silver nitrate cast
sticks. C., Mitiga'ted, silver nitrate fused with potassium

ate. C. Pot'ash, potassium hydrate. C. So'da, sodium
rate.

ant, kaw'-ter-ant. A caustic.

the bottom of body cavity. *C. 2.*
Space. *C.* *Sig'moid*, one of two de-
 ulna for articulation with the radi-
Cavoval'gus. *Cavus* combined with
Cavum, ka'-vum. A cavity. *C.* *ab-*
 abdomen. *C.* *con'chæ*, the deeper
 face of the concha. *C.* *den'tis*, the
C. *Meckel'il.* See *Meckel's Cavity.* the
 canal of bones. *C.* *o'ris pro'ptius*
 proper. *C.* *pericard'il*, the pericard-
 the peritoneal cavity. *C.* *pleur'*
Retz'il. See *Retzius's Space.* *C.*
 ventricle of the brain. *C.* *subarach-*
 space. *C.* *subdura'le*, the subdura-
 tympanic cavity. *C.* *u'teri*, the ca-
Cavus, ka'-vus. 1. A cavity. 2. Ta-
Cay'enne Pep'per. See *Cap'sicum.*
Cazenave's Lu'pus. *Lupus erythem-*
Celsus's Area.
Cebocephal'ia, Ceboceph'aly. The
Ceboceph'alus. A cyclocephalic me-
 nose.
Cecal, se'-kal. Pertaining to the cec-
Cecectomy, se-sel'-to-me. Excision of
Cecitis, se-si'-tis. Inflammation of the
Cecocoele, se'-ko-sel. A hernia contain-
Cecos'tomy. The formation of an ar-
Cecum, se'-kum. The blind pouch

Celiadelphus, *se-le-ad-elf'-us*. Double monster united at the belly.

Celialgia, *se-le-ah'-je-ah*. Pain in the abdomen.

Celianeurysm, *se-le-an'-u-rism*. An abdominal aneurysm.

Celiectasia, *se-li-ek-ta'-se-ah*. Abnormal distention of the abdominal cavity.

Celiec'tomy. Excision of an abdominal organ.

Celiemia, *se-le-e'-me-ah*. Hyperemia of the abdominal viscera.

Celi hysterectomy. Excision of the uterus through an abdominal cut.

Celi hysterotomy, *se-le-o-his-ter-ot'-o-me*. 1. Same as *Cesarean Section*, *q. v.* 2. Incision of the uterus through an abdominal cut.

Celioparacentesis, *se-le-o-par-as-ent-e'-sis*. Tapping of the abdomen.

Ce'lioscope. An instrument for examining the body-cavities.

Celiotomy, *se-le-ot'-o-me*. The opening of the anterior belly-wall.

Celitis, *se-li'-tis*. Inflammation of abdominal organs.

Cell, *sel*. A small protoplasmic mass, usually nucleated. **C.**,

Acid. Same as **C.**, *Delomorphous*. **C.s**, **Adelomorphous**,

polyhedral cells filling the tubules of the cardiac glands. **C.**,

Air. See **Air**. **C.**, **Ame'boid**, one capable of motion and change

of form. **C.**, **Apo'lar**, a nerve-cell without processes. **C.s**,

Bas'ket, nerve cells in the stratum cinereum of the cerebellum.

C., **Beaker**. See **C.**, **Goblet**. **C.-bod'y**, the mass of a cell. **C.-**

cap'sule, a thick, strong cell-wall. **C.**, **Cent'ral**. Same as **C.**,

Adelomorphous. **C.**, **Cil'iated**, one furnished with cilia. **C.-**

col'umns, well-defined agglomerations of nerve-cells running

down the spinal cord. **C.**, **Cylin'dric**, a variety of epithelial

cell. **C.**, **Daught'er**, one originating from the division of a

mother-cell. **C.**, **Decid'ual**, a proliferation of young connective-

tissue cells above the uterine glands taking place after

the ovum is impregnated. **C.s**, **Delomor'phous**, those lying

between the basement membrane of the tubules of the cardiac

glands and the adelomorphous cells. **C.**, **Dem'ilune**. See

Gianuzzi's Crescents. **C.-divis'ion**. See **Karyokinesis**. **C.**,

Embry'onal, a small, round cell of embryonic connective-tissue.

C.s, **Endothe'liat**, cells composing the endothelium. **C.s**, **Epi-**

the'liat, cells composing the epithelium. **C.**, **Fat**. See **Fat**. **C.**,

Fiber. See **Fiber**. **C.s**, **Floor**, cells of the floor of the arch of

Corti. **C.**, **For'mative**. Same as **C.**, **Embryonal**. **C.s**, **Gang'-**

lion, those of the gray matter of the brain or spinal cord. **C.**,

Ger'minal, an epiblastic cell from which a neurone is derived.

C.-s, **Gi'ant**, large multinuclear cells in bone, etc. **C.s**, **Gli'a**,

neuroglia cells. **C.**, **Gob'let**, an epithelial cell bulged out like

a **Goblet** by the mucin within. **C.**, **Guard**. See **Guard**. **C.**,

Gus'tatory, a taste cell. **C.**, **Hair**. See **Hair**. **C.**, **Indif'-**

ferent, a cell found in the walls of the neural tube. **C.**, **Lymph'-**

oid, a small connective-tissue cell with a large nucleus. **C.**,

nu'cleus, the cytoblast; the areol
C., *Delomorphous*. **C.**, *Parl'etal*.

C., *Pep'tic*. Same as *C.*, *Adelo*
one containing granules of pigmen
of the partition wall in dividing p
under *Polar*. **C.**, *Prick'le*, an ep
radiating processes which connect
the more fluid part of the cell-cont
ozoon; a spermatoblast. **C.**, *Sq*
with a scale-like flatness. **C.**, *Ta*
taste-buds. **C.-the'ory**, the doct
the essential biogenetic element.

mative, a cell that anastomoses v
vessels. **C.-wall**, the membrane
Wand'ering, a leukocyte.

Cella, *sel'-ah*. The central portion o
Celloidin, *sel-oi'-din*. Concentrated
Cellular, *sel'-u-lar*. Composed of
tissue.

Cellule, *sel'-al*. A minute cell or cav
Cellulifugal, *sel-u-lif'-u-gal*. Relativ
impulses from a nerve-cell.

Cellulipetal, *sel-u-lip'-et-al*. Relatin
impulses toward a nerve-cell.

Cellulitis, *sel-u-li'-tis*. Inflammatio
Pelvic, parametritis.

Cellulocuta'neous. Relating to cellu
Cell'uloid. A substance made of an

CENTIGRADE

Cement, se-men't. The bony substance covering the root of a tooth.

Cementoblast, se-men't-o-blast. A cell concerned in the formation of the cementum of the teeth.

Cemento'ma. A tumor of the cementum of a tooth.

Cementum, se-men't-um. Same as *Cement*.

Cenesthe'sia, Cenesthe'sis. A sense of existence, painful or pleasurable.

Cenosis, sen-o'-sis. 1. An evacuation. 2. Inanition.

Cenotica, sen-ot'-ik-ah. 1. Diseases of the fluids. 2. Drastic agents.

Centaurea, sen-taw'-re-ah. Same as *Carbenia benedictus*.

Centa'rium, Cent'aur'y. The herb *Erythraea centaurium*; a tonic.

Cen'ter. 1. The middle of the body. 2. Any group of nerve-cells having a common function. **C., Accelerating,** one in the oblongata sending accelerating fibers to the heart. **C., Arm,** the cortical center controlling the movement of the arm.

C., Associa'tion. See *Association*. **C., Au'ditory.** See *Auditory*. **C., Cardioinhib'itory,** one in the oblongata, efferent impulses being carried by the vagus. **C., Cilio'sp'nal,** the spinal center controlling dilatation of the pupil. **C., Degluti'tion,** one in the floor of the fourth ventricle, controlling the reflex act of swallowing. **C., Diabet'ic,** in the posterior part of the anterior half of the floor of the fourth ventricle, in the median line. **C., Epiot'ic,** the ossification center of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. **C., Erec'tion,** is in the lumbar region of the spinal cord, but is controlled from the oblongata. **C., Gus'tatory,** cortical center controlling taste. **C., Heat'-regulating, or Tem'perature,** the center for the control of body temperature. **C., Leg,** in the ascending frontal convolution. **C., Mo'tor,** a nervous center controlling motion. **C., Nerve,** any group of nerve-cells acting in unison for the performance of some function. **C., Opistho'tic,** the center of ossification of Petrous bone. **C., Ossifica'tion,** the place in bones at which ossification begins. **C., Re'flex.** See *Reflex*. **C., Respir'-atory,** in the oblongata, between the nuclei of the vagus and accessorius. **C., Spasm,** in the oblongata at its junction with the pons. **C., Speech,** in the third left frontal gyrus controlling speech. **C., Swal'lowing.** Same as *C., Degluti'tion*. **C., Sweat,** the dominating center is in the oblongata, with subordinate spinal centers. **C., Tro'phic,** a nerve-center regulating nutrition. **C., Vasodila'tor,** probably in the oblongata. **C., Vaso'mo'tor,** in the oblongata. **C., Vis'ual,** in the occipital lobe, especially in the cuneus. **C., Word,** the cerebral center regulating the perception of words.

Centes'mal. In the proportion of 1 to 100.

Centes'is, sen-te'-sis. Puncture; perforation.

Centig'rade, sen'-te-gräd. Having one hundred degrees. **C. Ther-**

breadth the strength of the normal.
 Centrad, *sen'-trad*. Toward the cent.
 Central, *sen'-tral*. Pertaining to the c-
 sure of Rolando. C. Ligament,
 Lobe, the island of Reil.
 Centric, *sen'-trik*. Pertaining to a ce-
 Centriciput, *sen'-tris'-e-pul*. The secor
 the sinciput and occiput.
 Centrifugal, *sen'-trif'-u-gal*. Receding
 the force by which a revolving bo
 periphery. C. Machine', an appa
 stances by centrifugal force.
 Centrifugaliza'tion. The use of a ce
 Centrifuge, *sen'-trif'-uj*. A centrifuga
 Centriole, *sen'-tre-ol*. A term given
 centrosome when this granule is sit
 Centripetal, *sen'-trip'-et-al*. Traveling
 Centrolecithal, *sen'-tro-les'-ith-al*. V
 center.
 Centroplasm, *sen'-tro-plasm*. Same a
 Centrosclero'sis. Osteosclerosis of
 bones.
 Centrosome, *sen'-tro-som*. A rounded
 of a cell that is undergoing karyoki
 Centrostal'tic. The action of nervous
 Motion, the motion of nervous forc
 Centrosteosclero'sis. Same as Centro
 Centrum, *sen'-trum*. A center or m

- Index.* C. Vein, a vein of the upper arm. C. Ver'sion, a turning of the fetus so that the head will present.
- Cephal'i'tis. Inflammation of the brain and membranes.
- Cephalocele, *sef-al'-o-sel*. Hernia of the brain.
- Cephalocente'sis. Surgical puncture of the cranium.
- Cephalodynia, *sef-al-o-din'-e-ah*. Pain in the head.
- Cephalogas'ter. The anterior division of the enteric canal.
- Cephalography, *sef-al-og'-ra-fe*. A description of the head.
- Cephalohemometer, *sef-al-o-hem-om'-et-er*. An instrument for noting changes in the intracranial blood-pressure.
- Cephaloid, *sef'-al-oid*. Resembling the head.
- Cephalology, *sef-al-ol'-o-je*. The science of cranial measurements.
- Cephaloma, *sef-al-o'-mah*. A soft carcinoma.
- Cephalom'elus. A monster with a limb attached to the head.
- Cephalomenia, *sef-al-o-me'-ne-ah*. Aberration of the menses to the head.
- Cephalomening'i'tis. Inflammation of the brain-membranes.
- Cephalom'eter. An instrument for measuring the head.
- Cephalometry, *sef-al-om'-et-re*. The art of measuring the head.
- Cephalomy'i'tis. Inflammation of the head-muscles.
- Cephalop'agus. Double monster with the heads united at the top.
- Cephalop'athy. Any disease of the head.
- Cephalopharyn'geus. The constrictor of the pharynx, superior, *q. v.* in *Muscles*, Table of.
- Cephalorrhachid'ian. Pertaining to the head and spine.
- Cephaloscope, *sef'-al-o-skop*. An instrument used in auscultation of the head.
- Ceph'alostat. An appliance for holding the patient's head.
- Cephalothoracopagus, *sef-al-o-tho-rak-op'-ag-us*. A double-headed monster with united thoraces.
- Ceph'alotome. An instrument for performing cephalotomy.
- Cephalotomy, *sef-al-ot'-o-me*. The crushing of the fetal head.
- Cephalotractor, *sef-al-o-trak'-tor*. Obstetric forceps.
- Cephalotribe, *sef'-al-o-trib*. An instrument to crush the fetal head.
- Cephalotripsy, *sef'-al-o-trip-se*. The crushing of the fetal head.
- Cephalotrypsis, *sef-al-o-tri-pe'-sis*. A trephining of the skull.
- Cera, *se'-rah*. Wax. C. al'ba, white wax. C. fla'va, beeswax.
- Ceraceous, *ser-a'-se-us*. Waxy.
- Ceramuria, *ser-am-u'-re-ah*. The same as Phosphaturia.
- Cera'sein. A diuretic and sedative resin from cherry-bark.
- Cerasin, *ser'-as-in*. A tonic and expectorant precipitate from tincture of *Prunus serotina*.
- Cerate, *se'-rat*. A composition having wax as a basis.
- Ceratin, *ser'-at-in*. See Keratin.
- Ceratitis, *ser-at-i'-tis*. See Keratitis.
- Cerato-, *ser'-a-to*. See Kerato-.
- Ceratocele, *ser'-at-o-sel*. See Keratocele.

Ceratum, *se-ra'-tum*. A cerate.
Cerberin, *ser'-ber-in*. $C_{27}H_{46}O_8$. A pe
of *Cerbera odollam*, probably ident
Cerchnus, *serk'-nus*. Nqisy respirat
Cercomo'nas. A genus of parasitic i
Cerealin, *se-re'-al-in*. An enzyme cor
isolated from bran-extract.
Cereals, *se'-re-alz*. The grain-plants u
of such plants.
Cerebellar, *ser-e-bel'-ar*. Pertaining
Atax'ia, ataxia due to some cerebe
Cerebellitis, *ser-e-bel'-it-is*. Inflamm
Cerebellospi'nal. Pertaining to the c
Cerebellum, *ser-e-bel'-um*. The infer
below the cerebrum and above the
Cerebral, *ser'-e-bral*. Relating to t
hemiplegia due to cerebral apople
Cerebrasthenia, *ser-e-bras-the'-ne-ah*.
Cerebration, *ser-e-bra'-shun*. The act
Cerebrifugal, *ser-e-brif'-u-gal*. Carryi
Cer'ebrin. 1. Any one of the ill-defin
cosids existing in nervous tissue, eg
spleen. 2. An-extract of brain-tiss
Cerebripetal, *ser-eb-rip'-et-al*. Carry
brain.
Cerebritis, *ser-e-bri'-tis*. Cerebral int
Cere'broid. Resembling brain-subst
Cerebrol, *ser'-e-brol*. An oily subst

CETRARIA

sid, ser'-e-bro-sid. Any one of a group of chemie substances containing nitrogen but no phosphorus, found in tissue.

sis, ser-e-bro'-sis. Any cerebral disease.

spinal, ser-e-bro-spi'-nal. Relating to the brain and

C. Fe'ver, cerebrospinal meningitis, with fever and
ion; spotted fever. C. Flu'id, the fluid of the brain and

spaces. C. Mening'i'tis, inflammation of the brain and

C. Sclero'sis, multiple sclerosis of the brain and cord.

spi'nant. An agent affecting both the brain and cord.

su'ria. The occurrence of cerebrose in the urine.

m, ser'-e-brum. The chief portion of the brain.

se'-re-us. A genus of cacti used in heart-disease.

se'-rid-in. Cerolin. A fatty substance obtained from
used in the treatment of acne.

1. Cerotic acid, q. v. 2. $C_{26}H_{52}O$, an alkaloid from

se'-re-um. A rare metallic element.

se'-rol-in. See *Ceridin*.

ser-o'-mah. Lardaceous degeneration.

A morbid wax-like state of a membrane.

a, ser-u'-men. The wax of the ear.

al, se-ru'-min-al. Yielding wax.

osis, se-ru'-min-o'-sis. An excessive secretion of ceru-

ous, se-ru'-min-us. Yielding wax. C. Glands, glands
ing cerumen.

Cerussa, se-rūs', se-rus'-ah. Lead carbonate.

ser'-vik-al. Pertaining to the neck or to a cervix.

lis ascen'dens. See *Muscles*, Table of.

lex, ser-vis'-ip-leks. The cervical plexus.

is, ser-vis-i'-tis. Inflammation of the cervix uteri.

brachial, ser-vik-o-bra'-ke-al. Pertaining to both the
and the arm.

facial, ser-vik-o-fa'-shal. Pertaining to both face and

ves'ical. Pertaining to the bladder and cervix uteri.

eter. An instrument for measuring the cervix uteri.

ser'-viks. The neck; any neck-like part. C. u'teri, the
of the uterus. C. ves'icæ, the neck of the bladder.

**n Op'eration or Sec'tion, Cesarotomy, se-sa'-re-an, se-
l'-o-me.** Extraction of the fetus by abdominal incision.

Cæsium, se'-ze-um. A rare alkaline metal.

t, Ces'tode. A family of *platyhelminthes*, including the
worms.

ses'-loid. Resembling a tape-worm.

se-ti'-se-um. Spermaceti, q. v.

etra'-re-ah. A genus of lichens. C. islan'dica, Ice-
a feebly tonic demulcent.

CHARCOT'S ARTERY

Cetra'rin. $C_{15}H_{10}O$. The bitter principle of cetraria, *q. v.*
 Cevadilla, *sev-a-dil'-ah*. Same as *Sabadilla*.

Cevadin, *sev'-ad-in*. $C_{12}H_{11}NO$. An alkaloid from *sabadilla*.

Ceylon' Moss. *Gracilaria lichenoides*, a seaweed used in the making of agar.

Ceyssatite, *sev'-a-it*. A fossil earth composed almost entirely of pure silica; used as an absorbent dusting-powder.

Chabert's Disease'. Sympathetic anthrax; blackleg.

Chagres Fe'ver, *ishag'-res*. A malarial fever of South America.

Chalaza, *kal-a'-zah*. A twisted cord binding the yolk-bag of an egg to the lining membrane.

Chalazia, *kal-a'-ze-ah*. The so-called "hail-stone" sputa.

Chalazion, *kal-a'-ze-on*. A Meibomian cyst.

Chalazonephritis. Granular inflammation of the kidney.

Chalcosis, *kal-ko'-sis*. A deposit of copper particles in the tissues.

Chalice Cells, *chalf'-is*. Goblet cells.

Chalcosis, *kal-ik-o'-sis*. Lung-disease due to inhalation of stone dust.

Chalino'plasty, *kal-in-o-plas'-te*. An operation to form a new frenum linguae.

Chalk, *hawk*. $CaCO_3$. Carbonate of lime. **C.-stone**, gout-stone, an articular deposit.

Chalybeate, *ka-lib'-e-at*. Containing iron.

Chamber, *cham'-ber*. A hollow or cavity. **C.**, Ant'e'rior, the space between the cornea and iris. **C.**, A'queous, the space between the cornea and lens of the eye. **C.**, Poste'rior, the space between the iris and lens of the eye. **C.**, Res'onance. See *Resonance*.

Chamois Skin, *sham'-wah*, *sham'-e*. Tawed sheep-skin; used in surgery.

Chamomile, *ham'-o-mil*. See *Anthemis*.

Champacol, *sham'-pa-kol*. A camphor, $C_{11}H_{16}O$, from champaca-wood, *Michelia champaca*.

Chamignon, *shawn-pin-e-on(g)'*. A suppurative inflammation of the spermatic cord of a horse, developing sometimes after castration.

Chancre, *shang'-ker*. The primary or "hard" syphilitic ulcer.

Chancroid, *shang'-kroid*. 1. Resembling a chancre. 2. The "soft" chancre. **C.**, Phageden'ic, a form with a tendency to erosion. **C.**, Serpiginous, phagedenic chancroid spreading in curves.

Chancroid'al. Pertaining to chancroid.

Chancrous, *shang'-krus*. Of the nature of a chancre.

Change of Life, *chanj*. The menopause, *q. v.*

Chap. A slight fissure of the skin.

Charbon, *shar'-bon*. Malignant pustule, or anthrax, *q. v.*

Charcoal, *char'-kol*. Coal produced from wood by *destructive* combustion.

Charcot's Ar'tery. The artery of cerebral hemorrhage, one of the

CHAUSSIER'S AREOLA

lenticulostriate arteries that passes through the outer part of the putamen. **C's Cirrho'sis.** See *Hanot's Disease*. **C's Crys'tals,** octahedral crystals of the phosphate of Schreiner's base (spermin), found in the sputum of asthma, in seminal fluid, leukemic blood, and feces. **C's Disease'.** 1. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. 2. Arthropathy of tabes dorsalis. 3. Multiple cerebrospinal sclerosis. **C's Fe'ver,** a septic fever occurring in cases of jaundice due to impacted gall-stones. **C's Gait,** the gait of Friedreich's ataxia. **C's Joint.** See *C's Disease* (2). **C's Pain,** hysteric pain in the ovarian region. **C's Poste'rior Root-zone.** See *Burdach's Column*. **C's Sen'sory Cross'way,** *carrefour sensitif*; the posterior third of the posterior limb of the internal capsule. **C's Sign,** *signe du sourcil.* In facial paralysis the eyebrow is raised, in facial contracture it is lowered. **C's Syn'drome,** intermittent claudication, an affection connected with arteriosclerosis of the lower extremities. **C's Zones,** the hysterogenic zones.

Charcot-Guignon's Disease'. Dementia complicating some cases of progressive muscular dystrophy. **C.-Leyden's Crys'tals.** See *Charcot's Crystals*. **C.-Marie's Symptom.** See *Marie's Symptom*. **C.-Marie's Type of Progres'sive Mus'cular At'rophy,** the neurotic type of progressive muscular atrophy; progressive neural muscular atrophy, commencing in the muscles of the feet and the peroneal group. **C.-Marie-Tooth's Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy.** See *Charcot-Marie's Type*. **C.-Neumann's Crys'tals.** See *Charcot's Crystals*. **C.-Robin's Crys'tals,** crystals formed in leukemic blood that has been allowed to stand for a few days. See *Charcot's Crystals*. **C.-Vigouroux's Sign.** See *Vigouroux's Sign*.

Charlatan, shar'-lat-an. A quack.

Charlatanry, shar'-lat-an-re. Quackery.

Charles's Law. Equal increments of temperature add equal amounts to the product of the volume and pressure of a given mass of gas.

Charleyhorse, char'-le-hors. Stiffness of the right arm and leg in baseball-players.

Charpie, shar'-pe. Linen shreds for dressing wounds.

Charrière's Guillotine. An instrument for excising tonsils.

Charta, char'-tah. A medicated paper; a wrapper for powders.

Chartula, kar'-tu-lah. A paper containing a medicine.

Chasma, Chasmus, kas'-mah, kas'-mus. A yawn.

Chassaignac's Axillary Mus'cle. A nonconstant muscular bundle that extends across the axillary hollow from the lower border of the latissimus dorsi to the lower border of the pectoralis minor or to the brachial fascia. **C's Tu'bercle,** the carotid tubercle on the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra.

Haude pisse, shôd'pés'. Ardor urinae; gonorrhea.

Chaussier's Are'ola. The areola of inflammatory induration of

CHEMOCEPHALUS

salivary gland. **C's Line**, the ridge of the corpus callosum.

Chester's Test for Acetone. Allow sulphuric acid to pass through a solution of 0.25 gram of furfural in 500 c.c. of water until the solution becomes yellow. On the addition of a portion of this to the liquid to be tested for acetone it will assume a violet color if acetone be present.

Chew's stick. The bark of *Gouania domingensis*; it is used as a tonic and as a dentifrice.

Chenille-Barlow's Disease. See *Barlow's Disease*.

Cheek, chek. 1. The side of the face. 2. One of the buttocks. **C.-bone**, the malar bone.

Cheese-ten'net. See *Galium verum*.

Chesny, che'-se. Resembling cheese.

Cheilitis, ki-lit'-is. Inflammation of the lip.

Cheliosangioscopy. The observation of the circulation of the blood in the human lip.

Chelloplasty, ki-lo-plas-te. Plastic operations upon the lips.

Chelloschisis, ki-lo'-kis-is. Hare-lip.

Chelostomatoplasty. Plastic restoration of the mouth.

Chelragra, ki-rag'-rah. Gout of the hand.

Chelrokinesthetic, ki-ro-kin-es-the'-ik. Pertaining to the sensation of the movements of the hands.

Chelromegaly, ki-ro-meg'-al-e. Pseudoacromegaly affecting the extremities.

Chelropompholyx. A certain vesicular skin-disease.

Chelrospasm, ki'-ro-spasm. Writers' cramp.

Chekan, Cheken, tshék'-en. The shrub *Eugenia chequen*, and also its leaves; it is used in throat-diseases.

Chelene, ke-lén'. Ethyl chlorid.

Chelerythrin, kel-er'-ith-rin, $C_{21}H_{17}NO_4$. A poisonous alkaloid obtained from *Chelidonium*.

Chelidonin, kel-id'-o-nin. A nontoxic alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{19}NO_3$, obtained from *Chelidonium*.

Chelidonium. A genus of plants of the poppy family. **C. majus**, celandine; it is narcotic and cathartic.

Cheloid, ké'-loid. See *Keloid*.

Chelonin, kel'-o-nin. A concentrated extract of *Balmosley*.

Chelotomy, ke-lot'-o-me. See *Kelotomy*.

Chemic, Chemical, kem'-ik, kem'-ik-al. Pertaining to chemistry.

C. Antidote, an antidote which decomposes a poison. **C. Equation**, the formula representing a chemic reaction.

Chemocautery, kem-ik-o-kaw'-ter-e. Cautery by electrolysis.

Chemotaxis, kem-o-tak'-is. See *Chemotaxis*.

Chemise, sho-meez'. A muslin dressing used in rectal surgery.

Chemist, kem'-ist. One versed in chemistry.

Chemistry, kem'-is-tri. The science of the molecular and atomic structure of bodies.

Chemoccephalus, kem-o-sef'-al-us. Same as *Platycephalus*.

- Chemosis**, *ke-mo'-sis*. Conjunctival swelling.
- Chemotactic**, *kem-o-tak'-tik*. Pertaining to chemotaxis.
- Chemotaxis**, *kem-o-taks'-is*. The attraction or repulsion exhibited by certain chemicals to living cells.
- Chemotherapy**. Use of chemic substances in therapeutics.
- Chemotic**, *ke-mot'-ik*. Affected with chemosis.
- Chemotropism**, *kem-ot'-ro-pizm*. Chemotaxis.
- Chenopodium**, *ken-o-po'-de-um*. A genus of plants. **C. ambrosioides**, American wormseed; it is anthelmintic.
- Cherchewsky's Disease'**. Nervous ileus. An affection, closely simulating intestinal obstruction, that has been observed in neurasthenia.
- Cheroma'nia**, **Cheroma'nia**. Amenomania.
- Cherry**, *cher'-e*. See *Prunus*. **C. Lau'rel**. See *Prunus*.
- Chestnut**, *chest'-nut*. See *Castanea*.
- Cheyne's Nystag'mus**. A form of nystagmus in which the oscillations of the eyeball have a rhythmic variation similar to the rhythm of Cheyne-Stokes's respiration. **C.'s Sym'ptom**. See *Cheyne-Stokes's Respiration*.
- Cheyne-Stokes's Asth'ma**. Dyspnea due to pulmonary congestion in an advanced stage of chronic myocarditis. **C.-S.'s Respiration**, arrhythmic breathing of a periodic type occurring in certain grave affections of the central nervous system, heart, and lungs, and in intoxications.
- Chiasm**, *ki'-asm*. 1. A crossing. 2. The optic commissure.
- Chiasmometer**, *ki-as-tom'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring any deviation of the optic axes.
- Chicken-fat Clot**, *chik'-en-fat*. A yellowish blood-clot.
- Chicken-pox**, *chik'-en-poks*. See *Varicella*.
- Chick-pea Disease'**. Same as *Lathyrism* and *Lupinosis*; a diseased condition due to the eating of chick-pea or vetches.
- Chiere's Lines**. Imaginary lines designed to aid in localizing the cerebral centers in operations upon the brain.
- Chigger**, *tshig'-er*. See *Chigo*.
- Chignon Fun'gus**, *shên-yôn'*. A fungoid growth on the hair.
- Chigo**, **Chigre**, *tshig'-o*, *tshig'-er*. The sand-flea of the West Indies.
- Chilblain**, *chil'-blân*. Cutaneous inflammation, due to cold.
- Childbed**, *child'-bed*. Labor; confinement. **C. Fe'ver**. See *Puerperal Fever*.
- Child-crowing**, *child-kro'-ing*. Laryngismus stridulus.
- Chiloplasty**. Same as *Cheiloplasty*.
- Chimaphila**, *ki-maf'-il-ah*. A genus of plants. **C. umbella'ta**, pipsissewa; it is diuretic and astringent.
- Chimaphilla**. A tonic extract from pipsissewa.
- Chimney-sweeper's Can'cer**. Scrotal epithelioma.
- Chin**. The mentum. **C.-cough**, whooping-cough, *g. v.* **C.-jerk**. See *Saw-jerk*.

CHLORALOSE

- China**, *chi'-na*. Cinchona. **C. Grass**, a silky dressing for wounds.
- Chinoidin**, *kin'-oid'-in*. An alkaloid by-product of quinin.
- Chinol**, *ke'-nol*. C_5H_5NClO . A white, antipyretic powder.
- Chinolin**, *kin'-o-lin*. See *Quinolin*.
- Chinolina**, *kin'-o-lin'-nah*. A derivative of quinin and coal-tar.
- Chinon**, *kin'-on*. See *Quinon*.
- Chinosol**, *kin'-o-sol*. $C_5H_5NKSO_4$. Potassium oxyquinolin sulphate, a proprietary disinfectant and deodorizer.
- Chionablepsy**, *ki-on-ab-lep'-se*. Snow-blindness.
- Chionanthin**, *ki-on-an'-thin*. An aperient and a narcotic extract from *Chionanthus virginica*, fringe tree.
- Chiragra**, *ki-ra'-grah*. Gout in the hand.
- Chirarthrits**, *ki-rarth-ré'-tis*. Articular inflammation of the hand.
- Chirata**, **Chiretta**, *ki-ra'-tah*, *ki-ret'-ah*. The plant *Swerdia chirata* of Asia; it is used as a tonic.
- Chiromegaly**, *ki-ro-meg'-al-e*. Same as *Cheviromegaly*.
- Chiroplasty**, *ki'-ro-plas-te*. A plastic operation on the hand.
- Chiropodist**, *ki-ro-pé'-o-dist*. One who treats the feet and hands.
- Chiropactic**, *ki-ro-prak'-tik*. A method of restoring health by manipulative treatment of spinal column.
- Chirospasm**, *ki'-ro-spasm*. Writers' cramp.
- Chirotheca**, *ki-ro-the'-ka*. A finger-bandage.
- Chirurgia**, *ki-rur'-je-ah*. Surgery, *q. v.*
- Chirurgical**, *ki-rur'-jik-al*. Pertaining to surgery.
- Chirurgicogynecologic**. Pertaining to surgical operations for gynecologic conditions.
- Chitin**, *ki'-tin*. $C_{15}H_{27}N_3O_{10}$. A colorless skeleton.
- Chitinous**, *ki'-tin-us*. Resembling chitin. **C. Degeneration**, amyloid degeneration.
- Chittim Bark**, *chit'-im*. See *Cascara sagrada*.
- Chlamydobacteria**, *klam-id-o-bak-té-re-ah*. Bacteria surrounded by a thick capsule or sheath.
- Chilasma**, *kli-as'-mah*. A poultice.
- Chloasma**, *klo-as'-mah*. Pigmentation of the skin. **C. gravis**, **ruma**, the brown discoloration of pregnancy. **C. hepaticum**, a form following dyspepsia; liver-spots. **C. uterinum**, the brown discoloration of pregnancy.
- Chloracetzation**, *klo-ras-et-is-a'-shun*. The production of local anesthesia by chloroform and glacial acetic acid.
- Chloral**, *klo'-ral*. CCl_3CHO . A colorless crystalline solid; a hypnotic. **C.-antipy'rin**. See *Hypnal*. **C. butyl'icum**. See *Buyl Chloral*. **C. Hydrate**, $C_2HCl_3(OH)_2$, hypnotic and antispasmodic. **C.-a'rethane**. See *Urethane*, *Chloral*.
- Chloralam'id**. Chloral formamide; used as a hypnotic.
- Chloralcarbami'd**. A liquid that is slightly hypnotic.
- Chloralim'id**. $CCl_3CH.NH$. A substitute for chloral hydrate.
- Chloralism**, *klo'-ral-izm*. Chronic poisoning by chloral.
- Chloralize**. To put under the influence of chloral.
- Chloralose**, *klo'-ral-ös*. $C_5H_{11}Cl_3O_6$. A proprietary hypnotic.

CHLORSALOL

- xylose, *klo-rat-o-si'-lós*. A combination of chloral and e used in medicine.
- um, *klo'-rat-um*. A name given to a number of disinfectants containing aluminium chlorid. C. *hydra'tum*, the al name of chloral in the U. S. P.
- aid, *klo'-ram-id*. The same as *Chloralamid*.
- emia, *klo-ran-e'-me-ah*. The same as *Chloroanemia*.
- odyne. A proprietary anodyne.
- e, *klo'-rát*. A compound of chloric acid and a base.
- ed, *klo'-ra-ted*. See *Chlorinated*.
- mpbor, *klor'-kam-for*. A name for several compounds of boron and camphor.
- ia, *klo-re'-me-ah*. A blood-disorder characterized by a reduction in the amount of hemoglobin and red corpuscles.
- one, *klo'-re-tón*. A white crystalline substance, $\text{CCl}_3(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{Cl}$, used as a hypnotic and a local anesthetic. Dose, gr.
- drate, *klor-hi'-drát*. A hydrochlorate.
- dria, *klor-hi'-dre-ah*. An excess of hydrochloric acid in stomach.
- dric, *klor-hi'-drik*. Hydrochloric.
- id, *klo'-rid*. A binary compound containing chlorin.
- in, *klo'-rin*. A nonmetallic gaseous element.
- ated, *klo'-rin-a-ted*. Charged with chlorin.
- it, *klo'-rit*. A salt of chlorous acid.
- nia, *klo-ro-an-e'-me-ah*. Chlorosis.
- rom, *klo'-ro-bróm*. A sedative solution of potassium iodid and chloralamid.
- dyne, *klo'-ro-dín*. A proprietary anodyne drug.
- orm, *klo'-ro-form*. CHCl_3 . A heavy, colorless liquid, used as an anesthetic, and internally as a narcotic.
- ormism. The morbid or excessive use of chloroform.
- ormiza'tion. The act of administering chloroform.
- enin, *klo-ro-jen'-in*. $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{29}\text{N}_3\text{O}_4$. An alkaloid from dita it is antiperiodic and antipyretic.
- ol, *klo'-rol*. A proprietary antiseptic solution.
- ia, *klo-ro'-mah*. A greenish-colored tumor.
- aph'thol. A proprietary nonpoisonous disinfectant.
- hane, *klo'-ro-fán*. A green coloring-matter of the retina.
- hyl, *Chlo'rophyll*. The green coloring-matter of leaves.
- ia, *Chlorop'sia*. Green vision.
- s, *klo-ro'-sis*. A form of anemia most common in young men, marked by greenish color of the skin and menstrual disturbances. C., *Egyptian*. Same as *Ankylostomiasis*.
- it, *klo-ro'-it*. Exhibiting chlorosis.
- oe. Chlorin and caustic soda; disinfectant.
- ol, *klor-fe'-nol*. CsH_4ClOH . An antiseptic and a disinfectant.
- lor-sa'-lol. A mixture of salol and chlorin.

CHOLEIC

Chlorum, *kló'-rum*. See *Chlorin*.

Chloruret, *kló'-ru-ret*. The same as *Chlorid*.

Chloryl, *kló'-ril*. An anesthetic mixture of methyl and ethyl chlorids.

Choanæ, *ko'-an-e*. The posterior nares.

Chocolate, *chok'-o-lát*. A paste from the nuts of *Theobroma cacao*.

Choked Disc. See *Papillitis*.

Cholagog, *Cholagogue*, *kol'-ag-og*. A medicine that promotes the flow of bile.

Cholangi'tis. Inflammation of a bile-duct.

Cholecyanin, *kol-e-sí'-an-in*. The same as *Bilecyanin*.

Chol'ecyst, *Cholecys'tis*. The gall-bladder.

Cholecystectasia. Dilatation of the gall-bladder.

Cholecystec'tomy. Excision of the gall-bladder.

Cholecystenterostomy, *kol-e-sis-ten-ter-ot'-to-me*. The suturing of the gall-bladder to the intestine.

Cholecystis, *kol-e-sis'-tis*. The gall-bladder.

Cholecystitis, *kol-e-sis-ti'-tis*. Inflammation of the gall-bladder.

Cholecystocolostomy, *kol-e-sis-to-ko-lot'-to-me*. The formation of a fistula between the gall-bladder and colon.

Cholecystocolotomy, *kol-e-sis-to-ko-lot'-o-me*. An incision into the gall-bladder and colon.

Cholecystoduodenos'tomy. The formation of a communication between the gall-bladder and duodenum.

Cholecystolithot'ripsy. Crushing of a stone in the gall-bladder.

Cholecystopexy, *ko-le-sis-to-peks'-e*. Suturing the gall-bladder to the abdominal wall.

Cholecystor'raphy. The suturing of the gall-bladder.

Cholecystostomy, *kol-e-sis-tot'-to-me*. The formation of a fistula into the gall-bladder.

Cholecystotomy, *kol-e-sis-tot'-o-me*. Incision of the gall-bladder.

Choledochectomy, *ko-le-do-kek'-to-me*. Excision of a part of the common bile-duct.

Choledochitis, *kol-ed-o-ki'-tis*. Inflammation of the gall-duct.

Choledochoduodenostomy, *ko-led-o-ko-du-ed-en-ot'-to-me*. The formation of a fistula between the duodenum and common bile-duct.

Choledochenterostomy, *ko-led-o-ko-en-ter-ot'-to-me*. The formation of a fistula between the bowel and the common bile-duct.

Choledocholithotomy, *ko-le-do-ko-lith-ot'-o-me*. The incision of the common bile-duct for removal of gall-stone.

Choledocholithotripsy, *ko-led-o-ko-lith-ot'-rip-se*. The crushing of a stone in the common bile-duct.

Choledochostomy, *ko-led-o-ko'-to-me*. The formation of an opening into the gall-duct.

Choledochot'amy. An incision into the common bile-duct.

Choledochous, *kol-ed'-o-kus*. Receiving or holding bile.

Cholehemia, *kol-e-he'-me-ah*. Same as *Cholemia*.

choleic, *kol-e'-ik*. Pertaining to the bile.

Chondroxi'phoid. Relating to the ensiform cartilage.

Chondrus, kon'-drus. A genus of algae. **C. crispus**, Irish moss, carrageen; it is nutrient and demulcent.

Chopart's Joint, sho-par(r). The mediotarsal articulation; the line of articulation which separates the astragalus and os calcis from the remaining tarsal bones.

Chorda, kor'-dah. A cord, tendon, or filament. **C. dorsa'lis.** See *Notochord*. **C. sali'va**, saliva produced by stimulation of the tympanic nerve. **C. tym'pani**, the tympanic nerve. **C. umbilica'lis**, the umbilical cord. **C. vertebra'lis.** See *Notochord*. **C. voca'lis**, a vocal band.

Chor'dæ tendi'næ. The tendinous strings stretching from the papillary muscles to the auriculoventricular valves.

Chordal, kor'-dal. Pertaining to the notochord, also to any chorda.

Chordee, kor-de'. Painful, down-curved erection in gonorrhea.

Chorditis, kor-di'-tis. Inflammation of the vocal band.

Chordoskeleton, kor-do-skell'-et-on. The portion of the skeleton surrounding the notochord.

Chordurethritis, kor-du-re-thrit'-tis. Chordee, *q. v.*

Chorea, ko-re'-ah. St. Vitus's dance; involuntary muscular twitchings. **C., Chron'ic.** See *Huntington's Chorea*. **C., Elec'tric,** Dubini's disease. **C., Epidem'ic,** dancing mania. **C., Hab'it.** See *Habit-spasm*. **C., Hered'itary,** Huntington's chorea. **C., Hyster'ic.** Same as *C. major*. **C. insan'iens, C., Mani'acal,** a form, usually fatal, associated with mania. **C. ma'jor,** hysteric chorea. **C., Mimet'ic,** that due to irritation. **C. mi'nor,** ordinary chorea. **C., Posthemiple'gic, Postparaly'tic,** involuntary movements seen in patients following an attack of hemiplegia. **C., Rhyth'mic.** Same as *C. major*. **C., School'-made,** that due to overstimulation of children at school. **C., Se'nile,** a choreiform affection coming on in old age.

Choreal, Choreic, ko-re'-al, ko-re'-ik. Pertaining to chorea.

Choreiform, ko-re'-if-orm. Resembling chorea.

Choreoid, ko'-re-oid. Pertaining or similar to chorea.

Choreomania, ko-re-o-ma'-ne-ah. See *Choromania*.

Chorioblasto'sis. Any abnormal growth of the corium.

Choriocapilla'ris. The capillary layer of the choroid coat.

Choriocoele, ko'-re-o-sel. A bulging of parts of the eye through a rent in the choroid.

Chorioepithelio'ma. A tumor arising from the epithelial covering of the chorionic villi.

Chorioid, ko'-re-oid. See *Choroid*.

Chorioiditis, ko-re-oid-i'-tis. See *Choroiditis*.

Chorioma, ko-re-o'-mah. A neoplasm derived from the elements of the chorion.

Chorion, ko'-re-on. The outer envelop of the fetus. **C. fronsu'm, or C., Shag'gy,** the part covered by the villi. **C. la've** membranous part of the chorion.

CHROMATOPSIA

Chorionic, *ko-re-on'-ik*. Pertaining to the chorion. **C.** VII'll, the vascular tufts on the surface of the chorion.

Chorionitis, *ko-re-on-i'-tis*. 1. Inflammation of the chorion. 2. The same as *Scleroderma*.

Chorioretinitis, *ko-re-o-ret-in-i'-tis*. See *Choroidoretinitis*.

Choroid, *ko'-roid*. The second or vascular tunic of the eye. **C.** Mem'brane, the choroid. **C.** Plex'us, the fold of membrane near the lateral ventricles of the brain.

Choroideremia, *ko-roid-er-o'-me-ah*. Absence of the choroid.

Choroiditis, *ko-roid-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the choroid. **C.** Ante'-rior, when the focus of exudation is at the periphery of the choroid. **C.** Are'olar, that which begins at the macula lutea and extends toward the periphery. **C.** Cen'tral, when the exudate is in the region of the macula lutea. **C.** Dif'fuse or Dis-sem'inated, is marked by spots scattered over the fundus. **C.** Exu'dative, when there are isolated foci of inflammation scattered over the choroid. **C.** Metastat'ic, that due to embolism. **C.** Sup'purative, that proceeding to suppuration. **C.** ser'osa. See *Glaucoma*.

Choroidocycli'tis. Inflammation of the choroid and ciliary body.

Choroidoiri'tis. Inflammation of the choroid and iris.

Choroidoretini'tis. Choroiditis with retinitis.

Choroma'nia. The dancing mania, a hysteric disease.

Christison's For'mula. See *Haeser's Coefficient*.

Chro'atol. Terpin iodohydrate; an oily liquid used in skin-diseases.

Chromaffine, *krom'-af-in*. Pertaining to cells which take on a peculiar yellow color when treated with chromic acid salts.

Chromate, *kro'-mat*. A basic salt of chromic acid.

Chromatopsia, *kro-mat-el-op'-se-ah*. Imperfect vision for colors.

Chromatic, *kro-mat'-ik*. Relating to or possessing color. **C.** Aberra'tion. See *Aberration*. **C.** Audi'tion, luminous sensations aroused by sound.

Chromatin, *kro'-mat-in*. The tingible part of the nuclear network of a cell.

Chromatodysopia, *kro-mat-o-dis-o'-pe-ah*. Color-blindness.

Chromatogenous, *kro-mat-o'-en-us*. Forming color.

Chromatolysis, *kro-mat-ol'-is-is*. The disintegration and disappearance of the Nissl granules from nerve-cells.

Chromatometer, *kro-mat-om'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring color-perception or the intensity of colors.

Chromatophile, *kro-mat'-o-fil*. Capable of being stained.

Chromatophobia, *kro-mat-o-f'o-be-ah*. An abnormal fear of color.

Chromatophore, *kro-mat'-o-for*. Any colored cell-plastid.

Chromatoplasm, *kro-mat'-o-plasm*. The substance forming the

CHRONOTROPIC

Chromatoptom'etry. The testing of the power of color-perception.

Chromato'sis. An abnormal pigmentation of the skin.

Chromaturia, *kro-mat-ur-eh.* An abnormal staining of the urine.

Chromesthesia, *kro-mes-the-ze-ah.* An association of color-sensations with hearing, smelling, or tasting.

Chro'mic Anhy'drid. See *Acid, Chromic.*

Chromicized, *kro-mis-izd.* Impregnated with chromic acid.

Chromidium, *kro-mid'-e-um.* Any one of the granules of nuclear substance found in the cytoplasm.

Chromidrosis, *kro-mid-ro'-sis.* The secretion of colored sweat.

Chromium, *kro'-me-um.* A hard, gray, metallic element.

Chromocyte, *kro'-mo-sit.* Any colored cell.

Chromocytometer, *kro-mo-si-tom'-e-ter.* An instrument for estimating the hemoglobin in the red blood-corpuscles.

Chromogen, *kro'-mo-jen.* A colorless body producing pigment.

Chromogen'ic. Producing pigment.

Chromomere, *kro'-ma-mēr.* A granule of a chromosome.

Chromom'eter. An instrument for performing chromometry.

Chromom'etry. The estimation of the pigment in a substance.

Chromoparous, *kro-mop'-ar-us.* Excreting a colored transformation-product, as certain bacteria.

Chro'mophane. A coloring matter in the retina.

Chro'mophil. Any structure easily stained.

Chromophilous, *kro-moff'-il-us.* Readily stained.

Chromophoric, Chromophorous, *kro-mof'-or-ik, kro-mof'-or-us.* Possessing color which performs some physiologic function, as certain bacteria.

Chro'mophose. A subjective sensation of color.

Chromophytosis, *kro-mo-fi-to'-sis.* 1. Any pigmentary skin-disease due to a vegetable parasite. 2. *Tinea versicolor.*

Chromoplas'tid. A protoplasmic pigment-granule.

Chromopsia, *kro-mop'-se-ah.* See *Chromatopsia.*

Chromoptometer, *kro-mop-tom'-et-er.* A contrivance to determine the extent of development of color-vision.

Chro'moscope. An instrument for testing color-perception.

Chromosome, *kro-mo-sōm.* A chromatin-fiber formed during karyokinesis. C. Granules, granules of lymphocytes, seen in the *in vitro* examination of living cells.

Chromotherapy, *kro-mo-ther'-ap-e.* The treatment of disease by colored light.

Chronic, *kron'-ik.* Long-continued; the reverse of acute.

Chronicity, *kron-iss'-it-e.* The condition of being chronic.

Chronograph. An instrument for recording intervals of time.

Chronother'mal. Relating to time and temperature.

Chronotropic, *kro-no-trop'-ik.* Pertaining to influences which modify the rate of a periodically recurring phenomenon (heart-beat).

CICUTA

Chrysaro'bin. $C_{22}H_{22}O_7$. A principle from Goa powder.

Chryso'din. An unreliable indicator for cholera spirilla.

Chrys'ophan. $C_{16}H_{18}O_8$. A glucosid found in rhubarb.

Chthonophagia, *thon-o-fa'-je-ah*. A morbid desire for eating dirt.

Chvostek's Symp'tom. Increase of the mechanical irritability of the motor nerves, especially the facial, in tetany. See also *Weiss's Sign*.

Chylangio'ma. A tumor of lymph-vessels containing chyle.

Chyle, kil. The milky fluid found in the mesenteric lymph-vessels during absorption.

Chylemia, ki-le'-me-ah. The presence of chyle in the blood.

Chylifac'tion. Chyle-formation.

Chylifactive, ki-le-fak'-tiv. Chyle-forming.

Chyliferous, ki-lif'-er-us. Transmitting chyle.

Chylifica'tion. Chyle-formation.

Chylocele, ki-lo-sel. An effusion of chylous fluid in the cavity of the tunica vaginalis testis.

Chylopericar'dium. An effusion of chyle within the pericardium.

Chyloperitone'um. The effusion of chyle in the peritoneal cavity.

Chylopoiesis, ki-lo-poi-e'-sis. The same as *Chylification*.

Chylopoietic, ki-lo-poi-et'-ik. Chyle-producing.

Chylorrhea, ki-lor-e'-ah. An excessive flow of chyle.

Chylothorax, ki-lo-tho'-raks. The presence of chyle in the pleural cavity.

Chylous, ki'-lus. Of the nature of chyle.

Chyluria, ki-lé'-re-ah. The presence of chyle in the urine.

Chyme, kim. The food that has undergone gastric but not intestinal digestion.

Chymifica'tion. The transformation of food into chyme.

Chymosin, ki-mo'-sin. Rennin, the rennet ferment.

Chymosinogen, ki-mo-sin'-o-jen. The antecedent body from which chymosin is developed.

Ciaglinski's Sen'sory Tract. A tract of ascending fibers in the posterior gray commissure of the thoracic part of the spinal cord.

Ciamician and Magnanini's Test for Ska'tol. Skatol warmed with sulphuric acid produces a purple-red color.

Cibisotome, si-bis'-it-om. An instrument for opening the capsule of the lens.

Cicatricial, sik-at-rish'-al. Pertaining to a cicatrix.

Cicatrix, sik-a'-triks. The scar or mark of a wound.

Cicatriza't, sik'-at-ris-ant. An agent promoting cicatrization.

Cicatriza'tion, sik-at-ris-a'-shun. The process of healing.

Cicatrize, sik'-at-ris. To heal.

Cicuta, si-ku'-tah. A genus of plants. *C. macula'ta*, water hemlock. Its fleshy roots are the cause of accidental poison in the eastern and central United States. *C. viro'sa*, bane, water hemlock.

Cicutin, *sik'-u-tin*. See *Coniin*.

Cicutoxin, $C_{17}H_{22}O_8$. A toxic principle from *Cicuta*.

Cilia, *sil'-e-ah*. 1. The eyelashes. 2. Hair-like processes of certain cells.

Cilia'ris. The ciliary muscle. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.

Cilliariscope, *sil-e-ä'-ris-köp*. Apparatus for examining the ciliary region of the eye.

Ciliary, *sil'-e-a-re*. Pertaining to the cilia: **C. Ar'teries**, the small arteries of the eye. **C. Bod'y**, the ciliary muscle and processes. **C. Gang'lion**, the ganglion at the apex of the orbit.

C. Lig'ament, the ligament joining the iris and sclera. **C. Mus'cle**, the muscle of accommodation of the eye.

Ciliata, *sil-e-äh'-iah*. A class of protozoa characterized by the presence of cilia.

Ciliated, *sil'-e-a-led*. Having cilia, as certain cells.

Cilium, *sil'-e-um*. 1. One of the eyelashes. 2. One of the minute, hair-like processes projecting from certain cells and unicellular organisms, e. g., the *Ciliata*, *q. v.*

Ciliosis, *sil-o'-sis*. A spasmodic trembling of the upper eyelid.

Cimbria, *sin'-be-ah*. The tractus peduncularis transversus. See *Gudden's*.

Cimex lectula'rius, or hirundin'is. The common bedbug.

Cimicifuga, *sim-e-sift'-u-gah*. A genus of plants. **C. racemo'sa**, black snakeroot; black cohosh; it is an expectorant and tonic.

Cimicifugin, *sim-e-sift'-u-jin*. A resinoid from cimicifuga; oxytocic.

Cina, *si'-nah*. The herb *Artemisia santonica* and its seeds.

Cinchamidin, *sin-kam'-id-in*. $C_{22}H_{27}N_2O_2$. A cinchona-alkaloid.

Cinchona, *sin-ko'-nah*. A genus of trees and their bark yielding quinin.

Cinchonam'in, $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$. An alkaloid from *Remijia purdieana*, false cuprea bark.

Cinchon'icin. An artificial alkaloid, the isomer of cinchonin.

Cinchon'idin. $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O$. An alkaloid from cinchona.

Cin'chonin. An alkaloid from cinchona, inferior to quinin.

Cin'chonism. The systemic effects of quinin in overdose.

Cin'chonize. To put under the influence of cinchona alkaloids.

Cinchonology, *sin-ko-nol'-o-je*. The study of cinchona derivatives.

Cinclisis, *sin'-klis-is*. A quick movement of any part of the body.

Cin'cture Sensa'tion. See *Girdle Sensation*.

Cinerea, *sin-e'-re-ah*. The gray matter of the nervous system.

Cineritious, *sin-et'-ish-us*. Ashy; ash-colored.

Cinetica, *sin-et'-ik-ah*. Neuroses with muscular spasm.

Cingulum, *sing'-gu-lum*. 1. The waist. 2. Herpes zoster.

A fibrous bundle in the gyrus fornicatus of the brain.

Cinnabar, *sin'-ab-ar*. HgS . Red mercuric sulphid.

Cinnamene, *sin'-am-en*. The same as *Styrol*.

Cinnam'ic Al'dehyd. C_9H_8O . Chief constituent of oil of cinnamon.

CIRCUMFLEX

Cinnamol, *sin'-am-ol*. The highly rectified oil of cinnamon.
Cinnamomum, *Cinnamon*, *sin'-am-on*. The inner bark of various species of *Cinnamomum*, Asiatic trees.

Clonectomy, *si-on-ek'-to-me*. Excision of the uvula.

Clonitis, *si-on-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the uvula.

Clonotome, *si-on'-o-tóm*. An instrument for amputating the uvula.

Clonotomy, *si-on-ot'-o-me*. Excision of the uvula.

Cipollina's Test for Glucose. Mix 4 c.c. of dextrose solution (or urine), 5 drops of phenylhydrazine (base), and $\frac{1}{2}$ c.c. of glacial acetic acid in a test-tube. Heat over a low flame for one minute. Add 4 or 5 drops of sodium hydroxid (sp. gr. 1.16) taking care that the fluid remains acid. Heat the mixture again for a moment and then cool. Crystals of glucosazone usually form at once. If they do not, allow test-tube to stand at least twenty minutes before final decision is reached.

Circinate, *ser'-sin-át*. Having a circular outline or a ring formation.

Circle, *ser'-kl*. A ring. **C. of Diffusion**, the imperfect image formed by incomplete focalization.

Circoid, *si'-soid*. See *Cirsoid*.

Circuit, *ser'-kit*. The path of a galvanic current.

Circular, *ser'-ku-lar*. Pertaining to a circle. **C. Amputation**, amputation with an incision surrounding the limb. **C. Insanity**, insanity with alternate stages of mania and melancholia. **C. Sinus**, a venous sinus around the placenta.

Circulation, *ser'-ku-lat'-shun*. The passage of blood through the body. **C., Allantoic**. See *Allantoic*. **C., Collateral**, that taking place through secondary channels after stoppage of the principal route. **C., Fetal**, that of the fetus, including that through the placenta and umbilical cord. **C., First or Primitive**, that carrying oxygen and nutriment to the embryo. **C., Placental**. Same as *C., Fetal*. **C., Portal**, the passage of the blood from the gastrointestinal tract and spleen through the liver, and its exit by the hepatic vein. **C., Pulmonary**, that of the blood through the lungs for purification. **C., Systemic**, the general circulation as distinct from the pulmonary. **C., Vitelline**. Same as *C., First*.

Circulatory, *ser'-ku-lat-o-re*. Pertaining to the circulation.

Circulus, *ser'-ku-lus*. A circle. **C. arterio'sus Iris major**, an arterial circle around the circumference of the iris. **C. arterio'sus Iris minor**, one around the free margin of the iris. **C. arterio'sus Willisii**, the circle of Willis, an arterial circle at the base of the brain.

Circumcision, *ser'-kum-sikh'-un*. Excision of the prepuce.

Circumclulsion, *ser'-kum-klu'-zhun*. Arterial compression by means of a wire and pin.

Circumduction. Continuous circular movement of a limb.

Circumflex. Surrounding, as a vessel or nerve; winding.

CLARIFICATION

- Circumflex'us.** See *Tensor palati* in *Muscles*, *Table of*.
- Circumpolariza'tion.** The rotation of a ray of polarized light.
- Circumscribed, ser'-kum-skrīb'd.** Clearly defined, as an abscess.
- Circumvallate, ser'-kum-val'-at.** Surrounded by a wall. **C.**
- Papil'læ, large papillæ on the dorsum of the tongue.**
- Cirrholsyn, ser'-ol'-is-in.** See *Fibrolysin*.
- Cirrhonosis, ser'-on-o'-sus.** A fetal disease with yellow coloration of tissues, especially the pleura, peritoneum, etc.
- Cirrhosis, se-ro'-sis.** Hardening due to an increase in the connective tissue of an organ. **C., Atro'phic,** that associated with atrophy. **C., Bil'iary,** that due to chronic retention of bile. **C., Fat'ty,** that in which the hepatic cells become infiltrated with fat. **C., Hypertro'phic,** that associated with hypertrophy.
- Cirrhotic, se-ro'-ik.** Pertaining to cirrhosis.
- Cirrus, sir'-us.** The sexual orifice in certain segments of the tape-worm.
- Cirsocele, sir'-so-sel.** A varicocele, *q. v.*
- Cirroid, sir'-soid.** Resembling a varix.
- Cirsomphalos, sir'-som'-fal-os.** A varicose condition of the navel.
- Cirsophthalmia, sir'-sof-thal'-me-ah.** Varicose ophthalmia.
- Cirsotome, sir'-so-töm.** An instrument for excising varicose veins.
- Cirsotomy, sir'-sof-o-me.** Excision of a varix.
- Cistern, sist'-ern.** 1. A dilatation; a reservoir. 2. A lymph-space, particularly any one of the large spaces at the base of the brain.
- Citarin, sit'-ar-in.** Sodium anhydromethylenecitrate. Used in the treatment of gout.
- Citral, sit'-ral.** $C_{10}H_{16}O$. An aldehyd in oil of lemon.
- Citrate, sit'-rat.** A salt of citric acid.
- Citrine Oint'ment, sit'-rin.** Mercuric nitrate ointment.
- Citrophen, sit'-ro-fen.** An antipyretic compound of citric acid and paraphenetidin.
- Citrus, sit'-rus.** A genus of trees yielding lemons, limes, and oranges.
- Civiniini's Spine.** A small spine on the outer border of the external pterygoid plate giving attachment to the pterygospinous ligament.
- Cladothrix, klad'-o-thriks.** A genus of *Schizomycetes*.
- Clamp, klamp.** An instrument for compressing vessels.
- Clap, klap.** The popular term for gonorrhea. **C.-threads,** slimy strings in gonorrheal urine.
- Clapotage, Clapotement, klap-et-ahsh', klap-öt-mon(ē).** A splashing sound.
- Clapton's Line.** Greenish discoloration of the gums and teeth, especially the incisors, in chronic copper-poisoning.
- Clapton-Havers's Glands.** See *Havers's Glands*.
- Claret-stain, klar'-et-stān.** A large nevus.
- Clarificant, klar'-if-ik-ant.** A substance for clearing a solution.
- Clarifica'tion.** The clearing of a liquid of impurities.

CLEIDOTRIPSY

Clark's Sign. A tympanitic sound over the hepatic region in typanites due to perforative peritoneal inflammation.

Clarke's Corrod'ing Ul'cer. Progressive ulcer of the cervix uteri.

C.'s Tongue, the hard, fissured, and nodular tongue of syphilitic glossitis sclerosa. **C.'s Vesic'ular Col'umn,** a group of ganglion cells near the gray commissure in the posterior horns of the dorsal and upper lumbar spinal cord.

Clasmat'ocyte. A large cell with a tendency to break into pieces.

Clasmatocyto'sis. The breaking up of clasmatocytes.

Clasp'-knife Rigid'ity. A reflex spasmodic extension of the leg in spastic paraplegia, ending in a "spring."

Classification, *klas'-ik-a'-shun.* Systematic arrangement.

Clastic, *klas'-tik.* Breaking up into fragments.

Clathrocystis, *klath-ro-sis'-tis.* A genus of *Schizomycetes*.

Claudication, *klaw-dik-a'-shun.* Lameness.

Claudius's Cells. Polyhedral or conoid cells lining the outer angle of the scala media of the cochlea. **C.'s Fos'sa,** the ovarian fossa, a triangular space containing the ovary; it is bounded anteriorly by the round ligament, above by the external iliac vein, and below by the ureter.

Claustropho'bia. A morbid dread of an inclosed space.

Claus'trum. A layer of gray matter between the insula and lenticula.

Clausura, *klaw'-zhur-ah.* Imperforation; atresia.

Clava, *kla'-vah.* An enlargement of the funiculus gracilis.

Clavate, *kla'-vat.* Club-shaped. **C. Nu'cleus,** a collection of nerve cells within the clava.

Clav'iceps purpur'ea. The fungus producing ergot.

Clav'icle. The collar-bone, joining the sternum and scapula.

Clavicotomy, *klav-e-kol'-o-me.* Same as *Cleidotomy*, *q. v.*

Clavicular, *kla-vik'-u-lar.* Pertaining to the clavicle.

Clav'ic. $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O_4$. One of the active principles of ergot; it is said to be nontoxic.

Clavus, *kla'-vus.* A callous tumor; a corn, occurring usually on the toes. **C. hystericus,** a localized pain in the head in hysteria.

Claw-foot. A deformity and atrophy of the foot.

Claw-hand. A condition of hand in atrophy of interosseous muscles.

Cleansings, *klenz'-ings.* The lochia, *q. v.*

Cleft, *kleft.* A fissure; a crevice. **C. Pal'ate,** a congenital palatine fissure. **C. Ster'num,** congenital fissure of the sternum.

Cleidarthrits, *kli-dar-thri'-tis.* Inflammation at the clavicular articulation.

Cleido-, kli-do. A prefix signifying relation to the clavicle.

Cleidocostal, *kli-do-kos'-tal.* Pertaining to the ribs and clavicle.

Cleidomasto'i'deus. See *Muscles*, Table of.

Cleidotomy, *kli-dot'-o-me.* Operative division of the clavicle.

Cleidotripsy, *kli-do-trip'-sa.* The operative crushing of clavicle.

Cleptomania, *klep-to-ma'-ne-ah*. See *Kleptomania*.

Clergyman's Sore-throat'. A granular form of pharyngitis.

Clerk-Maxwell's Experiment. On looking through a chromalum solution an oval purplish spot, due to the pigment of the macula lutea, is seen.

Clevenger's Fissure. The inferior occipital fissure; a small fissure between the second and third occipital convolutions.

Climacteric, *kli-mak'-ter-ik*. A critical period in life. **C., Grand**, the sixty-third year.

Climatology, *kli-mat-ol'-o-je*. The science of climate.

Climatotherapy. Employment of climate as a therapeutic agent.

Clinic, *klin'-ik*. Bed-side instruction.

Clinical, *klin'-ik-al*. Pertaining to a sick-bed or clinic.

Clinician, *Clinicist*, *klin-ish'-un*, *klin'-is-ist*. A physician skilled in clinical work.

Clinodactylous. Having an abnormal flexure of fingers or toes.

Clinoid, *kli'-noid*. Resembling a bed. **C. Processes**, certain processes of the sphenoid bone.

Clinoscope. See under *Lens*.

Cliseometer, *kliis-e-om'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring the pelvic inclination in females.

Clition, *kli'-e-on*. The middle of the anterior border of the clivus.

Clitoridectomy, *kliit-or-id-ek'-to-me*. Excision of the clitoris.

Clitoris, *kli'-or-is*. An erectile female organ, the homolog of the penis. **C. Crises**, paroxysms of sexual excitement in women suffering from tabes.

Clitorism, *kli'-or-ism*. Hypertrophy of the clitoris.

Clitoritis, *kliit-or-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the clitoris.

Clivus, *kli'-vus*. A slope. **C. os'sis**. See *Blumenbach's Clivus*.

Cloaca, *klo-a'-kah*. 1. An opening in a diseased bone; a cavity containing pus. 2. A common outlet to the rectum and the bladder.

Clonic, *klon'-ik*. Applied to spasms with alternate relaxations.

Clonus, *klo'-nus*. Reflex, irregular contractions of muscles.

Cloquet's Canal. The hyaloid canal; an irregular canal running anteroposteriorly through the center of the vitreous body and transmitting the hyaloid artery during fetal life. **C.'s Fascia**, the crural septum. **C.'s Ganglion**, the nasopalatine ganglion, an enlargement within the anterior palatine canal. **C.'s Hernia**, subpubic hernia; a femoral hernia passing behind and internally to the femoral vessels and resting on the pectineus muscle. **C.'s Ligament**. See *Haller's Habenula*.

Clot, *klot*. See *Coagulum*.

Clothes-louse, *kloz'-lous*. *Pediculus corporis*, the body-louse.

Cloudy Swelling. Parenchymatous degeneration of cells.

Clove, *klov*. See *Caryophyllus*. **C.-hitch**, a double loop formed by two half-hitches.

Clove's Spine. *Spina bifida*.

Clownism. A hysteric display of contortions and poses.

COCCOBACTERIA

- Clubbed Fin'gers. A knob-like termination of the fingers.
- Club-foot. See *Talipes*.
- Club-hand. A deformity of the hand similar to that of club-foot.
- Clunium, *klū-ne-um*. The buttock.
- Clupein, *klū-pe-in*. $C_{30}H_{37}N_{17}O_6 + 4H_2O$. A protamin from the herring.
- Clyster, *klis'-ter*. An enema or injection.
- Cnemial, *ne'-me-al*. Relating to the tibia or shin.
- Cnemis, *ne'-mis*. The tibia or shin-bone.
- Cnemitis, *ne-mi'-tis*. Inflammation of the tibia.
- Cnemosccoliosis, *ne-mo-sko-le-o'-sis*. Lateral curving of the leg.
- Cnicin, *ni'-sin*. $C_{12}H_{34}O_{12}$. An alkaloid obtained from *Carbenia*.
- Cnidosis, *ni-do'-sis*. Urticaria.
- Coagulation, *ko-ag-u-la'-shun*. A clotting. **C. Necro'sis**. See *Necrosis*.
- Coagulative, *ko-ag-u-la-tiv*. Causing or marked by coagulation.
- C. Necro'sis**. See *Necrosis*.
- Coagulin, *ko-ag-u-lin*. A specific substance produced in the body of an animal by the injection of various substances and capable of coagulating the latter.
- Coagulometer, *ko-ag-u-lom'-et-er*. An instrument for studying the coagulability of the blood.
- Coagulum, *ko-ag-u-lum*. A clot or mass of thickened blood.
- Coalescence, *ko-al-es'-ens*. The union of two or more parts.
- Coal-tar. A viscid liquid from dry distillation of bituminous coal.
- Coapta'tion. The adjustment of the edges of fractures.
- Coarctate Ret'ina, *ko-ark'-tat*. A funnel-shaped retina.
- Coarcta'tion. The compression of the walls of a vessel.
- Coarctot'omy. The division of a urethral stricture.
- Coarse, *kōrs*. Not fine; gross. **C. Disease'**, the macroscopic organic lesions.
- Coat, *kōt*. The membrane covering a part; a tunic. **C., Buffy**. See *Buffy*.
- Cobalt, *ko'-bawlt*. A brittle, hard, heavy metal.
- Coca, *ko'-kah*. The plant *Erythroxylon coca*.
- Cocain, *ko'-kân*. $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$. An alkaloid from coca; it is a powerful local anesthetic, and internally is used as a narcotic.
- Cocainism, *ko'-kân-izm*. The symptoms of excessive use of cocain.
- Cocainize, *ko'-kân-iz*. To bring under the effects of cocain.
- Cocainomania, *ko-kân-o-ma'-ne-ah*. Mania from abuse of cocain.
- Cocapyrin, *ko-kah-pi'-rin*. A mixture of cocain and antipyrin.
- Coccidiosis, *kok-sid-i'-o-sis*. A condition due to coccidia.
- Coccidium*, *kok-sid'-e-um*. A genus of protozoa. **C. oviforme**, is found in intestinal epithelium and in the human liver. **C. sarkolytus**, a name for the parasite of carcinoma.
- Coccinel'la*, *Coccione'l'la*. Cochineal; it is valuable in whooping cough.
- coccobacte'ria*. The spheroid bacteria of putrefaction.

Cocculin, *kok'-u-lin*. See *Picrotoxin*.

Coc'culus in'dicus. The plant *Anamirta paniculata* and its dried seeds; it is an active narcotic poison.

Coccus, *kok'-us*. 1. A cell or capsule. 2. Synonym of micrococcus.

Coccyalgia, *kok-si-al'-je-ah*. Pain in the coccyx.

Coccydynia, *kok-si-din'-e-ah*. See *Coccydinia*.

Coccygeal, Coccygean, *kok-sij'-e-al*, *kok-sij'-e-an*. Pertaining to the coccyx. C. Gland, a small body near the end of the coccyx.

Coccygectomy, *kok-sij-ek'-to-me*. Excision of the coccyx.

Coccygeus, *kok-sij'-e-us*. See *Muscles*, Table of.

Coccygodynia, *kok-sig-o-din'-e-ah*. See *Coccydinia*.

Coccygotomy, *kok-sig-ot'-o-me*. Excision of the coccyx.

Coccydinia, *kok-si-o-din'-e-ah*. Pain in the coccyx.

Coccyx, *kok'-siks*. The last bone of the spinal column.

Coch'ia Pills. Pills of aloes and colocynth.

Cochin Leg, *ko'-tchin*. Elephantiasis of the leg.

Coch'ineal. Coccus cacti, dried insects used as a coloring-matter.

Cochlea, *kok'-le-ah*. A spiral cylindric tube forming the innermost of the three portions of the labyrinth.

Cochlear, *kok'-le-ar*. 1. Pertaining to the cochlea. 2. A spoon.

Cochleare, *kok-le-a'-re*. A spoon; spoonful. C. am'plum, a tablespoon. C. mag'num, a tablespoon. C., me'dium, a dessertspoon.

Cochlearia, *kok-le-a'-re-ah*. A genus of antiscorbutic plants.

Cochleariform, *kok-le-ar'-e-form*. Spoon-shaped.

Cochleitis, *kok-le-i'-tis*. See *Cochlitis*.

Cochlitis, *kok-l'i'-tis*. Inflammation of the cochlea.

Cocillana Bark, *ko-sil-a'-nah*. The bark of *Sycocarpus rusbyi*, a tree of Bolivia; it is used in bronchitis.

Cock's Peculiar Tu'mor. Extensive septic ulceration of the scalp, resembling an epithelioma, and developed from a neglected sebaceous cyst.

Cockroach, *kok'-roch*. See *Blatta*.

Cocoa, *ko'-ko*. See *Cacao*. C.-oil, or Coco-nut Oil, the oil from the fruit of the palm, *Cocos nucifera*.

Codein, *ko'-de-in* or *ko'-din*. $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 + H_2O$. One of the alkaloids derived from opium.

Codex, *ko'-deks*. The French pharmacopeia.

Cod'-liver Oil. See *Oil*.

Coe-, se-. See *Co-*.

Coeffi'cient Jell'y. A preparation of agar used in Ross's *in vitro* method. C. of Diffu'sion, the index of diffusion (q. v.) plus the time and temperature required to stain the nucleus. See *In vitro*.

Coffee, *ko'-e*. Berries of *Coffea arabica*, used as a stimulant. Coffeinism. The symptoms from the excessive use of coffee. Coffeurin, *ko'-e-u'-rin*. A substance said to be found in after free use of coffee.

COLEY'S MIXTURE

- Coffin-bone.** The last phalanx of a horse's foot.
- Coffin-lid Crystals.** Same as *Knife-rest Crystals*.
- Cognac, kōn'-yak.** A variety of French brandy.
- Cohabitation, ko-hab-i-t'-shun.** The same as *Coition*.
- Cohen's Test for Albumin.** To the acid solution of albumin add a solution of potassium bismuthic iodid and potassium iodid. The albumin and the alkaloids are precipitated.
- Cohesion, ko-he'-shun.** The "attraction of aggregation."
- Cohn's Law.** The specific form of bacteria has a fixed, immutable basis.
- Cohnheim's Areas or Fields.** Small polygonal fields visible on optic section of a sarcoous element prism. **C.'s End'-arteries,** the short arteries supplying the basal ganglia of the cerebrum.
- C.'s Frog,** a frog from the vessels of which the blood has been removed and replaced by a salt solution. **C.'s The'ory,** the theory that all true tumors are due to defective embryonal development. **C.'s Tu'mor Germs,** small aberrant or heterotopic masses of embryonic tissue from which new growths may originate.
- Cohoba'tion.** The redistilling of a substance in the distilled fluid.
- Cohosh, Black, ko'-hosh.** See *Cimicifuga*. **C., Blue.** See *Caulophyllum*. **C., White.** See *Actea*.
- Coil, koil.** A spiral. **C.-gland,** a sweat-gland. **C., Induc'tion,** rolls of wire for producing an electric current by induction. **C., Resistance.** See *Resistance*. **C., Leiter's.** See under *Lleiter*.
- Coin-sound or Test.** The sound produced in pneumothorax by striking with another coin a coin placed flat upon the chest.
- Coition, Coitus, ko-ish'-un, ko'-it-us.** Sexual connection.
- Coitophobia, ko-it-o-fo'-be-ah.** Morbid dread of coitus.
- Coko, ko'-ko.** A synonym of *Frambesia*.
- Cola, ko'-lah.** See *Kola*.
- Colation, ko-la'-shun.** The operation of straining.
- Colature, kol'-at-ür.** A liquid obtained by straining.
- Colauze, kol-aw'-se.** Dilatation of the colon.
- Colchicin, kol'-chis-in.** $C_{17}H_{19}NO_6$. An alkaloid of colchicum.
- Colchicum autumnale, kol'-chik-un.** Meadow saffron; it is an emetic and a drastic cathartic. It is used in gout and in rheumatic affections.
- Cold, köld.** Coryza; catarrh of the respiratory tract. **C., Ab'scess,** a chronic abscess, usually tuberculous. **C. Bath,** a bath with the temperature below 70° F. **C.-blood'ed.** See *Poikilothermic*.
- C. Cream,** an ointment composed of oil of almond, 50; rose-water, 30; spermaceti and white wax, 25, 10. **C. Pack,** the cold-water sheet wrapped around a patient to reduce temperature. **C., Rose,** hay-fever.
- Colec'tomy, ko-lek'-to-mo.** The excision of a portion of the colon.
- Coleoceles, kol'-e-o-sel.** Vaginal hernia.
- Coley's Mix'ture.** A combination of the toxins of Streptococcus.

erysipelatis and *Bacillus prodigiosus*; it has been used as a remedy for cancer, in inoperable cases.

Colibacillosis, *ko-li-bas-il-o'-sis*. A general infection due to the *Bacillus coli*.

Colic, *kol'-ik*. Spasmodic pain in the abdomen. **C.**, Biliary or Hepatic, that due to the passage of a gall-stone through the gall-ducts. **C.**, Lead, intestinal colic due to lead-poisoning. **C.**, Menstrual, the pain of menstruation. **C.**, Renal, due to a calculus in the ureter. **C.**, Saturnine. Same as **C.**, Lead. **C.**, Uterine, paroxysmal pains at the menstrual period.

Col'ica picto'num. Painter's colic, due to lead-absorption.

Colicystitis, *kol-e-sis-ti'-tis*. Cystitis from the colon-bacillus.

Colitis, *ko-li'-tis*. Inflammation of the colon.

Collagen, *kol'-aj-en*. The substance of which the white fibers of connective tissue are made; it yields gelatin.

Collapse, *kol-aps'*. 1. Marked depression of the vital activities of the body. 2. An abnormal sinking or retraction of the walls of an organ.

Collar-bone, *kol'-er-bon*. See *Clavicle*.

Collar-crown, *kol'-er-krown*. A collar-like device to hold an artificial tooth to a natural root.

Collargol, *Collargolum*, *kol-lar'-gol*, *kol-lar'-gol'-lum*. Colloidal silver; argenteum Credé. A nonirritating antiseptic.

Collateral, *kol-ul'-er-al*. 1. Accompanying; aiding. 2. One of the first branches of an axis-cylinder passing at right angles.

Collect, *kol-ekt'*. To bring together.

Collect'ing Tubes of the Kid'ney. The ducts discharging into the calices of the kidney.

Collenchyma, *kol-en'-kim-ah*. The tissue of the primary cortex in plants, just beneath the epidermis.

Colles's Fas'cia. The deep layer of the superficial fascia of the perineum. **C.'s Frac'ture**, transverse fracture of the lower extremity of the radius with displacement of the hand backward and outward. **C.'s Law**, the child of a syphilitic father will render its mother immune against syphilis. In Colles's original words: "A new-born child affected with congenital syphilis, even although it may have symptoms in the mouth, never causes ulceration of the breast which it sucks, if it be the mother who suckles it, though continuing capable of infecting a strange nurse." **C.'s Lig'ament**, the fibers which pass from the outer portion of Poupart's ligament behind the internal pillar of the abdominal ring and are inserted into the linea alba, where they interlace with those of the opposite side. **C.'s Space**, the space beneath the perineal fascia containing the ischiocavernosus, transversus perinei, and bulbocavernosus, the bulbous portion of the urethra, the posterior scrotal (labial) vessels and nerves, and loose areolar tissue.

Colles-Beaumé's Law. See *Colles's Law*.

Coll'iculus, *kol-ik'-u-lus*. A small eminence. **C.** bul'bi, projec-

COLOENTERITIS

tion of the bulb into the membranous urethra. **C. facia'lis**, a rounded eminence on the floor of the fourth ventricle. **C. inf'e'rior**, any one of the posterior quadrigeminal bodies. **C. papilla'ris**, the tuberculum or processus papillaris of the liver. **C. semina'lis**, the verumontanum. **C. supe'rior**, any one of the anterior quadrigeminal bodies.

Col'lidin, $C_8H_{11}N$. A ptomain of putrid albumin.

Collier's Lung, *kol'-yers*. Anthracosis.

Collier's Ponto-spin'al Tract. The descending part of the medial longitudinal bundle, found in the tegmentum.

Colligamen, *kol-ig'-am-en*. A form of glycerin-bandage.

Collilon'gus. The muscle longus colli.

Colliquation, *kol-ik-wa'-shun*. A liquefaction of tissues.

Colliquative, *kol-ik'-wa-tiv*. Profuse; excessive.

Collocated, *kol'-o-ka-ted*. Placed or ordered along with something else—as adjacent parts of the brain.

Collodion, **Collodium**, *kol'-o-de-on*, *kol'-o-de-um*. A dressing for wounds, made by dissolving guncotton in ether and alcohol; it is used as a substitute for adhesive plaster. **C., Canthar'id-al**, a blistering solution of collodion and cantharides. **C., Flex'ible**, collodion with the addition of castor-oil and Canada balsam. **C., Styp'tic**, a mixture of collodion with tannic acid, ether, and alcohol.

Colloid, *kol'-oid*. 1. Glue-like. 2. A noncrystallizable organic substance. **C. Can'cer**, carcinoma with colloid degeneration.

C. Cyst, a cyst with jelly-like contents.

Collo'idin, $C_8H_{13}NO_8$. A jelly-like substance from colloid tissue.

Colloma, *kol'-o-mah*. A cyst containing colloid matter.

Collonema, *kol-on-e'-mah*. A colloid tumor; a myxoma.

Collopectia, **Collopecty**, *kol-o-peks'-e-ah*, *kol-o-peks'-e*. Fixation of the uterine neck by surgical means.

Collosin, *kol'-o-sin*. A varnish of collodion and traumaticin, used in dermatology.

Colloxylin, *kol-oks'-il-in*. The same as *Pyroxylin*.

Collum, *kol'-um*. The neck. **C. distort'um**, torticollis. **C. fem'oris**, the neck of the femur. **C. u'teri**, the cervix uteri.

Collutorium, *kol-u-to'-re-um*. A mouth-wash; a gargle.

Collutory, *kol'-u-to'-re*. The same as *Collutorium*.

Collyrium, *kol-ir'-e-um*. A medicinal lotion for the eyes.

Coloboma, *kol-o-bo'-mah*. A fissure, especially of parts of the eye.

Colocente'sis. Surgical puncture of the colon.

Coloclyster, *kol'-lo-klis-ter*. An enema in the colon.

Colocolostomy, *ko-lo-ko-lo's'-tom-e*. Surgical anastomosis of two portions of the colon.

Colocynth, **Colocynth'is**, *kol'-o-sinth*. The peeled pepo of *Citrulus colocynthis*; it is a drastic hydragog cathartic.

Colocynthin, *kol-o-sin'-thin*. The bitter principle of colocynth.

Coloenterit'is. Inflammation of the small and large intestines.

COLPOCYSTITIS

opexy, *ko-lo-he-pat-o-peks'-e*. Colon substitution; the sation of colon and omentum between liver and stom-
 or the adhesions between these organs have been divided
 rated.

kol-om'-bah. See *Calumba*.

'-lon. The part of the large intestine from the cecum
 rectum.

o-lon'-ik. Relating to the colon.

ko-lon-i'-tis. Colitis, *q. v.*

ope. An instrument for examining the colon.

opy. Examination by means of a colonoscope.

ol'-o-ne. A collection or assemblage.

a, Colopex'y. Suturing of the sigmoid flexure to the
 inal wall.

omy, *ko-lo-peks-ol'-o-me*. An incision into and a
 of the colon.

kol-o-peks'-e. Same as *Colopexia*.

ilum. Rosin; used in differentiating the eosin-methy-
 ue and other stains.

y, *kol-ol'-o-ne*. See *Rosin*.

b, *ko-lo-to'-sis*. A downward displacement of the

L. A visual sensation due to radiated or reflected light;
 t quality of an object perceptible to sight alone. 3.

ent. C-blind'ness, abnormalism or deficiency of color-
 tion. C-gusta'tion. See *Pseudogeusesthesia*. C-hear'-
 see *Pseudochromesthesia*.

stomy, *ko-lo-rek-tos'-to-me*. The formation of a fistula
 n the rectum and colon.

ter. An instrument for estimating coloring-matter.

y, *ko-los'-to-me*. The formation of a colonic fistula.

tion. An infantile disease due to colostrum.

a, *kol-os'-trum*. The first milk secreted by the breasts.
 puscles, cells from the acini of the mammary gland.

, *ko-lol'-o-me*. Incision of the colon, either *abdominal*,
lumbar, or *inguinal*, according to the region of entrance.

us. Enteric fever with involvement of the colon.

, *kol-pal'-je-ah*. Pain in the vagina.

ia, *kol-pat-re'-ze-ah*. Imperforation of the vagina.

ter, *kol-pu-rin'-ter*. A rubber bag for dilating the

is, *kol-pu'-ri-sis*. Vaginal dilatation.

kol-pi'-tis. Inflammation of the vagina.

, *kol-po-sel*. A tumor or hernia in the vagina.

stomy, *kol-po-se-le-ol'-o-me*. Incision into the abdomen
 vaginal route.

kol-go-kli'-sis. The operation of occluding the

Inflammation of both the bladder and vagina.

vagina.

Colpomyometomy. Myomet-

Colpomyometomy, kol-po-mi-ō-

q. v.

Colpomyotomy, kol-po-mi-ō-tō-

Colpoperineoplasty. Plastic

Colpoperineurthapty, kol-po-pe-

-neum and posterior vaginal

Colpoplasty, kol-po-plas-tē. A

Colpopraxis, kol-po-lē-ōs. An

Colporrhagia, kol-po-rē-jē-ōs.

Colporrhaphy, kol-po-rē-af-ē.

Colporrhoea, kol-po-rē-ōs. Th

Colporrhoeia, kol-po-rē-ōi-ē.

vagina.

Colpostope, kol-po-stōpē. An

nation of the vagina.

Colpitis, kol-pē-ōs. Colpitis.

Colpistomy, kol-pē-tō-mē. An

Colisthos, kol-ē-fōs. See Taz

Columbin, kol-um-bin. See C

Columbium. A metal akin to

Columbo, kol-um-bō. See C

Columella, kol-ū-mēl-āk. L. d

A bone in birds which tak

ear in man. C. m'k, the

Columa, kol-ū-mē. A pillar.

bertin'i, the division between the renal pyramids.
e nasal septum.

neæ, *kol-um'-ne kar'-ne-e*. Muscular projections
 cardiac ventricles. *C. papilla'res*. Same as *Musculi*

C. vagi'næ, ridges on the anterior walls of the

ol'-um-ing. The placing of vaginal tampons to
 occlude uterus.

t-ik. Restraining.

h. An abnormally deep sleep; stupor. *C.*, Alco-
 to alcoholism. *C.*, Apoplec'tic, due to apoplexy.

c, that due to the presence of diacetic acid in the
Ure'mic, that due to uremia. *C. vig'il*, delirious
 th open eyes.

-ma't-ös. In a condition of coma.

kom-bus'-chun. The process of oxidation.

r'-e-do. Black-head; a worm-like mass in an ob-
 baceous duct.

Plural of *Comedo*.

tes. A companion, as a vein or nerve to an

the herb *Symphytum officinale*; the root is a demul-
 tic.

lus. The spirillum of Asiatic cholera.

t. A comma-shaped tract in the posterolateral
 the cord.

kom-el-in'-ah. A genus of plants, several species
 e used in Asia as food and medicine.

kom-en'-sal. 1. The harmonious living together of
 s or plants. 2. One of two such organisms.

1. The process of breaking into pieces.

kom-if'-o-rah. The genus of trees furnishing
 myrrh, and balm of Gilead.

Same as *Commissure*. *C. ansa'ta*, a tract of
 e optic chiasm. *C. bre'vis*, a portion of the inferior
 process of the cerebellum. *C. hippocam'pi*, the
 ssure or lyra of the fornix, *q. v.* *C. mag'na*, the
 osum of the brain. *C. sim'plex*, a small cerebellar

entra'lis al'ba, the band of white matter between
 atter and the anterior fissure of the spinal cord.

kom'-is-ür. A joining or uniting. *C.*, Anterior
 entricle), a rounded cord of white fibers in front of
 r crura of the fornix. *C.*, Arc'uate. 1. The posterior

missure. 2. Same as *Gudden's Inferior*. *Com-*
v. *C.*, *Gray*, the transverse band of gray mat-

the masses of gray matter of the two halves of the

C., *Habe'nal*, fibers joining one habena to the

al stalk of the epiphyses. *C.*, Mid'dle, the band

ter uniting the optic thalami. *C.*, Op'tic, the

CONCATO'S DISEASE

- crossing of the optic nerves. **C.**, **Poste'rior** (of third v a white band uniting the optic thalami posteriorly).
- Commotio**, *kom-o'-she-o*. Concussion, motion. **C.**, **ret** pairment or loss of vision following a blow upon or near
- Communicans**, *kom-u'-nik-anz*. Communicating. **C.**, **by** **C. no'ni**, a nerve of the neck. See *Nerves*, *Tab* **willis'ii**, the posterior communicating artery of the b
- Com'mutator**. An instrument for reversing electric ex
- Comose**, *ko'-mös*. Having much hair.
- Comparative**, *kom-par'-a-tiv*. Relating to comparison. **at'omy**. See *Anatomy*.
- Compass Plant**, *kum'-pas*. The plant *Silphium lacin* yields a tonic and alterative oleoresin.
- Compatible**, *kom-pat'-ib-l*. Capable of existing togethe
- Compensating**, *kom'-pen-sa-ting*. Making amends for **era'tion**, the performance of a tenotomy of the associat onist of a healthy eye for paresis of a muscle of the ot
- Compensation**, *kom-pen-sa'-shun*. The state of counter a defect of structure or function.
- Com'plement**. A thermolabile body resembling a fer found in serum and cell protoplasm. It acts in co with the amboceptor in causing lysis. Syn. *Cyl* also *Alexin*.
- Complemental Air**, *kom-ple-men'-tal*. See *Air*.
- Complemen'toid**. A complement that has lost its causing lysis.
- Complemen'tophile**. Having an affinity for the comp
- Complexus**, *kom-pleks'-us*. The totality of the symptom ease. **C.** **Mus'cle**, the broad muscle of the back of. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.
- Composition**, *kom-po-zish'-un*. The constituents of a **C.** **Pow'der**, the compound powder of bayberry.
- Com'pos men'tis**. Of sound mind.
- Compound**, *kom-pound'*. 1. To mix. 2. Composed parts. **C.** **Cathar'tic Pills**, pills of calomel, jalap, and gamboge. **C.** **Microscope**. See *Microscope*.
- Compress**, *kom'-pres*. Folded cloths for local pressure. **estrated**, a compress with a hole for drainage.
- Compression**, *kom-presh'-un*. The forcing together of a **C.** **at'rophy**. See *Atrophy*. **C.** **of the Brain**, the from brain-pressure. **C.**, **Dig'ital**, compression of an the fingers. **C.** **Myel'tis**, myelitis from a lesion co the cord.
- Compres'sor**. 1. An instrument for compressing a See *Muscles*, *Table of*.
- Conarium**, *ko-na'-re-um*. The pineal gland of the b
- Concato's Disease'**. Tuberculosis affecting success serous membranes, terminating usually in pub culosis.

CONDYLECTOMY

- Concave, *kon'-kāv*. Presenting a hollow incurvation.
- Concavity, *kon-kav'-it-e*. A depression or fossa.
- Concavoconcave, *kon-ka'-vo-kon-kāv*. Biconcave.
- Conca'voconvex. One side concave, the other convex.
- Concentrated, *kon'-sen-tra-ted*. Made stronger or purer.
- Concentra'tion. 1. Afflux toward a part. 2. The act of rendering a liquid stronger by evaporation.
- Concentric, *kon-sen'-trik*. Having a common center.
- Conception, *kon-sep'-shun*. The fecundation of the ovum. C., Imper'ative, a false idea dominating an insane person's actions.
- Concha, *kong'-kah*. 1. The outer ear. 2. The turbinated bone.
- C. labyrin'thi, the cochlea.
- Conchinin, *kong'-kin-in*. The same as *Quinidin*.
- Conchoscope, *kong'-ko-skōp*. An instrument for examining the nasal cavity.
- Conchotome, *kong'-ko-tōm*. An instrument for excising the middle turbinated bone.
- Concoction, *kon-kok'-shun*. The boiling of two substances together.
- Concomitant, *kon-kom'-it-ant*. Accompanying, as symptoms.
- Concrete, *kon'-krēt*. Solidified or condensed.
- Concretion, *kon-kre'-shun*. 1. A calculus; an osseous deposit. 2. Abnormal union of adjacent parts.
- Concubitus, *kon-ku'-bit-us*. Copulation, *q. v.*
- Concussion, *kon-kush'-un*. A shaking. C. of the Brain, shock or agitation of the brain. C. of the Lab'yrinth, deafness and tinnitus from a blow or an explosion. C. of the Spine, a lesion of the spinal cord from violent jarring.
- Condensation, *kon-den-sa'-shun*. The act of making denser.
- Condenser, *kon-den'-ser*. An apparatus for condensing gas or light.
- Condens'ing Osti'tis. Inflammation of bone, with hardening.
- Con'dom, Cun'dum. A sheath for the penis during copulation.
- Conductance, *kon-duk'-tans*. The ratio of an electric current through a conductor to the electromotive force.
- Conduc'tion. The transfer of force from one part to another.
- Conductivity, *kon-duk-tiv'-it-e*. The capacity for conducting.
- Conductor, *kon-duk'-tor*. 1. An instrument directing a surgical knife. 2. The transmitter of a force, as an electric current.
- Conduran'go Bark. The bark of a vine *Marsdenia condurango*; it is an alterative and is used in syphilis.
- Condy's Flu'id. A proprietary disinfecting solution prepared from permanganates.
- Condylar, *kon'-dil-ar*. Pertaining to a condyle.
- Condylarthrosis, *kon-dil-ar-thro'-sis*. Articulation by means condyles.
- Condyle, *kon'-dil*. A rounded articular eminence, as in the
- Condylectomy, *kon-dil-ek'-to-me*. Excision of a condyle.

CONJUGATE

Condyl'ion. The point at the lateral tip of the condyle of the jaw.

Condylloid, kon'-dīl-oid. Resembling a condyle.

Condyloma, kon-dīl-o'-mah. A wart-like growth about the anus.
C. la'tum, a broad, flat wart with a purulent discharge.

Condylotomy, kon-dīl-o'-o-me. The division of a condyle.

Cone of Light, kōn. The triangular light area on the drum-head.

Confec'tio, Confection, kon-fek'-shun. A sweet excipient in pharmacy.

Confectioners' Disease', kon-fek'-shun-ers. A disease of the nail occurring in confectioners, in which the nails fall off.

Confinement, kon-fin'-ment. The period of parturition.

Confluens sinuum, kon'-flu-ens sin'-u-um. The torcular Herophili.

Confluent, kon'-flu-ent. Running together, as small-pox pustules.

Conformation, kon-for-ma'-shun. The natural shape or structure.

Confor'mator. Apparatus for determining outlines of the skull.

Confrontation, kon-frun-ta'-shun. The bringing of two patients together for diagnosis by comparison.

Congelation, kon-jel-a'-shun. 1. A freezing. 2. Frost-bite.

Congenerous, kon-jen'-er-us. Of the same genus, as diseases. C. Mus'cles, muscles producing one action.

Congenital, kon-jen'-it-al. Existing from birth; innate.

Congested, kon-jes'-ted. Hyperemic.

Congestion, kon-jes'-chun. Hyperemia of a part. C. of the Lungs, a term for pneumonia, *q. v.*

Congestive, kon-jes'-tiv. Pertaining to congestion. C. Fe'ver, malarial fever.

Congius, kon'-je-us. A gallon; the symbol is C.

Conglomerate, kon-glom'-er-āt. Massed together, as glands.

Conglu'tin. A vegetable casein, contained in almonds, etc.

Conglutinant, kon-glu'-tin-ant. Gluing together.

Conglutinate, kon-glu'-tin-āt. Cemented; agglutinated.

Conglutination, kon-glu-tin-a'-shun. A sticking together.

Con'go-red. A red pigment turned blue by acid substances.

Congress, Sex'ual, kon'-gres. Coition.

Co'ni vasculo'si. Conic vessels ascending from the testes.

Conic, Conical, kōn'-ik, kon'-ik-al. Cone-shaped. C. Cor'nea, keratoglobus.

Conicin, kon'-is-in. See *Coniin*.

Conidiophore, ko-nid'-e-o-fōr. The mycelial thread of a fungus which carries the conidia. See *Conidium*.

Conidium, ko-nid'-e-um. A form of endospore in certain fungi.

Co'nin, Co'nin. A very poisonous alkaloid, C_8H_7N , from *Conium maculatum*; it is used in tetanus and asthma.

Coni'um macula'tum. Poison hemlock; the leaves and seeds sedative and narcotic.

Conjugal, kon'-ju-gal. Relating to marriage.

Conjugate, kon'-ju-gāt. Coupled. C. Diam'eter. See *Di-*

- C. Devia'tion.** See *Deviation*. **C. fo'ci**, two foci which are interchangeable.
- Conjugation**, *kon-ju-ga'-shun*. A form of reproduction or cell-division. **C. Nu'cleus**, the segmentation-nucleus.
- Conjunctiva**, *kon-junk-ti'-vah*. The mucous membrane of the eye.
- Conjunctivitis**, *kon-junk-tiv-i'-tis*. Inflammation of conjunctiva.
- C.**, **Catarrh'al**, that due to cold or irritation. **C.**, **Croup'ous**, that accompanied by the formation of a whitish-gray membrane. **C.**, **Diphther'ic**, a purulent form due to the bacillus of diphtheria. **C.**, **Egypt'ian**. See *Trachoma*. **C.**, **Follic'ular**, a form marked by the presence of follicles. **C.**, **Gonorrh'e'al**, a severe purulent form due to infection by gonococci. **C.**, **Gran'ular**, trachoma. **C.**, **Phlycten'ular**, a form marked by the formation of ulcers. **C.**, **Pur'ulent**, that marked by a thick creamy discharge. **C.**, **Spring**, or **Ver'nal**, that coming on with the spring.
- Connate**, *kon'-at*. 1. Congenital. 2. United; confluent.
- Connective**, *kon-ek'-tiv*. Connecting, binding. **C. Tis'sue**, the binding tissue of the body.
- Conoid**, *ko'-noid*. Conic. **C. Lig'a'ment**, a ligament extending from the coracoid process to the clavicle. **C. Tu'bercle**, the eminence on the inferior surface of the clavicle to which the conoid ligament is attached.
- Conradi's Line**. A line drawn from the base of the xiphoid process to the point of the apex-beat, marking, under normal conditions, the upper limit of percussion-dulness of the left lobe of the liver.
- Conradi-Drigalski Me'dium**. 100 c.c. of lactose litmus agar is liquefied by heat and 1 c.c. of a solution of crystal violet added (crystal violet 0.1 gram, distilled water 100 c.c.). Typhoid colonies growing on this medium are pink, while those of colon bacillus are bluish-gray.
- Consanguinity**, *kon-san-gwin'-ti-e*. Blood-relationship.
- Consciousness**, *kon'-shus-nes*. The state of being aware of one's own existence. **C.**, **Dou'ble**, a morbid condition in which the patient seems to have two distinct but alternating lives.
- Consensual**, *kon-sen'-su-al*. Of the nature of reflex action involving sensation but not volition. **C. Mo'tion**, a movement of a low viscous excited by reflex stimulation. **C. Reac'tion**. See *Reaction*.
- Conserve**, *kon-serv'*. A confection, *q. v.*
- Consistence**, *kon-sis'-tens*. The degree of density or hardness.
- Consolida'tion**. Process of becoming solid.
- Constant**, *kon'-stant*. Fixed, not changing. **C. Bat'tery**, **C. Cel' C. Cur'rent**, an uninterrupted current.
- Constipation**, *kon-slip-a'-shun*. A sluggish action of the bow.
- Constitution**, *kon-stit-u'-shun*. 1. Composition. 2. The general temperament of the body.

Constringent, *kon-strin'-jent*. The same as **Contractile**.
Constructive, *kon-struk'-tiv*. **Formative**.
Consultant, *kon-sul'-tant*. A consulting physician.
Consulta'tion. Deliberation of physicians.
Consumption, *kon-sump'-shun*. Phthisis.
Contagion, *kon-ta'-jun*. The process of infection.
Contagious, *kon-ta'-jus*. Having the character of contagion.
Contagium. The septic matter or germ.
Contiguity, *kon-tig'-u'-it-e*. Actual contact.
Continuity, *kon-tin'-u'-it-e*. Uninterruptedness.
Contorted, *kon-tor'-ted*. Twisted.
Contract, *kon-trakt'*. 1. To draw together. 2. To acquire by contagion.
Contractile, *kon-trak'-til*. Having the power of contracting.
Contractil'ity. The property of contracting.
Contraction, *kon-trak'-shun*. Decrease of size.
Ano'dal, **Clos'ing** or **Op'en'ing**, the contraction or relaxation of the circuit.
C., **Ca'**, **Ca'**. Tetany marked by flexing of the knees, and by tendency to spasms.
Dupuytren's, *du-pu-e-tran'*, contracture.
C., **Fib'rillary**, incoordinate contraction of fibrillæ in a muscle. **C.**, **Front-tar-**

Contraindica'tion. Anything forbidding a line of treatment.

Contralateral, con-trah-lat'er-al. Pertaining to objects situated on the opposite side. **C., Mus'cle**, one acting in unison with another on the opposite side of the body.

Contre-coup, kong'-tr-koo. Fracture or injury, usually opposite the point of impact, by transmitted force.

Control, kon-trol'. A standard by which to check observations and test their correctness. **C. An'im'al**, an animal used in control experiment (*q. v.*) that has not been rendered immune. **C. Exper'im'ent**, an experiment to serve as a standard to test the value of other experiments.

Contuse, kon-tûs'. To bruise.

Contusion, kon-tû'-shun. A bruise from a blow by a blunt body.

C.-pneumo'nia. See *Pneumonia*.

Conus, kô'-nus. 1. A cone. 2. Posterior staphyloma of the eye.

C. arterio'sus, the upper anterior angle of the right cardiac ventricle. **C. elast'icus**, the cricothyroid membrane. **C. medulla'ris**, **C. termina'lis**, the lower conic termination of the spinal cord. **C. vasculo'sus**, one of the conical masses formed by the vasa efferentia of the testicle.

Convales'cence. The period of recovery after a disease.

Convallam'arin. An emetic glucosid from *Convallaria*.

Convalla'ria majal'is. Lily of the valley, a cardiac stimulant.

Convallar'in. $C_{34}H_{62}O_{11}$. A purgative glucosid from *Convallaria*.

Convergence, kon-ver'-jens. A coming together.

Convergent, kon-ver'-jent. Tending to a point, as lines.

Convex, kon'-veks. Curved outward on the external surface.

Convexoconcave, kon-veks-o-kon'-käv. See *Concavoconvex*.

Convexocon'vex. Convex on both faces.

Convolut'ion. A folding upon itself of any organ. See *Gyrus*.

Convolv'ulin. $C_{31}H_{50}O_{16}$. A cathartic glucosid from jalap-resin.

Convulsant, kon-vul'-sant. A medicine causing spasms.

Convulsion, kon-vul'-shun. A violent involuntary contraction; a spasm or fit. **C., Epilep'tiform**, one marked by total loss of consciousness. **C., Hyster'ic**, apparent loss of consciousness, due to hysteria. **C., Mimet'ic**, a facial convulsion. **C., Puer'peral**, eclampsia during parturition. **C., Tet'anic**, tonic convulsion, without loss of consciousness. **C., Urem'ic**, a convulsion due to renal disease.

Convulsive, kon-vul'-siv. Of the nature of a convulsion. **C. Tic**, spasm of the muscles supplied by the facial nerve.

Cool'ie-itch. Ankylostomiasis.

Cooper's Disease'. See *Reclus's Disease*. **C.'s Fas'cia**. 1. The fascia transversalis. 2. The cellular layer beneath the dartos.

C.'s Her'nia, encysted hernia of the tunica vaginalis. **C.'s Ir'ritable Breast**, mastodynia neuralgica; neuralgia of the breast.

Under the name of irritable tumor of the breast, Astley Cooper has described peculiar, sharply defined, fibromatous or neu-

CORD, UMBILICAL

romatous tumors of small size and extreme tenderness. **C.'s Irritable Testicle**, neuralgia of the testis. **C.'s Ligament**. 1. The lower thickened portion of the fascia transversalis, which is attached to the spine of the pubis and the iliopectineal eminence. 2. Arciform, ligamentous fibers extending from the base of the olecranon to the coronoid process on the inner aspect of the elbow-joint. **C.'s Suspensory Ligaments**, the fibrous processes that connect the capsule of the convex surface of the mammary gland with the overlying skin.

Coordination. Harmonious action, as of muscles.

Copaiba, *ko-pa'-bah*. A diuretic and expectorant oleoresin from various species of *Copaifera*; it is used in gonorrhea.

Cophosis, *ko-fo'-sis*. Loss of hearing; deafness.

Coplopia, *ko-pe-o'-pe-ah*. A fatigued condition of the eyes.

Copodyscinesia, *kop-o-dis-in-e'-ze-ah*. Professional spasm or occupation-neurosis.

Copper, *kop'-er*. A reddish-brown metal; its salts are used in medicine. For test, see *Schoenbein*. **C. Acetate**, $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$, verdigris; it is used in skin-diseases. **C. Aceto-ar'senite**, Paris green, an insecticide. **C.-nose**, a term for acne rosacea. **C. Sulphate**, $\text{CuSO}_4 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, blue stone, blue vitriol; it is emetic, tonic, and astringent.

Cop'peras. $\text{FeSO}_4 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Ferrous sulphate; green vitriol.

Copraol, *kop'-ra-ol*. A solid cocoanut-fat, used in suppositories.

Copremia, *kop-re'-me-ah*. Intestinal autointoxication from constipation.

Coprolalia, *kop-ro-la'-le-ah*. The insane use of obscene words in the midst of ordinary conversation.

Coprolith, *kop'-ro-lith*. A ball of hardened feces in the bowel.

Coprophagy, *kop-roff'-a-je*. The eating of dung.

Coprostasis, *kop-ros'-tas-is*. Fecal accumulation in the bowel.

Coptis, *kop'-tis*. A genus of ranunculaceous herbs. **C. trifolia**, gold-thread; it is a tonic bitter.

Copula, *kop'-u-lah*. 1. Same as *Sporont* or *Oocyst*. 2. Same as *Amboceptor*.

Copulation, *kop-u-la'-shun*. Sexual connection; coition.

Cor, *kor*. The heart. **C. adiposum**, fatty heart. **C. bovinum**, a large hypertrophied heart. **C. hirsutum**, **C. tomentosum**, **C. villosum**, hairy heart.

Coracoacromial, *kor-ak-o-ak-ro'-me-al*. Relating to the coracoid process and the acromion.

Coracobrachialis. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.

Coracoclavicular. Relating to the coracoid process and the clavicle.

Coracoid, *kor'-ak-oid*. Shaped like a crow's beak. **C. Ligament**, a ligament extending from the coracoid process to the acromion. **C. Notch**, the notch in the upper border of the scapula. **C. Process**, a process of the scapula.

Umbilical. The navel-string, attaching fetus to placenta.

- Cordate**, *kor'-dāt*. Heart-shaped.
- Cordial**, *kor'-jal*. An aromatic spirituous stimulant.
- Cordiform**, *kor'-dif-orm*. Shaped like the heart.
- Coreclisis**, *kor-ek'-li-sis*. An obliteration of the pupil of the eye.
- Corectasis**, *kor-ek'-ta-sis*. Dilatation of the pupil.
- Corectome**, *kor-ek'-tōm*. An instrument for cutting through the iris to make an artificial pupil; an iridectomy.
- Corectomedial'ysis**. The same as *Coredial'ysis*.
- Corectomy**, *kor-ek'-to-me*. Iridectomy, *q. v.*
- Corectopia**, *kor-ek'-to'-pe-ah*. A displacement of the pupil.
- Coredial'ysis**. A separation of the iris from the ciliary body.
- Corediastasis**, *kor-ed-i-as'-ta-sis*. Dilatation of the pupil.
- Corelysis**, *kor-el'-is-is*. A detachment of iritic adhesions to lens.
- Coreomorpho'sis**. Formation of an artificial pupil.
- Corencleisis**, *kor-en-kli'-sis*. Same as *Iridodesis*.
- Coreom'eter**. An instrument for measuring the pupil.
- Coreometry**, *kor-e-om'-et-re*. Measurement of the pupil.
- Coreoncion**, *kor-e-on'-se-on*. A double-hooked iris-forceps.
- Cor'eplasty**. Any operation for forming an artificial pupil.
- Coretomy**, *kor-el'-o-me*. See *Iridotomy*.
- Coriander**, *kor-e-an'-der*. The plant *Coriandrum sativum*, also its feebly aromatic fruit.
- Corian'drol**. A constituent of coriander isomeric with borneol.
- Corium**, *kor'-re-um*. The deep layer of the cutis; the derma.
- Corm**, *korm*. A bulb-like, solid, fleshy, subterranean stem.
- Corn**, *korn*. 1. A local thickening and induration of the epidermis, as on the toes. 2. *Zea mays*. **C-silk**, the styles and stigmas of *Zea mays*, a diuretic and stimulant. **C-smut**, *Ustilago maydis*, *q. v.*
- Cornea**, *kor'-ne-ah*. The transparent anterior part of the eyeball.
- Corneal**, *kor'-ne-al*. Pertaining to the cornea. **C. Cor'puscles**, stellate bodies in the corneal lacunas. **C. Lacu'nas**, **C. Spa'ces**, stellate spaces in the corneal lamellas between the corpuscles.
- Corneitis**, *kor-ne'-i-tis*. See *Keratitis*.
- Corneoiri'tis**. Inflammation of both cornea and iris.
- Corneoscle'ra**. The cornea and sclera taken together.
- Corneous**, *kor'-ne-us*. Horny. **C. Lay'er**, the stratum corneum.
- Cornic'ula laryn'gis**. Small cartilaginous nodules of the larynx.
- Cornification**, *kor-nif-ik'-d'-shun*. The process of making hard or horny.
- Cornu**, *kor'-nu*. A horn-shaped structure. **C. ammo'nis**, the hippocampus major, *q. v.* **C. cer'vi**, hartshorn or ammonium hydrate. **C. cuta'neum**, **C. human'um**, a horny excrescence on the skin.
- Cornual**, *kor'-nu-al*. Pertaining to a cornu of an organ.
- Cornus**, *kor'-nus*. A genus of shrubs and trees; dogwood. The root-bark of *C. florida* is antiperiodic and tonic.
- Cornutin**, *kor'-nu-tin*. An alkaloid, the active principle of ergot.
- Corona**, *kor'-d'-nah*. A crown, as of the head. **C. den'tis**, the

CORPUS

crown of a tooth. **C. glan'dis**, the ridge of the glans penis. **C. radia'ta**, the fibers radiating from the optic thalamus. **C. ven'eris**, syphilitic blotches on the forehead.

Coronal, *kor-o'-nal*. Pertaining to a crown. **C. Su'ture**, the suture between the frontal and the parietal bones.

Coronary, *kor-o-na-re*. Encircling, as a vessel or nerve. **C. Ar'teries**, the arteries around the heart and lips. **C. Lig'ament**, a ligament of the knee; also one of the liver. **C. Si'nus**, a passage for the blood into the right auricle. **C. Valve**, the valve protecting the orifice of the coronary sinus.

Cor'oner. An officer who holds inquests on those dead from violence.

Coronillin, *kor-o-nil'-in*. An alkaloid, $C_7H_{12}O_3$, from *Coronilla scorpioides*; it is a cardiac tonic and diuretic.

Coronoid, *kor'o-noid*. Crown-shaped; as the coronoid process of the ulna or of the jaw.

Coroscopy, *ko-ros'-ko-pe*. See *Skiascopy*.

Corpora, *kor-po-rah*. Plural of *Corpus*. Rounded or ovoid bodies. **C. albican'tia**, two rounded masses of white matter forming the bulbs of the fornix. **C. amyla'cea**, certain bodies found in nervous tissue after death. **C. aran'tii**, certain tubercles in the center of the semilunar valves. **C. caverno'sa**, the erectile bodies of the penis and clitoris. **C. genicula'ta**, the two small eminences of the optic thalami. **C. oliva'ria**, the two oval masses behind the pyramids of the oblongata. **C. pyramida'tia**, the two bundles of white matter of the oblongata. **C. quadrigem'ina**, the optic lobes of the brain; the four rounded eminences situated under the callosum. **C. restifor'mia**, the cord-like bodies extending between the oblongata and the cerebrum. **C. stria'ta**, two gray bodies in the lateral ventricles of the brain.

Corpse, *korps*. A cadaver; a dead body.

Corpulency, *kor'-pu-len-se*. Obesity; largeness of the body.

Corpus, *kor'-pus*. A body; the human body. **C. annula're**, the pons varolii. **C. bigem'inum**, an optic lobe. **C. callo'sum**, the hard substance uniting the cerebral hemispheres. **C. cauda'tum**, a ring of cinerea circling round the lenticularis of the brain; the intraventricular portion of a corpus striatum. **C. cilia're**, the ciliary body, that part of the middle coat of the eye comprising the ciliary muscles and processes. **C. denta'tum**, (1) a layer of gray matter in the white matter of the cerebellum; (2) same as *Nucleus, Ovary*. **C. fimbria'tum**, the lateral thin edge of the tænia hippocampi. **C. genicula'tum**, a tubercle on the lower portion of the optic thalamus. **C. highmor'ia-num**, an imperfect fibrous septum in the testes. **C. lute'um**, hypertrophy of the membrana propria of the ovaries after the escape of the ovule. **C. mamilla're**. See *Corpus albicans*. **C. pampinifor'me**, the parovarium. **C. pyrami'de**, the pyramid of the oblongata. **C. rhomboida'le**.

CORTI'S ARCH

same as *C. dentatum*. **C. spongio'sum**, the spongy body of the penis. **C. stria'tum**. See *Corpora*.

Corpuscle, *kor'-pus-l*. 1. A minute body. 2. A cell.

Corpuscles of the Blood. See *Blood*. **C., Car'tilage**. See *Car'tilage*. **C., Chro'mophile**, minute chromophilous granules forming masses in the protoplasm of nerve-cells; Nissl bodies; tigroid masses. **C., Colo'strum**. See *Colostrum*. **C., Cor'neal**. See *Corneal*. **C., Gen'ital**, special nerve-endings in the external genitalia. **C., Lymph**, cells of the lymphatic glands. **C., Nerve**, nerve-cells. **C., Phan'tom**, decolorized blood-corpuscles.

Corpuscular, *kor'-pus'-ku-lar*. Composed of corpuscles.

Corpuscula'tion. A hyperplasia of blood-corpuscles.

Corpus'culum lamello'sum. See *Pacinian Corpuscles*.

Correc'tant, **Correc'tive**. 1. Modifying favorably. 2. A substance modifying the action of drugs.

Correlation, *kor-el-a'-shun*. Interdependence; reciprocal relation.

Corrigan's Disease'. 1. Aortic insufficiency. 2. Cirrhosis of the lung. **C.'s Line**, the purple or brownish-red line on the margin of the gums in chronic copper-poisoning. **C.'s Pulse**, "water-hammer pulse;" the abrupt, jerking pulse of aortic insufficiency. **C.'s Respiration**, "nervous or cerebral respiration," frequent shallow and blowing breathing in low fevers—e.g., in typhus. **C.'s Sign**, an expansile pulsation felt in cases of aneurysm of the abdominal aorta.

Corroborant, *kor-ob'-o-rant*. A tonic, invigorating remedy.

Corrosion Prepara'tion, *kor-o'-shun*. One in which the shape of the vessel or cavity is preserved, the organ itself being destroyed and only the cast thereof remaining.

Corrosive, *kor-o'-siv*. A substance that eats away or destroys. **C. Sub'limite**, HgCl_2 , mercuric chlorid; it is poisonous, antiseptic, and alterative.

Corrugator, *kor'-u-ga-lor*. A muscle that wrinkles. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.

Cortex, *kor'-teks*. 1. The bark of an exogenous plant. 2. The external gray layer of the brain.

Corti's Arch. The arch formed in the organ of Corti by the two files of rods (Corti's rods or fibers). **C.'s Canal'**, the tunnel formed by the basilar membrane and the arch of Corti. **C.'s Cells**, the outer hair-cells of Corti's organ. **C.'s Fib'ers**. See *Corti's Rods*. **C.'s Gang'lion**, the ganglion spirale, an aggregation of ganglion-cells in the spiral canals of the cochlea. **C.'s Mem'brane**, the membrana tectoria of the cochlea. **C.'s Organ**, a complicated organ, the product of differentiation of the epithelial lining of the cochlear canal, resting on the basilar membrane of the cochlea and containing the end-organs of the cochlear nerves. **C.'s Rods**, the pillars of the arch of the organ of Corti. **C.'s Teeth**, the auditory teeth; the tooth-like p

the cortex cerebri.

Corticoafferent, *kor-sik-o-af'-fer-ent*. C
the periphery or from lower centers.

Corticoefferent, *kor-sik-o-ef'-fer-ent*. C
the cortex cerebri to the periphery.

Corticospinal. Pertaining to both th
spinal cord.

Corvisart's Disease, *kor-ve-sar'*. Idiop
C's Fa'cies, the facies of Beau's dise

Corydalin, *kor-id'-al-in*. 1. An extract
formosa; it is used in syphilis and

$C_{22}H_{27}NO_4$ (Freund), from *Corydalis*
heart- tonic.

Corylin, *kor'-if-in*. Ethyl glycolic acid

Coryl, *kor'-il*. An anesthetic compos
chlorids.

Coryleur, *kor-il-er'*. Apparatus for spi

Coryza, *kor-i'-zah*. Catarrhal inflam

Cosaprin, *kos-ap'-rin*. A sulpho-deri
antipyretic gray-white powder.

Cosmet'ic. 1. Making beautiful. 2. .
the skin. **C. Opera'tion**, an operati
ness.

Cosmolín, *kos'-mo-lin*. Petrolatum, q.

Costa, *kos'-tah*. 1. A rib. 2. A bord

Costal, *kos'-tal*. Pertaining to the ribs
rior cartilaginous extremity of a rib

- of paranoia characterized by delusions of negation, with sensory disturbances, and a tendency to suicide.
- Cotarnin**, *ko-tar'-nin*. An alkaloid obtained from narcotin by oxidation. **C. Hydrochlorate**, $C_{12}H_{13}NO_2 \cdot HCl$, stypticin; it is a valuable hemostatic and sedative.
- Coto Bark**, *ko'-to*. An aromatic South American bark.
- Cotoin**, *ko-to'-in*. $C_{22}H_{15}O_6$. An astringent alkaloid from coto.
- Cotton**, *ko'-n*. The seed-hairs of many species of *Gossypium*.
- C.**, Absorb'ent, cotton freed from impurities and fatty matter.
- C.-root**. See *Gossypium*. **C.**, **Styp'tic**, cotton saturated with a styptic substance.
- Cotugno's Canal'**. Canalis Cotunnii; the aquæductus vestibuli.
- C.'s Disease'**, malum Cotunnii; sciatica. **C.'s Li'quor**, liquor Cotunnii, the perilymph of the osseous labyrinth of the ear.
- C.'s Nerve**, the nasopalatine nerve.
- Cotyledon**, *ko-il'-don*. Any one of the numerous rounded portions into which the uterine surface of the placenta is divided.
- Cotylogonimus heterophyes**. A fluke-worm found in man in Egypt.
- Cotylod**, *ko'-il'-oid*. Cup-shaped. **C. Cav'ity**. See *Acetabulum*.
- C. Fora'men**, the cotylod notch made complete by the cotylod ligament. **C. Notch**, a depression on the inner side of the acetabulum.
- Couch-grass**, *kowch'-gras*. See *Triticum*.
- Couch'ing**. An old operation, displacing the lens into the vitreous.
- Cough**, *kawf*. A sudden, forced expiratory noise; tussis.
- Coulomb**, *koo-lom'b*. The unit of measurement of electric quantity.
- Coulomb's Law**. The force exerted between electrically charged bodies, placed at a distance, is directly proportional to the products of the amounts of charge and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them.
- Coulometer**, *koo-lom'-e-ter*. Same as *Voltameter*; an electrolytic cell used to measure current-strengths.
- Coumarin**, *ku'-mar-in*. $C_8H_6O_2$. An alkaloid from tonka bean.
- Counterexten'sion**. The opposing traction upon the proximal extremity of a fractured limb to hold the ends in place.
- Counterir'ritant**. An agent producing counterirritation.
- Counterirrita'tion**. The superficial irritation of a part of the body to produce a good effect on another diseased part.
- Counterop'ening**. An incision of an abscess opposite another opening for the purposes of drainage.
- Counterpoison**. A poison which counteracts another poison.
- Counterpuncture**. A puncture made opposite to another.
- Counterstain**. 1. A stain used to bring into contrast parts of tissues colored by another stain. 2. To apply a counterstain.
- Cup-de-soleil**, *koo-duh'-so-la'*. Sun-stroke.
- courses**, *kôrs'-es*. See *Menses*.

CRADIN

Court Plas'ter. Silk varnished with isinglass for surgical dressing.
Courvoisier's Law. In the majority of instances of obstruction of the common bile-duct by gall-stone the gall-bladder is contracted; in obstruction from other causes the gall-bladder is dilated.

Cousoo, koo'-so. See *Brayera*.

Couveuse, koo-vu(r)z'. An incubator, *q. v.*

Cov'er-glass. A thin glass plate over the object on a microscopic slide.

Cow'age. The plant *Mucuna pruriens*; the spicules of the pods are used as a mechanical vermifuge.

Cowle's Guai'ac Test for Blood in the Fe'ces. To 1 gram of moist feces add 4 to 5 c.c. of glacial acetic acid. Extract the mixture with 30 c.c. of ether. Take 1 to 2 c.c. of the extract and add an equal volume of water; agitate; add a few granules of powdered guaiac resin and allow this to dissolve. After solution gradually add 30 drops of old turpentine or hydrogen peroxid. The presence of blood is indicated by the appearance of a blue color.

Cowper's Glands. The bulbourethral glands; two compound tubular glands situated between the two layers of the triangular ligament, anteriorly to the prostate gland; they correspond to Bartholin's glands in the female. **C's Lig'ament,** the portion of the fascia lata that is attached to the crest of the pubis.

Cowper'ian Cyst. A retention cyst formed by Cowper's gland.

Cowperitis, kow-per-i'-tis. Inflammation of Cowper's glands.

Cowpox, kow'-poks. A disease of cows marked by pustular eruption on the teats and udder; vaccinia.

Coxa, koks'-ah. The hip-joint; hip-bone; femur or thigh-bone.

C. val'ga, a deformity in which the angle made by the neck and shaft of the femur is greater than normal. **C. va'ra,** one in which said angle is less than normal.

Coxagra, koks-a'-grah. 1. Gout in the hip. 2. Sciatica.

Coxalgia, koks-al'-je-ah. Pain in the hip-joint.

Coxarius morbus, koks-a'-re-us mor'-bus. Hip-joint disease, *q. v.*

Coxarthrits, koks-ar-thri'-tis. The same as *Coxitis*, *q. v.*

Coxe's Hive Mix'ture. A mixture of squill, senna (ââ, 120), tartar emetic (3), sugar (1200), calcium phosphate (9), dil. alcohol and water ad (2000).

Coxitis, koks-i'-tis. Inflammation of the hip-joint.

Coxofemoral, koks-o-fem'-or-al. Relating to the hip and thigh.
C. Joint, the hip-joint.

Crab-louse, krab'-lows. A louse infesting the genital hair.

Crab's Eyes, C.'s Stones. Concretions from stomachs of cray fish.

Crachotement, kra-shot-mon(g)'. A desire to spit without the ability to do so.

Cracked-pot Sound. The percussion note over pulmonary cavity.

Cradin, krad'-in. A digestive ferment from fig-tree.

CREASOTE

kra'-dl. A frame to prevent contact of bed-clothing.
kramp. A spasmodic muscular contraction with pain.
intermit'tent, tetany. C., *Profes'sional,* spasm of certain
 is of muscles from continuous use in daily occupation.
iter's cramp, tailor's cramp, hammerman's cramp, etc.
on'ian Mus'cle. A bundle of striated muscular fiber sex-
 ing from the annular ligament to the sclera in the eye of
 unt. Imperfect mental development from overstudy.
kra'-ne-al. Pertaining to the cranium.
tomy, kra-ne-ek'-to-me. A partial excision of the skull.
ele, kra'-ne-o-sēl. The same as *Encephalocoele*, q. v.
er'ebral. Pertaining to both cranium and cerebrum.
clasm, kra'-ne-o-klazm. Crushing fetal skull with forceps.
last, kra'-ne-o-klast. An instrument used in cranioclasty.
lasty, kra'-ne-o-klas-te. The crushing of the fetal skull.
egy, kra-ne-ol'-o-je. The study of crania or skulls.
malacia, kra-ne-o-mal'-a-se-ah. Craniotabes; an abnor-
 condition of the bones of the cranium.
meter, kra-ne-om'-et-er. Instrument for measuring skulls.
net'ric, Craniomet'rical. Pertaining to craniometry. C.
 s, points of measurement in craniometry.
metry, kra-ne-om'-et-re. The measurement of skulls.
agus, kra-ne-op'-ag-us. Twins with adherent heads.
lasty, kra'-ne-o-plas-te. Plastic operations on the skull.
rachischisis, kra-ne-o-rak-is'-kis-is. Congenital fissure of
 skull and spine.
chisis, kra-ne-os'-kīs-is. Congenital fissure of the cranium.
copy, kra-ne-os'-ko-pe. See *Phrenology*.
to'sis. Congenital ossification of the cranial sutures.
abes, kra-ne-o-ta'-bēs. Rachitic thinning of the skull.
tome. A cutting instrument for use in craniotomy.
omy, kra-ne-ot'-o-me. 1. A breaking up of the fetal skull.
 ne excision of a part of the skull.
onoscopy, kra-ne-o-to-nos'-ko-pe. The estimation of the
 activity of the cranial bones for sound.
ym'panic. Relating to skull and tympanum.
n, kra'-ne-um. The skull; the bony case of the brain.
ent, Crap'ulous. Marked by excess in eating or drinking.
entum, kras-a-men'-tum. A clot, as of blood.
kra-vat'. A bandage made from a triangular cloth.
raw, kraw'-kraw. A variety of filariasis.
krēm. The rich, fat part of milk. C. of Tar'tar.
 H_2O_6 , potassium bitartrate; it is diuretic and aperient.
res. A line made by folding. C., *Gluteofem'oral, C.,*
'oral, the crease that bounds the buttock below.
Creasotum, kre'-as-ōl, kre-as-o'-tum. An oily, inflam-
 quid obtained from the distillation of wood-tar; it
 hthisis and allied diseases.

CRADLE

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of the lacrimal bone. **C.**, Ala nasi, one on the lateral
 of the nasal bone, forming part of the nasal septum.
 eu'ral, a ridge found on either side of the neural tube in
 embryo. **C.**, Occip'ital, a vertical ridge on the external
 of the occipital bone. **C.**, Pu'bic, a crest extending
 the spine to the inner extremity of the pubis. **C.**, Supra-
 oid, a bony ridge above the external auditory meatus.
 em'poral. See *Temporal*. **C.** of Tib'ia, the prominent
 on the front of the tibia. **C.**, Tur'binated, a horizontal
 on the inner surface of the palate-bone.
 re'-tah. Chalk; native calcium carbonate, of animal
 ous, kre'-ta'-she-us. Chalky.
 kre'-tin. One affected with cretinism.
 m, kre'-tin-ism. 1. The condition of a cretin. 2. An
 nic disease, characterized by idiocy, goiter, and a deficient
 opment of the organism.
 d, kre'-tin-oid. Resembling a cretin.
 as, kre'-tin-us. Pertaining to cretinism.
 on, krib'-ra'-shun. The state of being cribriform.
 rm, krib'-rif-orm. Perforated like a sieve. **C.** Fas'cia,
 ortion of the fascia of the thigh covering the saphenous
 ng. **C.** Plate, the upper perforated plate of the ethmoid
 a Browne's Sign, kri'-ton. See *Browne's Sign*.
 rik. Any painful spasmodic affection.
 ytenoid, kri'-ko-ar-ii'-en-oid. Pertaining to the cricoid
 ytenoid cartilages.
 ytenoi'deus. See *Muscles*, Table of.

CRESOMAGNESOL

Creatin, *kre'-at-in*. $C_4H_7N_3O_2$. A nitrogenous constituent muscle.

Creatinemia, *kre-at-in-e'-me-ah*. An excess of creatin in blood.

Creatinin, *kre-at'-in-in*. A catabolic product of muscle, C_4H_7N found in the urine. For tests, see *Jaffé, Kerner, v. Maschlowski, Weyl*.

Credé's Meth'od. 1. A prophylactic measure against ophthalmia neonatorum by the instillation into the eyes of new-born children of a few drops of a 1 or 2 per cent. solution of nitrate of silver. 2. Manual expression of the placenta. **C.'s Ointment**, an ointment containing 15 per cent. collargol, *q. v.*

Cremaster, *kre-mas'-ter*. The muscle which draws up the testis. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Cremasteric, *kre-mas-ter'-ik*. Pertaining to the cremaster. **Re'flex**. See *Reflex*.

Cremation, *kre-ma'-shun*. Burning of the dead body or garbage. **Cre'mor**. Any thick substance formed on the surface of a liquid.

Crena, *kre'-nah*. A notch or cleft.

Crenate, *Crenated*, *kre'-nät, kre-na'-ted*. Notched or scalloped.

Crenation. The mulberry appearance of the red blood corpuscles.

Crenothrix, *kre'n'-o-thriks*. A genus of *Schizomycetes*.

Creolin, *kre'-o-lin*. A coal-tar product deprived of carbolic acid; it is a nontoxic deodorizer.

Cresol, *kre'-o-sol*. $C_6H_5O_2$. A colorless oily liquid from wood spirit.

Creosotal, *kre-o-so'-tal*. Creasote carbonate, an antituberculous.

Creosote, *kre'-o-söt*. See *Creasote*.

Crepitant, *krept'-it-ant*. Crackling; applied to pneumonic rales.

Crepitation, **Crepitus**, *krept'-it-a'-she-o, krept'-it-a'-sh*.

krept'-it-us. 1. The grating of fractured bones. 2. The noise of escaping flatus. 3. An auscultatory sound in pneumonia.

Crepitus re'dux. A crepitant rale indicating the recession of pneumonia. **C. in'dux**, the crepitant rale heard at the beginning of croupous pneumonia.

Cresalol, *kre'-sal-ol*. Cresol salicylate, an intestinal antiseptic.

Crescent, *kre'-ent*. Having the shape of a new moon.

Gianuzzi's. See *Gianuzzi's Cells*. **C., Gray**, one lateral half of the gray matter of the spinal cord. **C., Myo'pic**, a crescent formed on the temporal side of the optic papilla by atrophy and rupture of the choroid, as may occur in myopia.

Crescentic, *kres-en'-tik*. Moon-shaped.

Cresin, *kre'-sin*. An antiseptic mixture of cresol and sodium crotonylacetate.

Cresochin, *kres'-o-kin*. A proprietary disinfectant solution.

Cresol, *kre'-sol*. C_7H_5O . Cresylic acid, a coal-tar product.

Cresomagne'sol. A mixture of caustic potash, cresol, and magnesia.

CRISMER'S TEST

- Crest, krest.** The surmounting part of an organ or process. **C., Frontal**, a ridge along the middle line of the internal surface of the frontal bone. **C., Il'iac**, the expanded upper border of the ilium. **C., Lac'rimal**, a vertical ridge dividing the external surface of the lacrimal bone. **C., Na'sal**, one on the internal border of the nasal bone, forming part of the nasal septum. **C., Neu'ral**, a ridge found on either side of the neural tube in the embryo. **C., Occip'ital**, a vertical ridge on the external surface of the occipital bone. **C., Pu'bic**, a crest extending from the spine to the inner extremity of the pubis. **C., Supra-mas'toid**, a bony ridge above the external auditory meatus. **C., Tem'poral**. See *Temporal*. **C. of Tib'ia**, the prominent ridge on the front of the tibia. **C., Tur'binated**, a horizontal ridge on the inner surface of the palate-bone.
- Creta, kre'tah.** Chalk; native calcium carbonate.
- Cretaceous, kre-ta'-she-us.** Chalky.
- Cretin, kre'tin.** One affected with cretinism.
- Cretinism, kre'tin-izm.** 1. The condition of a cretin. 2. An endemic disease, characterized by idiocy, goiter, and a deficient development of the organism.
- Cretinoid, kre'tin-oid.** Resembling a cretin.
- Cretinous, kre'tin-us.** Pertaining to cretinism.
- Cribration, krib-ra'-shun.** The state of being cribriform.
- Cribriform, krib-rif-orm.** Perforated like a sieve. **C. Fas'cia**, the portion of the fascia of the thigh covering the saphenous opening. **C. Plate**, the upper perforated plate of the ethmoid bone.
- Crichton Browne's Sign, kri'-ton.** See *Browne's Sign*.
- Crick, krik.** Any painful spasmodic affection.
- Cricoarytenoid, kri-ko-ar-it'-en-oid.** Pertaining to the cricoid and arytenoid cartilages.
- Cricoarytenoi'deus.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- Cricoid, kri'-koid.** Ring-like. **C. Car'tilage**, the ring-like cartilage of the larynx.
- Cricoidectomy, kri-ko-id-ec'-to-my.** Excision of the cricoid cartilage.
- Cricothyroid, kri-ko-thi'-roid.** Pertaining to the cricoid and thyroid cartilages. **C. Mem'brane**, a membrane between the cricoid and thyroid cartilages. **C. Mus'cle.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- Cricotomy, kri-ko'-o-me.** An incision into the cricoid cartilage.
- Cricotracheotomy, kri-ko-trak'-e-o-my.** Tracheotomy through the cricoid cartilage.
- Crim'inal Malprac'tice.** The unlawful production of abortion.
- Crisis, kri'-sis.** The turning-point in a disease. See under *Bronchial, Clitoris, Gastric, Rectal, and Venical*.
- Crismar's Test for Glucose.** An alkaline solution of glucose when heated to boiling with a solution of 1 part safranin in 1000 parts water decolorizes the safranin solution or renders it pale yellow. It is not decolorized when heated with uric acid, creatinin, or creatin, in an alkaline solution.

CROUCHET

Crista, *kris'-tah*. A crest. **C. acus'tica**, a thickening of the membrane lining the ampullæ of the semicircular canals of the internal ear. **C. buccinato'ria**, the buccinator crest of the mandible. **C. col'li cos'tæ**, a crest on the superior border of the neck of a rib. **C. conchal'is**, the inferior turbinate crest of the maxilla and palate-bone. **C. ethmoida'lis**, the superior turbinate crest of the maxilla and palate-bone. **C. falcifor'mis**, a horizontal crest dividing the lamina cribrosa. **C. gal'li**, the superior triangular process of the ethmoid bone. **C. hel'icis**, a projection of the helix above the external auditor meatus. **C. ilia'ca**, the crest of the ilium. **C. il'i**, the superior edge of the ilium. **C. infratempora'lis**, the pterygoid ridge of the sphenoid bone. **C. interosse'a**, the interosseous border. **C. intertrochanter'ica**, the posterior intertrochanteric line. **C. lacrima'lis poste'rior**, the vertical ridge on the orbital surface of the lacrimal bone. **C. obturato'ria**, the obturator crest of the os pubis. **C. occipita'lis exter'na**, the external occipital crest. **C. sacra'lis articula'ris**, one of the small tubercles of the sacrum representing the articular processes of vertebrae. **C. sacra'lis latera'lis**, one of the rudimentary transverse processes of the sacral vertebrae. **C. sacra'lis me'dia**, the tubercular ridge of the sacrum. **C. sphenoida'lis**, the sphenoidal crest. **C. spira'lis**, a ridge on the upper border of the spiral lamina of the cochlea. **C. transver'sa**, the crista falciformis. **C. tuber'culi majo'ris**, the external or posterior bicipital ridge of the humerus. **C. tuber'culi mino'ris**, the internal or anterior bicipital ridge of the humerus. **C. urethra'lis**, the crest of the urethra. **C. vestib'uli**, a prominence on the floor of the vestibule of the ear.

Cris'tallin. A variety of collodion made with methyl alcohol.

Cri'th. A unit of weight for gases; viz., the weight, in vacuo, of a liter of hydrogen at 0° C.

Critical, *krit'-ik-al*. Pertaining to a crisis.

Crocated, *kro'-ka-ted*. Containing saffron.

Cro'cus sati'vus. Saffron; the stigmas of the flowers are emmenagog.

Crookes's Tube. A highly exhausted vacuum-tube used in producing X-rays.

Cross'-birth. A popular term for transverse presentation of the fetus. **C.-knee**, *kros'-ne*. See *Genu valgum*. **C.-legged Progres'sion**, a method of walking in which one foot is crossed over in front of the other; it is due to cord-lesions.

Crossed. Cross-shaped; applied to alternate sides of the body. **C. Amblyo'pia**. See *Amblyopia*. **C. Anesthe'sia**. See *Anesthesia*. **C. Hemiple'gia**. See *Hemiplegia*. **C. Re'flexes**, movements of parts opposite to parts excited.

Crotalus, *kro'-tal-us*. The rattlesnake, and also its virus.

Crotaph'ion. The point at the tip of the great sphenoid wing.

Crotch'et. A hook for extracting a fetus after craniotomy.

CRYMOTHERAPY

- Cro'tin.** A collective name for toxic albumins from croton seeds.
- Croton, kro'-lon.** A genus of trees furnishing cascarrilla and croton oil. **C. Chlor'al.** See *Butyl Chloral*. **C. Oil.** See *Oil*.
- Croup, kroop.** Inflammation of the larynx and trachea with dyspnea and membranous deposit. **C., Catarrh'al,** simple inflammation of the larynx with the formation of a membrane. **C., False, C., Spasmo'dic,** spasms of the muscles of the larynx with slight inflammation.
- Croupine, kroop'-en.** Laryngismus stridulus, *q. v.*
- Croupous, kroop'-us.** Pertaining to croup. **C. Mem'brane,** the yellowish-white membrane forming in the larynx in croup.
- Crown.** See *Corona*. **C. of a Tooth,** the exposed part of the tooth above the gums.
- Crucial, kru'-shal.** Resembling a cross.
- Crucible.** A vessel for exposing substances to intense heat.
- Cruciform, kru'-sif-orm.** Shaped like a cross; crucial.
- Crude, krüd.** In the natural form; raw.
- Cruor, kru'-or.** Coagulated blood.
- Cruorin, kru'-or-in.** Hemoglobin, *q. v.*
- Crura, kru'-rah.** The plural of *Crus*, *q. v.* **C. cerebel'li,** the peduncles of the cerebellum, *q. v.* **C. cer'ebri,** the peduncles of the cerebrum, *q. v.* **C. of the Di'aphragm,** the muscular insertions of the diaphragm. **C. of the For'nix,** arches formed by division of the fornix. **C. of the Pe'nis,** the corpora cavernosa, *q. v.*
- Crural, kru'-ral.** Pertaining to the crura. **C. Arch,** Poupart's ligament, *q. v.* **C. Canal',** the femoral canal. **C. Her'nia.** See *Hernia*. **C. Sheath,** the femoral sheath.
- Crureus, kru'-re-us.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- Crus, kru's.** The leg; a leg-like structure.
- Crusokreat'inin, Crusocreat'inin.** $C_8H_8N_4O$. A leukomain isolated from muscle-tissue.
- Crust, krust.** A dried mass of exudate on the skin.
- Crusta, kru'-tah.** 1. The inferior part of the crura cerebri. 2. A crust. **C. lac'tea,** seborrhea of the scalp in infants. **C. petro'sa,** the thin layer of bone covering the fang of a tooth. **C. phlogis'tica,** the upper yellow layer of a blood-clot.
- Critch'-paralysis.** Paralysis from pressure on the brachial plexus.
- Cuvilhier's At'rophy, kru'-va-yä'. See Aran-Duchenne's Disease.**
- C's Fas'cia,** the superficial layer of the perineal fascia. **C's Plex'us.** 1. A plexus of the posterior cervical region which is derived from the great occipital nerve and the first and second cervical nerves. 2. The plexus of varicose veins constituting one of the varieties of angioma. **C's Ul'cer,** simple ulcer of the stomach.
- Cyn'gesia, kri-al'-je'-se-ah.** Pain from the application of cold.
- Cy'nesthesia, kri-es-the'-se-ah.** Abnormal sensitiveness to cold.
- Cymother'apy.** Therapeutic use of cold.

QUIRASS CANCER

- Cryoscope**, *kri'-os-kôp*. An instrument for the determination of the freezing-point.
- Cryoscopy**, *kri'-os'-ko-pe*. The determination of the freezing-point of liquids.
- Cryostase**, *kri'-os-tâs*. A peculiar chemic substance which solidifies under heat.
- Crypt**, *kript*. 1. A small sac or follicle. 2. A glandular cavity.
- Cryptitis**, *krip-ti'-tis*. Inflammation of a crypt.
- Cryptoceph'alus**. A fetal monster with a small concealed head.
- Cryptococcus**, *krip-to-kok'-us*. A genus of *Saccharomyces*. Same as *Blastomyces*.
- Cryptodid'ymus**. One fetus contained in another.
- Cryptogam**, *krip'-to-gam*. A flowerless plant.
- Cryptogenic**, *krip-to-jen'-ik*. Obscure in origin.
- Cryptolithiasis**, *krip-to-lith-i'-as-is*. The calcification of skin-tumors.
- Cryptomerorrhachischisis**, *kript-o-me-ror-rak-is'-kis-is*. Spina bifida occulta.
- Cryptophthalmos**, **Cryptophthalmus**, *krip-toff-thal'-mos*, *krip-toff-thal'-mus*. Congenital union of the eyelids, usually associated with imperfect eyes.
- Cryptopin**, *krip-to'-pin*. $C_{27}H_{23}NO_5$. An alkaloid of opium.
- Cryptorchid**, **Cryptorchis**, *kript-or'-kid*, *kript-or'-kis*. An individual with undescended testes.
- Cryptorchidism**, *kript-or'-kid-izm*. A retention of the testes in the abdomen or inguinal canal.
- Cryptoscope**, *krip'-to-skôp*. See *Fluoroscope*.
- Crystallin**, *kris'-tal-in*. The globulin of the crystalline lens.
- Crystalline**, *kris'-tal-en*. Like a crystal. C. Hu'mor, C. Lens, the transparent lens of the eye.
- Crystallit's**. See *Phakitis*.
- Crystalliza'tion**. The formation of crystals.
- Crystalloid**, *kris'-tal-oid*. Having a crystalline structure.
- Crystals**, *kris'-tals*. Solid substances of definite geometric form, resulting from the action of natural forces. C., Blood, hematin, q. v. C., Dumb'-bell, crystals of calcium oxalate seen in urine. C., Hedge'-hog. See *Hedge-hog*. C., Knife-rest. See *Knife*.
- Cu'beb**. Unripe fruit of *Piper cubeba*; it is stimulant and diuretic.
- Cubic**, *kû'-bik*. Pertaining to a cube.
- Cubit**, **Cubitus**, *kû'-bit*, *kû'-bit-us*. The forearm. C. va'rus, a deformity in which the forearm cannot be extended beyond a position at right angles to the arm.
- Cubital**, *kû'-bit-al*. Pertaining to the forearm.
- Cuboid**, *kû'-boid*. Like a cube. C. Bone, a small bone of the foot.
- Cuca**, *kû'-kah*. Same as *Coca*.
- acurbit**, *kû-ker'-bit*. A cupping-glass.
- Quirass Can'cer**, *kwe-rahs'*. A large, flat cancer of the chest.

- Cul-de-sac**, *ku'le-sak*. A passage without an outlet.
- Culex**, *ku'leks*. A genus of insects, including mosquitoes.
- Culicidae**, *ku'lis-id-e*. A family of insects, order Diptera; which includes the mosquitoes.
- Culicide**, *ku'lis-id*. Any agent that kills mosquitoes.
- Culicifuge**, *ku'lis-if-uj*. An agent to drive away mosquitoes.
- Culmen monticuli**, *ku'men mon-ik'-u-li*. The highest lobule of the cerebellum.
- Cultural**, *ku'lu-ral*. Pertaining to cultures, as of bacteria.
- Cul'ture**. Propagation of germs in suitable fluids or other media.
- C. Media**, substances used for cultivating bacteria. **C.**, Pure, a culture of a single microorganism.
- Cumarin**, *ku'ma-rin*. See *Coumarin*.
- Cumene**, *kum'-en*. C_9H_{12} . A compound made by distilling cuminic acid with lime.
- Cumol**, *kum'-ol*. The same as *Cumene*, *q. v.*
- Cumulative**, *ku'-mu-la-tiv*. Growing by successive instalments.
- C. Action or Effect**, the combined and powerful action of a drug after repeated ineffectual doses.
- Cundurango**, *kun-du-ran'-go*. See *Condurango*.
- Cuneate**, *ku'-ne-ut*. Wedge-shaped. **C. Fasciculus**, **C. Funiculus**, the continuation of the posteroexternal column of the cord into the medulla. **C. Nucleus**. See *Nucleus*.
- Cuneiform**, *ku'-ne-if-orm*. Wedge-shaped. **C. Bones**, the wedge-shaped bones of the tarsus. **C. Cartilage**, a cartilage beside the arytenoepiglottidean fold.
- Cuneihysterectomy**, *ku'-ne-i-his-ter-ek'-to-me*. The excision of a wedge-shaped piece of the uterus.
- Cuneocuboid**. Pertaining to both cuneiform and cuboid bones.
- Cuneus**, *ku'-ne-us*. A wedge-shaped convolution in the occipital lobe of the brain.
- Cuniculus**, *ku-nik'-u-lus*. The furrow of an itch-insect in the skin.
- Cunisset's Test for Bile Pigments**. Addition to the urine of half its volume of chloroform imparts a yellow color to the latter, if bile pigments are present.
- Cunnilinguist**. A sexual pervert who licks the vulva.
- Cunus**, *ku'-us*. The vulva.
- Cup**, *ku'p*. 1. To bleed. 2. A cupping-glass. **C.**, **Favus**, a depression in a favus scale surrounding a hair. **C.**, **Glaucomatous**, a deep depression in the optic papilla seen in glaucoma.
- C.**, **Physiologic**, the normal concavity of the optic papilla.
- Cupola**, *ku'-po-lah*. The dome-shaped extremity of the cochlear canal.
- Cupped Disc**. A depressed optic disc.
- Cup'ping**. Blood-abstraction by means of cupping-glasses. **C.**, **Dry**, drawing blood to the surface merely. **C.-glass**, a glass for drawing blood. **C.**, **Wet**, abstraction of blood after scarification.

CUSCAMIN

Cu'prein. $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_2 + 2H_2O$. An alkaloid from cuprea bark.
Cuprum, ku'-prum. See *Copper*.

Curacao, ku-ras-d'. A kind of strong liqueur.

Curare, ku-rah'-re. A violently poisonous vegetable extract paralyzing the motor nerves, the arrow-poison of South America.

Curb, kurb. Lameness in the horse due to a thickening of the metatarsocalcaneal ligament.

Curcas, ker'-kas. See *Jatropha*.

Cur'cuma lon'ga. A zingiberaceous plant of India; its dried root is turmeric; it is stimulant and aromatic.

Cur'cumin. $C_{10}H_{10}O_3$. The coloring-matter of turmeric.

Curd, kerd. The coagulum of milk.

Cure, kûr. The reestablishment of health.

Curet, Curette, ku-ret'. A spoon-shaped instrument for scraping

Curetage, ku-ret'-ahj. The use of the curet.

Curetment, ku-ret'-ment. The same as *Curetage*.

Curling's Ul'cer. A duodenal ulcer produced by extensive burns of the skin.

Current-jel'y Clot. A soft variety of clot seen in thrombi.

Current, kur'-ent. The passage of a liquid, electricity, etc. *C.*

Al'ter-, that produced in nervous or muscular tissue on the cessation of a constant current which has been flowing through.

C., **Al'ternating**, one alternately direct and the reverse. *C.*, **As-**

end'ing, one going from the periphery to a nerve-center. *C.*, **Centrif**

ugal, a descending current. *C.*, **Centrip'etal**, an ascend-

ing current. *C.*, **Con'stant**, *C.*, **Con'tin'uous**, an uninterrupted

current in one direction. *C.*, **Descend'ing**, a current passing

through a nerve centrifugally, the anode being placed proxim-

ally, the cathode distally. *C.*, **Direct'**, one constant in direc-

tion. *C.*, **Farad'ic**, the current produced by an induction coil.

C., **Galvan'ic**, a current generated by the decomposition of

acidulated water by means of metallic plates. *C.*, **Induced'**,

the current produced in a conductor by cutting lines of force.

C., **Interrup'ted**, a current that is alternately opened and closed.

C., **La'bile**, moving one or both electrodes over the surface

treated. *C.*, **Reversed'**, that produced by changing the poles.

C., **Sec'ondary**. Same as *C.*, *Induced*. *C.*, **Sta'ble**, a current

applied with both electrodes in a fixed position.

Curriculum, kur-ik'-u-lum. The course of study in a college.

Curschmann's Spi'als. Spiral conglomerates of mucin, with a light-colored central thread, found occasionally in the sputum of bronchial asthma.

Curtom'eter. A device for measuring curved surfaces.

Cur'vature of the Spine. A bending of the axis of the spine, due to disease or to defective muscular action.

Curve of Carus, kûr. The curved pelvic axis.

cuscamidin, kas-kam'-id-in. An alkaloid from cinchona.

uscamin, kus'-kam-in. An alkaloid from cinchona.

CYCLARTHROSIS

- Cus'co Bark.** The bark of *Cinchona pubescens*.
- Cuscon'idin.** $C_{23}H_{28}N_2O_4$. An alkaloid from cinchona.
- Cus'conin.** $C_{23}H_{28}N_2O_4 + 2H_2O$. An alkaloid from cinchona.
- Cusp, kusp.** The pointed crown of a tooth.
- Cuspid, Cuspidate, kus'-pid, kus'-pid-ät.** Furnished with a cusp.
- C. Teeth,** the four teeth that have conic crowns.
- Cusso, küs'-o.** See *Brayera*.
- Cutal, Cutol, kü'-tal, kü'-tol.** Aluminum borotannate, a dermic remedy of some value.
- Cutaneous, ku-tä'-ne-us.** Pertaining to the skin. **C. Re'flex,** a reflex action from irritation of the skin. **C. Respi'ra'tion,** the transpiration of gases through the skin.
- Cutere'bra noxia'lis.** A bot-fly belonging to the *Ostridae*, whose larva may cause myiasis in man.
- Cuticle, kü'-tik-l.** The epidermis or scarf-skin. **C., Enam'el.** See *Nasmyth's Cuticle*.
- Cuticula, ku-tik'-u-lah.** The cuticle proper; epidermis; ectoderm.
- C. den'tis,** the cuticle of a tooth.
- Cuticularization, ku-tik'-u-lar-iz-a'-shun.** The formation of skin.
- Cutification, ku-tif-ik-a'-shun.** The formation of skin.
- Cutis, kü'-tis.** The derma or true skin. **C. anseri'na.** See *Goose Skin*. **C. pen'dula,** a flabby skin. **C. testa'cea,** general seborrhea. **C. unctuo'sa,** seborrhea. **C. ve'ra,** the corium.
- Cutisector, kü-tis-ek'-tor.** An instrument for excising skin.
- Cutitis, kü-ti'-tis.** The same as *Dermatitis*, *q. v.*
- Cutization, kü-tis-a'-shun.** A change into dermic tissue.
- Cuvier's Canals' or Ducts, kü-ryä'.** In the embryo, two short vessels opening into the common trunk of the omphalo-mesenteric veins, each being formed by the union of two veins, the anterior cardinal, or jugular, and the posterior cardinal veins.
- Cyanate, si'-an-ät.** A salt of cyanic acid.
- Cyanemia, si-an-e'-me-ah.** A blue color of the blood due to imperfect oxygenation.
- Cyanhem'atin.** A compound of potassium cyanid and hematin.
- Cyanhidrosis, si-an-hid-ro'-sis.** Blue sweat.
- Cyanid, si'-an-id.** A combination of cyanogen with a metallic base.
- Cyanoderma, si-an-o-der'-mah.** The same as *Cyanosis*, *q. v.*
- Cyanogen, si-an'-o-jen.** The compound radicle CN.
- Cyanopathy, si-an-op'-a-the.** See *Cyanosis*.
- Cyanopia, Cyanopsia, si-an-o'-pä-ah, si-an-op'-se-ah.** A perverted state of the vision, rendering all objects blue.
- Cyanosed, si'-an-ösd.** Affected with cyanosis.
- Cyano'sis.** Blue discoloration of skin from nonoxidation of blood.
- Cyanotic, si-an-o'-it.** Pertaining to cyanosis.
- Cyanurin, si-an'-u-rin.** Same as *Uroglauclin*.
- Cyclarthrosis, si-klar-thro'-sis.** A circular or rotatory articula-tion.

CYOTROPHY

- Cycle**, *si'-kl*. A succession of events or symptoms. **C.**, *Car'diac*, the total cardiac movement or revolution.
- Cyclencephalus**, *si-klen-sef'-al-us*. See *Cyclocephalus*.
- Cyclic**, *si'-klik*. Occurring in cycles. **C.** *Albuminu'ria*. See *Albuminuria*.
- Cyclicotomy**, *si-kle-kot'-o-me*. Same as *Cyclotomy*, *q. v.*
- Cy'clis't's Neuro'sis**. See *Neurosis*.
- Cyclitis**, *si-klit'-tis*. Inflammation of the ciliary body.
- Cyclocephalus**, *si-klo-sef'-al-us*. A monster with a cyclopean eye and an atrophy of the nose.
- Cyclochoroiditis**, *si-klo-ko-roid-it'-tis*. Combined inflammation of the choroid and ciliary body.
- Cyclodialysis**, *si-klo-di-al'-is-is*. Detachment of the ciliary body from the sclera.
- Cyclopia**, *si-klo'-pe-ah*. See *Synophthalmia*.
- Cycloplegia**, *si-klo-pl'e'-je-ah*. Paralysis of the ciliary muscles.
- Cyclops**, *si'-klops*. A monster with the eyes fused into one. **C.** *quadricornis*, *kwa-dre-kor'-nis*. A fresh-water crustacean (copepod) which serves as intermediary host in the development of *Filaria medinensis*.
- Cyclother'apy**. The therapeutic use of the bicycle.
- Cyclotomy**, *si-klot'-o-me*. An incision through the ciliary body.
- Cydonium**, *si-do'-ne-um*. Quince-seed, used in a mucilage.
- Cyesiology**, *si-e-se-ol'-o-je*. The science of pregnancy.
- Cyesis**, *si-e'-sis*. Pregnancy.
- Cyetic**, *si-et'-ik*. Relating to pregnancy.
- Cylicotomy**, *sil-ik-ot'-o-me*. Division of the ciliary muscle.
- Cylindroid**, *sil'-in-droid*. 1. Cylindric. 2. A cylindric mucous cast in the urine.
- Cylindro'ma**. A tumor composed of cylindric hyaline processes.
- Cylindru'ria**, *sil-in-dru'-re-ah*. The presence in the urine of cylindroids.
- Cyllin**, *sil'-in*. A preparation of creolin, used as a disinfectant.
- Cymbocephalic**, *sim-bo-sef-al'-ik*. Having a boat-shaped skull.
- Cynanche**, *sin-ang'-ke*. Any inflammatory disease of the throat.
C. *maligna*, a fatal form of sore-throat. **C.** *sublingua'lis*, inflammation of the connective tissue of the floor of the mouth.
C. *tonsilla'ris*. See *Quinsy*.
- Cynanthro'pia**. Mania in which the patient believes himself a dog.
- Cynic**, *sin'-ik*. Relating to a dog. **C.** *Spasm*. See *Sardonic Grin*.
- Cynobex**, *si'-no-beks*. The dry cough of puberty.
- Cynolyssa**, *si-no-lis'-ah*. Canine madness.
- Cynophobia**, *si-no-fo'-be-ah*. False hydrophobia from fright following a dog-bite.
- Cyn'urin**. A base, $C_{14}H_{14}N_2O_2$, from cynurenic acid.
- Cyophoria**, *si-o-fo'-re-ah*. The period of pregnancy.
- Cyophorin**, *si-off'-or-in*. The same as *Gravidin*, *q. v.*
- Cyotrophy**, *si-of'-ro-fe*. Nutrition of the fetus.

CYSTICERCUS

Cyperus, *si-pe'-rus*. A genus of sedges. **C. articulatus**, adruc, is largely used in Guinea as an antiemetic and tonic.

Cyphosis, *si-fa'-sis*. See *Kyphosis*.

Cyphotic, *si-fa'-ik*. See *Kyphotic*.

Cypripedium, *si-pi-pe'-di-um*. A genus of orchids, lady-slipper; the root of several species is used as a nerve stimulant.

Cyriophobia, *si-pi-fa'-be-ah*. A morbid fear of coitus.

Cyrtometer. An instrument for measuring the chest-curves.

Cyrtometry, *si-r-to-m'-et-re*. The determination of the outline of the chest by means of the cyrtometer.

Cyrtosis, *si-r-to'-sis*. Curvature of the spine.

Cyst, *sist*. A membranous sac containing fluid. **C., Blood**, hematoma, *q. v.* **C., Bran'chial**, one resulting from the incomplete closure of a branchial cleft. **C., Col'loid**. See under *Colloid*.

C., Daugh'ter, one developed by secondary growth from the walls of a large one. **C., Dentig'erous**, one containing teeth.

C., Der'moid, a congenital cyst containing bone, hair, teeth, etc.

C., Echinococ'cus, one formed by the larva of *Tania echinococcus*. **C., Extrava'sation**, one formed by the encapsulation of a hemorrhage into the tissues. **C., Follic'ular**, one due to the occlusion of the duct of a small follicle or gland. **C., Hyda'id**.

Same as **C., Echinococcus**. **C., Mu'cous**, a retention cyst containing mucus. **C., Reten'tion**, one due to the retention of the secretion of a gland. **C., Seba'ceous**, a retention cyst of a sebaceous gland. **C., Sec'ondary**, a cyst within a cyst. **C., Sublin'gual**. See *Ranula*. **C., Uniloc'ular**, one having but a single cavity. **C.-worm**. See *Cysticercus*.

Cystadenoma. 1. Adenoma of the bladder. 2. A cystic adenoma.

Cystalgia, *sis-tal'-je-ah*. Pain in the bladder.

Cystanenceph'alus. A monster with a cystic brain.

Cystatrophia, *sis-tat-ro'-fe-ah*. Atrophy of the bladder.

Cystauchenotomy. An incision into the neck of the bladder.

Cystectasia, *Cystectasy*, *sist-ek'-tas-e*. Dilatation of the bladder.

Cystectomy, *sist-ek'-to-me*. Excision of the cystic duct.

Cystein, *sist'-e-in*. A product of protein metabolism derived from cystin. For test, see *Andreasch*.

Cystelcosis, *sis-tel'-ko'-sis*. Ulceration of the bladder.

Cystenceph'alus. A monster with a brain like a membranous sac.

Cysterethism, *sist-er'-eth-izm*. Vesical irritability.

Cysthypersarcosis, *sist-hi-per-sar'-ko'-sis*. Thickening of the muscular coat of the bladder.

Cystic, *sis'-tik*. 1. Pertaining to a cyst. 2. Relating to the urinary bladder or the gall-bladder. **C. Degenera'tion**, degeneration, with cyst-formation. **C. Duct**, the duct of the gall-bladder.

Cysticerc'cus. The larva of tapeworms. **C. bo'vis**, the larva of *Tania saginata*, the beef tapeworm. **C. cellulo'sæ**, that

bladder.

Cystifellor'omy.

Cystin, *sist'-lin*.

sweat. C. Cal

see *Baumann*

Cystinuria, *sist'-lin*.

tains cystin.

Cystirrhagia, *sist'-lin*.

Cystirrhœa, *sist'-lin*.

Cystis, *sist'-tis*.

Cystitis, *sist'-tis*.

Cystitome, *sist'-lin*.

Cystobubon'oele.

Cystocarcino'ma.

Cystocele, *sist'-lin*.

Cystodynia, *sist'-lin*.

Cystofibroma, *sist'-lin*.

Cystoid, *sist'-loid*.

Cystoideus, *sist'-lin*.

worms during

rudimentary.

Cystolith, *sist'-lin*.

Cystolithi'asis.

Cystolithic, *sist'-lin*.

Cystol'ogy. Tho

Cystolu'tein. A

Cystoma, *sist'-lin*.

- Cystorectostomy**, *sist-o-rek-tos'-to-me*. The formation of a fistula between the rectum and bladder.
- Cystorrhaphy**, *sist-or'-af-e*. Suture of the bladder.
- Cystorrhea**, *sist-or'-e-ah*. Catarrh of the bladder.
- Cystosarcoma**, *sis-to-sar-ko'-mah*. A cystic sarcoma.
- Cystoschisis**, *sis-tos'-kis-is*. A fissure through the wall of the bladder.
- Cyst'scope**. An instrument for examining interior of bladder.
- Cystoscopy**. Examination of the interior of the bladder.
- Cystospas'tic**. Pertaining to spasm of the bladder.
- Cystosperm'itis**. Inflammation of the seminal vesicles.
- Cystostomy**, *sist-os'-to-me*. The formation of a vesical fistula.
- Cystotome**, *sist'-o-tom*. A knife used in cystotomy.
- Cystotomy**, *sist-of'-o-me*. An incision of the bladder.
- Cystotrachelot'omy**. Incision into the neck of the bladder.
- Cytase**, *si'-lās*. See *Complement*.
- Cythemolysis**, *si-them-ol'-is-is*. A dissolution of blood-corpuscles.
- Cytisin**, *si'-is-in*. $C_{20}H_{27}N_3O$. An alkaloid from *Laburnum vulgare*.
- Cytitis**, *si-ti'-tis*. The same as *Dermatitis*, *q. v.*
- Cytoblast**, *si'-to-blast*. The cellular strands of the trophoblast.
- Cytochemism**, *si-to-kem'-ism*. The reaction of the living cell to chemic reagents, antitoxins, etc.
- Cytochylema**, *si-to-ki-le'-mah*. Cell-juice.
- Cytoclasis**, *si-to-kla'-sis*. Cell-necrosis.
- Cytode**, *si'-tōd*. The simplest form of a cell.
- Cyodiagnosis**, *si-to-di-ag-no'-sis*. The microscopic study of the cellular elements in fluids as an aid in diagnosis.
- Cytodieresis**, *si-to-di-er'-es-is*. Cell-segmentation.
- Cytogenesis**, *si-to-jen'-es-is*. Cell-formation.
- Cytogenous**, *si-toj'-en-us*. Producing cells.
- Cytogeny**, *si-toj'-en-e*. The same as *Cytogenesis*, *q. v.*
- Cytoglobin**, *si-to-glo'-bin*. A proteid from white blood-corpuscles.
- Cytoh'y'aloplasm**. The reticular substance of cell-protoplasm.
- Cytoid**, *si'-toid*. Resembling a cell.
- Cytology**, *si-toj'-o-je*. The science of cell-formation and cell-life.
- Cytolymph**, *si'-to-limf*. The same as *Cytochylema*, *q. v.*
- Cytolsin**, *si-toj'-is-in*. A substance produced in the body through the injection of foreign cells of any kind; it can destroy the same kind of cells as were used in the injection.
- Cytolysis**, *si-toj'-is-is*. Cell-disintegration.
- Cytometer**, *si-tom'-et-er*. An instrument for counting cells.
- Cytomicrosome**. A microsome of cytoplasm.
- Cytomito'ma**. The thread-like basis of the cell-body.
- Cytophagous**, *si-toj'-o-gus*. Living on cells.
- Cytophil**, *si'-to-fil*. Having an affinity for cells. See *Amboceptor*.
- Cytoplasm**, *si'-to-plasm*. See *Protoplasm*.
- Cytoplastia**. A viscous substance in cell-protoplasm.

carp.
Cytosine, *si-to-sin*. A basic substance, product of nucleo-proteins.
Cytosome, *si'-to-sōm*. The cell-body.
Cytotaxis, *si-to-taks'-is*. The direction which determines the arrangement of cells.
Cytotoxis, *si-to-the'-sis*. Cell-repair.
Cytotoxin, *si-to-toks'-in*. Same as *Cytotoxis*.
Cytozo'on. Mass of protoplasm in the cells.
Cytzym, *si'-to-sim*. A substance, capable of activating thrombin, the fibrin as *Coagulin, Thrombokinase*.
Czermak's Interglob'ular Spaces, branched spaces in the crusta petrosa.

D.

Daboia, *dab'-oi-ah*. The venom of Russell's viper.

Da Costa's Disease. Retrocedent gout.

Dacryadenalgia, *dak-re-ad-en-ah'-je-ah*. Pain in lacrimal gland.

Dacryadenitis, *dak-re-a-den-i'-tis*. The same as *Dacryoadenitis*.

Dacryadenoscarcinoma. A hard carcinoma of a lacrimal gland.

Dacryagog, *dak-re'-a-gog*. 1. Inducing tears. 2. An agent causing a flow of tears.

Dacrygelosis, *dak-re-jel-o'-sis*. Alternate laughing and weeping.

Dacryoadenitis, *dak-re-o-ad-en-i'-tis*. An inflammation of the lacrimal gland.

Dacryoblennorrhoea. A mucous discharge from the lacrimal sac.

Dacryoceale, *dak'-re-o-sel*. A cyst of the lacrimal sac.

Dacryocyst, *dak'-re-o-sist*. The lacrimal sac.

Dacryocystalgia, *dak-re-o-sist-ah'-je-ah*. Pain in the lacrimal sac.

Dacryocystitis, *dak-re-o-sis-ti'-tis*. Inflammation of lacrimal sac.

Dacryocystitome. An instrument for cutting the lacrimal sac.

Dacryocystoblennorrhoea. Chronic dacryocystitis.

Dacryocystotomy, *dak-re-o-sis-toi'-o-me*. Surgical puncture of the lacrimal sac.

Dacryohemorrhoea. The weeping of bloody tears.

Dacryolin, *dak'-re-o-lin*. The albuminous material in tears.

Dacryolite, **Dacryolith**. A calculus in the lacrimal apparatus.

Dacryolithiasis. The formation of lacrimal calculi.

Dacryoma, *dak-ri-o'-mah*. 1. Obstruction of the lacrimal puncta causing epiphora. 2. Lacrimal tumor.

Dacryon, *dak'-re-on*. The point of junction of the frontal, lacrimal, and superior maxillary bones.

Dacryops, *dak'-re-ops*. 1. A cyst of the ducts of the lacrimal gland. 2. A watery eye.

Dacryopyorrhea, *dak-re-o-pi-or-o'-ah*. Purulent lachrimation.

Dacryopyosis, *dak-re-o-pi-o'-sis*. Suppuration of the lacrimal passages.

Dacryorrhea, *dak-re-or-o'-ah*. An excessive flow of tears.

Dacryosolentitis. Inflammation of the lacrimal ducts.

Dactyl, *dak'-til*. A digit of the hand or foot.

Dactylate, *dak'-til-at*. Resembling a finger or dactyl.

Dactylion, *dak-til'-e-on*. Webbed fingers.

Dactylitis, *dak-til-i'-tis*. Inflammation of a finger or toe.

Dactylogryposis. Abnormal curvature of the dactyls.

Dactylogy. Conversation with the fingers.

Dactylolysis. The falling off of a dactyl.

Daft. Insane.

Dakryon, *dak'-re-on*. See *Dacryon*.

Dalrymple's Sign, *dal-rim-pl*. See *Stellwag's Sign*.

Dalton's or Dalton-Henry's Law. Although the volume of a gas

DAVY'S TEST

absorbed by a liquid remains constant, the weight (volume multiplied by the density) of the absorbed gas rises and falls in proportion to its pressure.

Daltonism, *dalt'-on-izm*. A synonym for *Color-blindness*, *q. v.*

Damar, *Dammar*, *dam'-ar*. A turpentine from *Agathis loranthifolia*.

Damiana, *dam-e-an'-ah*. Certain powerful aphrodisiac leaves.

Damoiseau's Curve. See *Ellis's Sign*.

Dance's Sign. A depression about the right flank or iliac fossa, regarded by Dance as indicating invagination of the cecum.

Dan'cing Disease'. See *Tarantism*. **D. Ma'nia**. See *Choromania*.

Dandelion, *dan'-de-li-on*. See *Taraxacum*.

Dan'druff. A scurf on the head, coming off in small scales.

Danielsen's Disease'. Anesthetic leprosy.

Dandy Fe'ver, *dan'-de*. Dengue.

Daphne, *daf'-ne*. A genus of shrubs used in medicine.

Daphnin, *daf'-nin*. A glucosid, $C_{15}H_{16}O_8 + 2H_2O$, from the bark of several species of *Daphne*.

Darier's Disease'. Psorospermose folliculaire; keratosis follicularis.

Darkschewitsch's Fi'bers. A tract of nerve-fibers extending from the optic tract to the ganglion of the habenula. **D's Nu'cleus**, a nucleus situated on each side of the median line in the gray matter near the junction of the Sylvian aqueduct with the third ventricle.

Dartoid, *dar'-toid*. Resembling or consisting of the dartos.

Dar'tos. A contractile fibrous layer beneath the skin of scrotum.

Dartre, *dar'-tr*. Herpes—a name for many cutaneous diseases.

Dar'trous Diath'esis. The predisposition to chronic skin-disease.

Darwin's Ear. A congenital deformity of the ear in which the helix is absent at the upper outer angle of the ear so that the free border forms a sharp point upward and outward. In another form a blunt point (*Darwin's tubercle*) projects from the upper portion of the helix toward the center of the ear.

Darwinism, *dar'-win-izm*. The theory of descent by evolution.

Datura, *da-tu'-rah*. A genus of plants. **D. stramo'nium**, Jamestown weed, jimson weed; the seeds and leaves are narcotic and antispasmodic.

Daturin, *daf'-u-rin*. An alkaloid from *Datura stramonium*, identical with hyoscyamin and isomeric with atropin.

Daturism, *daf'-u-rism*. Stramonium-poisoning.

Daughter Cell, *dau'-ter sel*. See *Cell*, *Daughter*. **D.-cyst**, a cyst developed within another cyst. **D.-nu'cleus**, the nucleus formed in karyokinesis. **D.-star**. See *Dyaster*.

Davidsohn's Sign. The illumination of the pupil obtained on placing an electric light in the mouth will be less marked on the side on which there is a tumor or empyema of the antrum.

Highmore. **Davy's Test for Phe'col**. To 1 or 2 drops of the phenol

tion add 3 or 4 drops of a solution of 1 part molybdic acid in 10 or more parts of concentrated sulphuric acid. A pale yellowish-brown coloration is produced, which passes to reddish-brown and then to a beautiful purple.

Day-blindness, da'-blind-nes. Subnormal acuity of vision in daylight.

Deaf-mutism, def-mut'-tism, deafness with loss of speech.

Deafness, def'-nes. The condition of being deaf. **D., Bass,** difficulty in hearing low tones. **D., Boil'ermakers',** deafness from constant exposure to loud sounds. **D., Cer'ebral,** that due to brain-lesion. **D., Cor'tical,** that due to disease of the cortical centers for hearing. **D., Mind.** Same as *D., Psychic.* **D., Paradox'ic.** See *Willis's Paracusis.* **D., Word.** **D., Psy'chic,** inability to recognize or understand the sounds heard, due to destruction of the central area of the auditory center.

Deamidation, de-am-id-a'-shun. See *Deamination.*

Deamination, de-am-in-a'-shun. Splitting off of the amino (NH₂) group.

Death, deth. Black, the plague. **D., Mo'-lar,** necrosis, gangrene. **D., Molec'ular,** death of individual cells. **D.-rate,** the annual mortality per 1000. **D.-rat'tle,** the gurgling sound heard in the throat of a dying person. **D., Somat'ic,** death of the whole organism.

Debilitant, de-bil'-it-ant. 1. An agent allaying excitement. 2. Weakening.

Debove's Mem'brane. The basement membrane of the mucosa of the trachea, bronchi, and intestinal tract.

Debridement, da-brid-men(g)'. The enlargement of a wound or
hernia in operating.

Decagram, dek'-a-gram. Ten grams, or 154.32349 grains.

Decalcifica'tion. The removal of calcareous matter from bone.

Decalcified, de-kal'-sif-id. Freed from lime-salts.

Decalcifying Flu'id, de-kal'-sif-i-ing. A solution for the purpose of removing the calcium salts from tissues.

Decaliter, dek'-a-le-ter. Ten liters, or 2.641 imperial gallons.

Decalvant, de-kal'-vant. Destroying hair.

Decameter, dek'-a-me-ter. Ten meters, or 32.8 feet.

Decantation, de-kan-ta'-shun. The operation of removing the supernatant fluid from a sediment.

Decapita'tion. Cutting off the head of a fetus during labor.

Decay, de-kai'. Putrefactive change.

Decentration, de-sen-tra'-shun. Removal from a center.

Decerebrated, de-ser'-e-bra-ted. Decerebrized.

Decerebrized, de-ser'-e-brisd. Deprived of the cerebrum.

Decidua, de-sid'-u-ah. The membranous envelop of the ovum in

uterus. **D. basa'lis,** that part of the decidua between the ovum

and the muscular wall of the uterus. **D. menstrua'lis,** the mu-

scous membrane of the uterus contributing to the menstrual

flow. **D. reflex'a,** the proliferation of the wall of the uterus

DECUSSATION

which encapsules the ovum. *D. seroti'na*, the area of the uterine wall to which the ovum is attached. *D. ve'ra*, the uterine mucosa.

Deciduitis, *de-sid-u-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the decidual membrane of the gravid uterus.

Deciduoma, *de-sid-u-o'-mah*. An intrauterine tumor containing decidual relics.

Deciduous, *de-sid'-u-ous*. Shedding. **D. Teeth**, temporary teeth.

Decigram, **Deciliter**, **Decimeter**, *des'-ig-ram*, *des'il-e-ter*, *des'-i-meter*. One-tenth of a gram, liter, and meter, respectively.

Dec'inormal. Having one-tenth the strength of the normal.

Decipara, *de-sip'-ar-ah*. A woman pregnant for the tenth time.

Dec'linator. An instrument for holding the dura apart during trephining.

Decline, *de-klín'*. A gradual decrease or wasting away.

Declive monticuli, *de-kliv' mon-tik'-u-li*. Same as *Declivis cerebelli*.

Decl'vis cerebel'li. The sloping posterior aspect of the monticulus.

Decoc'tion. Result obtained by boiling substances in a fluid.

Decollation, *de-kol-a'-shun*. The same as *Decapitation*, *q. v.*

Decollator, *de-kol'-a-ter*. An instrument for fetal decapitation.

Decoloration, *de-ku'-or-a'-shun*. The removing of color.

Decompensa'tion. Failure of compensation, as of the heart.

Decomposi'tion. 1. Putrefaction. 2. The analysis of a body.

Decompression, *de-kom-presh'-un*. The removal of pressure. 1.

In'jury, injury from the effects of a sudden vacuum.

Decortica'tion. The stripping off of the bark of a plant.

Decrepitation, *de-krep'-it-a'-shun*. A crackling or crepitation.

Decrepitude, *de-krep'-it-ud*. Senile feebleness.

Decubital, *de-ku'-bit-al*. Relating to a bed sore or to decubitus.

Decubitus, *de-ku'-bit-us*. The recumbent or horizontal posture.

D., Acute, a form of bed sore due to cerebral lesions.

Decussate, *de-kus'-at*. To intersect, interlace.

Decussa'tio. A decussation. *D. fontina'lis*, fountain decus-

sation. *D. lemnisco'rum*, decussation of the fillet or lemniscus.

D. pyram'idum, the decussation of the pyramids. *D. nervo-*

rum trochlea'rium, decussation of the trochlear nerves on the

upper surface of the valvula.

Decussation, *de-kus-a'-shun*. 1. An interlacing or crossing of fellow-parts. 2. The point at which the crossing takes place.

D. of the Bra'chium Conjunctiv'um, crossing of fibers in the postgeminum to the opposite red nucleus. *D. of the Fillet*, the crossing of afferent fibers in the medulla.

D., Foun'tain, a crossing of nerve fibers coming from the pyramina. *D., Pin'iform*. See *D. of the Fillet*. *D. of the Pyramids*, the crossing of the motor fibers from one side of medulla to the other. *D., Sen'sory or Super'ior*. See *the Fillet*. *D., Tegmen'tal*. See *D., Fountain*. *D., V.* See *D. of the Pyramids*.

ex.
tion, *def-e-ka'-shun*. The evacuation of the bowels.
, *de-fekt'*. An imperfection; an absence of a part or organ.
ination. The assumption of male sexual feelings by a
man.
sive Pro'teid, *de-fen'-siv*. A globulin normally present in
animal body, possessing germicidal functions.
ns, *def'-er-ens*. See *Vas*.
nt, *def'-er-ent*. Carrying away or down. D. Duct, the vas
rens.
ntectomy, *def-er-en-tek'-to-me*. Excision of the vas def
s.
ntial, *def-er-en'-she-al*. Relating to the vas deferens.
ntitis, *def-er-en-ti'-tis*. Inflammation of the vas deferens.
ed' Shock. The late onset of the symptoms of shock.
escence, *de-fer-ves'-ens*. Abatement or decrease of a fever.
ina'tion. The removal of the fibrin from blood or
ph.
tion. Clearness and distinctness of the image in optics.
tive. Limiting the extent; final.
ration, *def-lag-ra'-shun*. A rapid explosive combustion.
rator. A form of galvanic battery for producing heat.
t, *de-flekt'*. To turn or bend from a straight course.
ation, *def-lo-ra'-shun*. The act of depriving of virginity.
vium capillo'rum. Alopecia.
io, *de-fluks'-e-o*. Diarrhea.
ion, *de-fluk'-shun*. Catarrh; a downward flow of humors.
ation, *de-faunt'-shun*. The process of disfigurement.

change into fibrous tissue. *D.*, Gray, in nervous tissue, a gray degeneration due to chronic inflammation. *D.*, Hyaline, the disorganized tissue becomes shining and translucent. *D.*, Lardaceous. Same as *D.*, Amyloid. *D.*, Mu'coid, a transformation of the cell-substance into mucin, seen in glandular epithelium. *D.*, Myxomatous, a gelatinous change in connective tissue. *D.*, Parenchymatous. Same as *D.*, Albuminoid. *D.*, Secondary. See *Wallerian Degeneration*. *D.*, Vir'reous. Same as *D.*, Hyaline. *D.*, Wax'y. Same as *D.*, Amyloid.

Deglutition, *deg-lu-tish'-un*. The act or power of swallowing.

Degote, *de-gô't*. Oil of birch.

Degree, *de-gré'*. 1. Position in a graded series. 2. An interval in a thermometric scale. 3. A title conferred by a college.

Dehiscence, *de-his'-ens*. The formation of a fissure.

Dehumanize, *de-hu'-man-iz*. To deprive of human characteristics.

Dehydration, *de-hi-dra'-shun*. The removal of the constitutional water from a salt.

Deiters's Cells. 1. The branched, flattened cells of the neuroglia.

2. The cylindriconic cells resting upon the basilar membrane of Corti's organ and supporting the hair-cells. *D.'s Nu'cleus*, a large nucleus situated in the oblongata between the inner portion of the cerebral peduncles and the restiform body. *D.'s Phalan' ges*, the phalangeal processes of Deiters's cells in the organ of Corti. *D.'s Proc'ess*, the axis-cylinder process of a nerve-cell; the neuraxon.

Defecation, *de-fek'-shun*. 1. Despondency. 2. A discharge of fecal matter.

Déjerine's Disease'. Hypertrophic interstitial neuritis of infancy.

Déjerine-Sottas's Disease' or **Type of Progressive Mus'cular At'rophy**. See *Déjerine's Disease*.

Delactation, *de-lak-ta'-shun*. The act of weaning.

Delamination, *de-lam-in-a'-shun*. A splitting into layers.

Del'hi Boil or Sore. See *Furunculus orientalis*.

Deligation, *del-ig-a'-shun*. The application of a ligature.

Delimita'tion. Determination of a limit, as of diseased tissue.

Deliquescence, *del-ik-wes'-ens*. A liquefaction by absorption of water from the atmosphere.

Deliquescent, *del-ik-wes'-ent*. Liquefying from absorption of atmospheric moisture.

Délire à Java. See *Lata*.

Deliriant, *de-lir'-e-ant*. An agent causing delirium.

Delirium, *de-lir'-e-um*. Mental aberration due to disease. *D. cor'dis*, a tremulous and irregular heart-action. *D.*, *Inanition*, that occurring in an individual weakened by a febrile affection. *D. tre'mens*, delirium due to alcoholic poisoning.

Delites'cence. The sudden ending of inflammation by resolution. *Deliv'er*. To free, to remove, as a fetus.

- le-liv'-er-e*. Parturition; child-birth.
- ous, del-o-morf'-us*. Of open or conspicuous form.
- O'leum*. Porpoise oil, a substitute for cod-liver oil.
- del'-fin-in*. An alkaloid from *Staphisagria*, *q. v.*
- nicis*. See *Lyra formicis*.
- el'-toid*. 1. Delta-shaped. 2. A muscle of the shoulder. *Muscles, Table of*. *D.* Ligament, the internal ligament of the ankle-joint. *D.* Ridge, the ridge on the os parietale for the insertion of the deltoid muscle.
- de-lu'-zhun*. A false judgment of objective things.
- de-lu'-zhun-al*. Of the nature of a delusion.
- ize, de-mag'-net-iz*. To free of magnetism.
- y's Symp'tom*. Immobility or lowering of the larynx during deglutition and phonation; it is characteristic of laryngeal syphilis.
- e-men'*. An insane person.
- de-men'-ted*. Deprived of reason.
- de-men'-she-ah*. Profound mental incapacity. *D.* *ica*. Same as *Paresis, q. v.* *D. paranoi'des*, a form of dementia characterized by paranoiac delusions. *D. pra'cox*, dementia occurring in young individuals; it is called *D. paranoides*, *Katatonie*, and *Hebephrenia*. *D. senile*, dementia independent of other forms of insanity. *D. secondary*, that following another form of insanity. *D. senile*, that due to changes incident to old age. *D. terminal*, that occurring near the end of other forms of dementia.
- Cells, dem'-e-lun*. See *Heidenhain* and *Gianuzzi*.
- A*. A genus of parasitic insects.
- hy, de-mog'-raf-e*. Social science, including vital statistics, the consideration of questions of State medicine.
- a'nia*. Insanity in which patient thinks himself a devil.
- obia, de-mo-no-fo'-be-ah*. Morbid dread of the devil.
- ator*. An assistant or subordinate teacher.
- n's Spots*. See *Morgan*.
- ization, de-mor-fin-i-va'-shun*. Gradual alienation due to use of morphin.
- Mem'brane*. See *Descemet's Membrane*.
- s Point or Symp'tom*. See *Mussy*.
- it*. A mucilaginous substance allaying irritation.
- tion*. The education of deaf-mutes to speak.
- ed, de-nar'-ko-tizd*. Freed from narcotic powers.
- a, den'-draks-on*. A short axon destitute of a myelin sheath.
- n'-drik*. Provided with dendrons.
- dent'-dre-form*. Tree-shaped.
- en'dron*. A protoplasmic process of a nerve-cell.
- en'droid*. Tree-like.
- 'ga*. A zymotic disease, of tropical and subtropical regions.

DENTOLIVA

tropical countries, with fever, pain in the bones, and an eruption like that of measles.

Denidation, *de-ni-da'-shun*. The disintegration and ejection of the superficial part of the uterine mucosa.

Denigé's Test for U'ric Ac'id. Convert uric acid into alloxan by the action of nitric acid; expel the excess of nitric acid by gentle heat, and treat with a few drops of sulphuric acid. A few drops of commercial benzol (containing thiophen) will result in blue coloration.

Denisensko's Meth'od. The subcutaneous injection of a watery extract of *Chelidonium majus* in the treatment of cancer.

Dénonvilliers's Fas'cia. The rectovesical fascia between the prostate gland and rectum.

Dens, *denz*. A tooth.

Densimeter. An instrument for determining densities.

Density, *den'-si-ty*. Compactness.

Dentagra, *den-ta'-grah*. 1. Toothache. 2. A tooth-forceps.

Dental, *den'-tal*. Pertaining to the teeth. **D. Arch**, the alveolar process. **D. Bulb**, the dental papilla. **D. Germ**, the rudiment of a tooth. **D. Pulp**, the pulp of a tooth.

Den'taphone. An instrument placed on the teeth to aid in hearing.

Dentata, *den-ta'-tah*. The second cervical vertebra, the axis.

Dentate, *den'-tāt*. Toothed; notched. **D. Bod'y**, the corpus dentatum. **D. Fis'sure**, the hippocampal fissure.

Denta'tum. The nucleus dentatus or corpus dentatum cerebri.

Den'tes sapien'tiæ. Wisdom teeth; the third molar teeth.

Denticle, *den'-tik-l*. A small tooth or projection.

Denticulate, *den-tik'-u-lāt*. Furnished with minute teeth. **D. Bod'y**, the corpus dentatum.

Dentification, *den-tif-ik-a'-shun*. 1. The formation of the teeth. 2. A deposit of lime-salt on the enamel of the teeth.

Dentifrice, *den'-tif-ris*. A substance for cleaning the teeth.

Dentigerous, *den-tij'-er-us*. Bearing or supporting teeth.

Dentila'bial. Relating to teeth and lips.

Dentilin'gual. Relating to teeth and tongue.

Dentin, *den'-tin*. The bony structure of the teeth.

Dental, *den'-tin-al*. Pertaining to dentin. **D. F'ybers**, the protoplasmic substance in the dental tubules. **D. Papillæ**, the forerunners of the dental pulp. **D. Tu'bules**, canals in the matrix of dentin.

Dentinifica'tion. The formation of dentin.

Dentinitis, *den-tin-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the dental tubules.

Dentinoid, *den'-tin-oid*. Resembling dentin.

Dentinosteoid, *den-tin-oi'-te-oid*. A tumor of dentin and bone.

Dentistry, *den'-tis-tre*. The science of dental surgery.

Denti'tion. The cutting of the teeth, and the period of the eruption.

Dentoid, *den'-toid*. Resembling or shaped like a tooth.

Dentoliva, *den-toi'-iv-ah*. The olivary nucleus.

DEPRIMENS

- re, *den'-chūr*. A set of artificial teeth.
- de's Lig'ament. A short and broad fibrous band in the joint, connecting the radius with the ulna.
- deated, *de-nū'-kle-a-ted*. Deprived of the nucleus.
- de'lation, *de-nu-da'-shun*. A laying bare or stripping.
- de'nutrition, *de-nu-trish'-un*. A want of nutrition.
- de'struent. An aperient; an agent opening the body-passages.
- de'struant, *de-d'-dor-ant*. An agent correcting offensive odors.
- de'odorize, *de-d'-dor-is*. To free from odor.
- de'odorizer, *de-d'-dor-i-ser*. A disinfectant; a deodorant.
- de'ontology, *de-on-tol'-o-je*. The science of duty; ethics.
- de'op'illant, *Deop'illative*. The same as *Deobstruent*, *q. v.*
- de'op'ilation, *de-op-i-la'-shun*. Removal of obstruction.
- de'orsum, *de-or'-sum*. Downward. *D. ver'gens*. See *Vergens*.
- de'pression, *de-pres'-sion*. A downward movement, as of the eye.
- de'oxidate, *Deox'idize*. To deprive of oxygen.
- de'oxidation, *de-ok'-s-i-dā'-shun*. Separation of an oxid from a compound.
- de'oxidation, *de-ok'-s-i-dā'-shun*. Same as *Deoxidation*.
- de'oxidizer, *de-ok'-s-e-dī'-zer*. A deoxidizing substance.
- de'oxy'genate, *Deox'ygenize*. To deprive of oxygen.
- de'oxy'genation, *de-ok'-s-e-jen-a'-shun*. See *Deoxidation*.
- de'osmation, *de-fleg-mā'-shun*. Concentration by distillation.
- de'pil'ate, *dep'-il-āt*. To remove the hair.
- de'pil'ation, *dep-il-a'-shun*. The removal or loss of the hair.
- de'pil'atory, *de-pil'-at-o-re*. Substance destroying hair; a cosmetic.
- de'pil'ous, *dep'-il-us*. Without hair.
- de'plete, *de-plēt'*. To reduce, to lessen, to empty.
- de'pletion, *de-plēt'-ion*. The diminishing of a fluid of the body, as the blood.
- de'pression, *de-pres'-sion*. An affection of the lids in which the lashes fall together.
- de'polarization, *de-po-lar-iz-a'-shun*. A destruction of polarity.
- de'position, *de-pos'-i-tion*. A sediment; a collection of morbid particles in a cavity.
- de'p'otive, *de-pos'-it-iv*. A term applied to that state of the system in which lymph is poured out and papules arise.
- de'generation, *de-p'ra-vā'-shun*. A deterioration or degeneration.
- de'graded, *de-prāv'd'*. Vitiated; deteriorated.
- de'pressant, *de-pres'-sant*. An agent diminishing functional activity.
- de'pressed, *de-pres't'*. 1. Flattened from above. 2. Dejected. *D. de'pression*, a cranial fracture with sinking of the bone.
- de'pression, *de-pres'-sion*. 1. A hollow or fossa. 2. A depressed condition.
- de'pressor, *de-pres'-sor*. Arresting motion; a sedative.
- de'pressor, *de-pres'-sor*. A muscle or an instrument that depresses.
- de'pressor, *de-pres'-sor*. Muscles; *Table of*. *D. Nerve*, a nerve inhibiting a vaso-motor center. *D. Tongue*, an instrument for depressing the tongue.
- de'pressing, *de-pres'-sion*. Depressing. A depressing muscle. *the rectus inferior muscle of the eye*.

DERMATITIS

- Depr'i'val**, **Depriva'tion**, **Deprive'ment**. Absence or loss.
- Dep'urant**, **Dep'urative**. Cleansing, removing impurities. A purifying agent or drug.
- Depuration**, *dep-u-ra'-shun*. Purification; a cleansing process.
- Depurator**, *dep'-u-ra-tor*. A drug or device for aiding a cleansing process.
- Deradelphus**, *der-ad-elf'-us*. A double, one-headed monster.
- Deradenitis**, *der-ad-en-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the cervical glands.
- Deradenoncus**, *der-ad-en-onc'-kus*. Swelling of a neck-gland.
- Derangement**, *de-rânj'-ment*. Disorder of intellect; insanity.
- Derbyshire Neck**, *der'-be-shêr*. Goiter, *q. v.*
- Dercum's Disease'**. *Adiposis dolorosa*, a dystrophy of the subcutaneous connective tissue, somewhat resembling myxedema.
- Derencephalocèle**, *der-en-sef'-al-o-sel*. Hernia of the brain through a fissure in the cervical vertebrae.
- Derencephalus**, *der-en-sef'-al-us*. An anencephalic monster with an arrested development of the upper vertebrae.
- Deric**, *der'-ik*. Pertaining to the ectoderm.
- Derivant**, *der'-iv-ant*. Derivative; a derivative drug.
- Derivation**, *der-iv-a'-shun*. Counterirritation; revulsion.
- Deriv'ative**. Having a tendency to lessen inflammation.
- Derm**, **Derma**, *der'-mah*. The true skin; the corium.
- Dermacen'tor anderso'ni**. The tick responsible for the spread of the infecting principle of Rocky Mountain fever. **D. reticul'a'ris**, a tick through which are disseminated the *Piroplasma canis* and *P. hominis*.
- Dermad**, *der'-mad*. The same as *Ectad*, *q. v.*
- Dermagra**, *der-ma'-grah*. Pellagra, *q. v.*
- Dermal**, *der'-mal*. Pertaining to the skin. **D. Mus'cle**, a skin-muscle. **D. Skel'eton**. See *Dermoskeleton*.
- Dermalax'ia**. Morbid softening of the skin.
- Dermalgia**, *der-mal'-je-ah*. Neuralgia of the skin.
- Dermanoplasty**, *der-man'-o-plas-te*. Skin-grafting.
- Dermapos'tasis**. A skin-disease with focal induration.
- Dermatagra**, *der-mat-a'-grah*. See Pellagra.
- Dermatalgia**, *der-mat-al'-je-ah*. See *Dermalgia*.
- Dermatatrophia**, *der-mat-at-ro'-fe-ah*. Atrophy of the skin.
- Dermatitis**, *der-mat-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the skin; *cytitis*. **D. congelatio'nis**, frost-bite. **D. contusifor'mis**, erythema nodosum. **D. exfoliat'iva**, a form characterized by a scaly eruption. See *Pityriasis rubra*. **D. gangreno'sa**, gangrenous inflammation of the skin; sphaceloderma. **D. herpetifor'mis**, a form of herpetic character, the various lesions showing a tendency to group. **D. papilla'ris capill'i'i**, a rare form affecting the nape of the neck and adjacent parts, marked by minute red papules which occasionally suppurate and are usually traversed by a hair. **D. venena'ta**, that due to the local action of an irritant substance. **D., X-ray**, that caused by exposure to X-rays.

DERMOID

- Dermatoau'toplasty.** Transplantation of skin taken from the patient's own body.
- Dermatocellulitis,** *der-mat-o-sel-u-lit'-tis.* Inflammation of the skin and cellular tissue lying below it.
- Dermatocyst,** *der'-mat-o-sist.* A cyst in the skin.
- Dermatography,** *der-mat-og'-ra-fe.* A description of the skin.
- Dermatohet'erooplasty.** Transplantation of the skin taken from another individual or an animal.
- Dermatoid,** *der'-mat-oid.* Dermoid; skin. **D. Tu'mor,** a dermoid cyst; one containing skin-elements, such as hair, teeth, etc.
- Dermatol,** *der'-mat-ol.* Bismuth subgallate; an antiseptic powder.
- Dermatol'ogist.** A specialist in the treatment of skin-diseases.
- Dermatology,** *der-mat-ol'-o-fe.* The science of the skin.
- Dermatol'ysis.** A loosened and pendulous condition of the skin.
- Dermato'ma.** A tumor of the skin.
- Dermatome,** *der'-mat-om.* An instrument for cutting the skin.
- Dermatomyco'sis.** A vegetable parasitic skin-disease.
- Dermatomyo'ma.** Myoma involving the skin.
- Dermatomyosi'tis.** Inflammation of both skin and muscle.
- Dermatoneuro'sis.** A neurosis of the skin.
- Dermatonosus,** *der-mat-on'-o-sus.* Any disease of the skin.
- Dermatoph'ilus pen'etrans.** The jigger, chigger, or chigo; a sand flea of the West Indies and India, parasitic in man.
- Dermatophytæ,** *der-mat-o-fil'-te.* Fungous diseases of the skin.
- Dermatophyte,** *der'-mat-o-fit.* Any fungus growing upon the skin.
- Dermatoplasty,** *der'-mat-o-plas-te.* Plastic surgery of the skin.
- Dermatorrhe'a.** A morbidly increased secretion from the skin.
- Dermatosclerosis,** *der-mat-o-skle-ro'-sis.* Scleroderma.
- Dermatosis,** *der-mat-o'-sis.* Any disease of the skin. **D. Albu-minu'ric,** any form associated with albuminuria.
- Der'matosome.** In karyokinesis, a part of the equatorial plate.
- Dermatotomy,** *der-mat-ot'-o-me.* Dissection of the skin.
- Dermatoxerasia,** *der-mat-o-zer-a'-ze-ah.* Xeroderma.
- Dermatozoa,** *der-mat-o-zo'-ah.* Parasitic animalcula of the skin.
- Dermatrophia,** *der-mat-ro'-fe-ah.* Atrophy of the skin.
- Dermenchysis,** *der-men'-kis-is.* Hypodermic injection.
- Dermic,** *der'-mik.* Pertaining to the skin. **D. Graft,** a skin-graft.
- D. Lay'er,** the middle layer of the membrana tympani.
- Dermis,** *der'-mis.* The same as *Derma*, q. v.
- Dermitis,** *der-mit'-tis.* See *Dermatitis*.
- Dermoblast,** *der'-mo-blast.* The part of the mesoblast which develops into the corium.
- Dermocymus,** *der-mo-si'-mus.* A monster fetus containing another within it.
- Dermographic,** *der-mo-graf'-ik.* Pertaining to *Dermography*, q. v.
- Dermographism,** *der-mo-graf'-izm.* The same as *Autographism*.
- Dermography,** *der-mog'-ra-fe.* The same as *Dermatography*, q. v.
- Dermoid,** *der'-moid.* See *Dermatoid*. **D. Cyst.** See *Dermatoid*.
- Tumor.**

DESMOLOGY

- Dermol**, *der'-mol*. $\text{Bi}(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{O}_4)_2\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3$. It is used in skin-diseases.
- Dermomycosis**, *der-mo-nu'-sis*. A skin-disease due to a fungus.
- Dermoneurosis**, *der-mo-nu-ro'-sis*. See *Dermatoneurosis*.
- Dermonosology**, *der-mon-os-ol'-o-je*. See *Dermatology*.
- Dermopathy**, *der-mop'-ath-e*. Any disease of the skin.
- Dermophlebitis**, *der-mo-fleb-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the dermal veins.
- Dermophyte**, *der'-mo-fit*. A vegetable cutaneous parasite.
- Dermoplasty**, *der'-mo-plas-te*. See *Dermatoplasty*.
- Dermorrha'gia**. Hemorrhage from the skin.
- Dermoskeleton**, *der-mo-skel'-et-on*. The external investments of the body; the skin and its appendages.
- Dermostenosis**. Constriction of the skin.
- Dermosyphilopathy**. A syphilitic skin-disease.
- Dermotomy**, *der-mot'-o-me*. See *Dermatotomy*.
- Derodidymus**, *der-o-did'-im-us*. A fetal monster with two heads and but one trunk.
- Derrid**, *der'-id*. An active acid resin from the Malayan tree *Derris elliptica*; a powerful poison.
- De Salle's Line**. See *Salle*.
- Desanimania**, *des-an-im-a'-ne-ah*. Amentia.
- Desault's Apparat'us** or **Ban'dage**. One for the arm, consisting of an axillary pad held by tapes about the neck, a sling for the hand, and two single-headed rollers. **D's Splint**, one used in treating fracture of the thigh.
- Descemet's Mem'brane**. The posterior elastic lamina of the cornea.
- Descemetitis**, *des-em-et-i'-tis*. Inflammation of Descemet's membrane.
- Descemetocoele**, *des-e-met'-o-sel*. Hernia of Descemet's membrane.
- Descendens**, *de-sen'-dens*. Having a downward movement. **D. no'ni**, a branch of the hypoglossal nerve.
- Descending**, *de-sen'-ding*. Proceeding downward. **D. Degeneration**, the Wallerian degeneration of centrifugal nerve-fibers.
- D. Tract**, a nerve-tract subject to the Wallerian degeneration.
- Descensus ventric'uli**. Same as *Gastroplosis*, *q. v.*
- Desiccant**, *des'-ik-ant*. Drying; a drying agent.
- Desiccate**, *des-ik'-at*. To dry absolutely.
- Desiccation**, *des-ik-a'-shun*. The process of drying.
- Desiccative**. A medicine having the property of drying moist tissues.
- Desmitis**, *des-mi'-tis*. Inflammation of a ligament.
- Desmobacteria**. A group of filiform microbes.
- Desmodynia**, *des-mo-din'-e-ah*. Pain in a ligament.
- Desmography**, *des-mog'-ra-fe*. A description of the ligaments.
- Desmoid**, *des'-moid*. Resembling a bundle. **D. Tu'mor**, a hard fibrous tumor.
- Desmology**, *des-mol'-o-je*. The science of the ligaments.

DEVISCERATE

- Desmoma, *des-mo'-mah*. A fibroma.
- Desmon, *des'-mon*. See *Amboceptor*.
- Desmone'oplasm. Any neoplasm made up of connective tissue.
- Desmopathy, *des-mop'-a-the*. Any disease of the ligaments.
- Desmopycnosis, *Desmopyknosis*, *des-mo-pik-no'-sis*. Dudley's operation for shortening the round ligaments of the uterus.
- Desmotomy, *des-mot'-o-me*. The dissection of ligaments.
- Desnos's Pneumo'nia. "Pneumonie pseudopleurétique." See *Grancher's Disease*.
- Despumation, *des-pu-ma'-shun*. The formation of froth.
- Desquamation, *des-kwam-a'-shun*. Scaling of the cuticle.
- Destructive, *de-struk'-tiv*. Having a tendency to destroy. *D. Metabolism*. See *Catabolism*.
- Desudation, *des-u-da'-shun*. Profuse or morbid sweating.
- Detannated, *de-tan'-na-ted*. Freed from tannin.
- Detergent, *de-ter'-jent*. A cleansing agent or drug.
- Determination, *de-ter-min-a'-shun*. Direction to a part or an organ.
- Detonation, *de-to-na'-shun*. An explosive combustion.
- Detrition, *de-trish'-un*. The wearing or wasting of a part.
- Detritus, *de-tri'-tus*. Waste matter from disorganization.
- Detruncation, *de-trun-ka'-shun*. Decapitation.
- Detrusion, *de-tru'-zhun*. The act of displacing.
- Detrusor, *de-tru'-sor*. A muscle that expels or ejects. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.
- Deutencephalon, *du-ten-sef'-al-on*. See *Thalamencephalon*.
- Deuteranopia, *du-ter-an-o'-pe-ah*. A defect in a second constituent essential for color-vision, as in green-blindness.
- Deuteroal'bumose. A product of proteid decomposition.
- Deuteromyo'sinose. A product of myosin-digestion.
- Deuteropathia, *du'-ter-o-path'-e-ah*. See *Deuteropathy*.
- Deuteropath'ic. Of the nature of a secondary affection.
- Deuteropathy, *du-ter-op'-a-the*. A secondary affection.
- Deuterooplasm, *du'-ter-o-plasm*. See *Deutoplasm*.
- Deuterostoma, *du-ter-os'-to-mah*. A secondary blastopore.
- Deutoplasm, *du'-to-plasm*. A store of nutrient material in the ovum, from which the embryo draws to support its growth.
- Development, *de-vel'-op-ment*. Progression toward maturity.
- Developmental, *de-vel-op-men'-tal*. Evolutionary.
- Deventer's Diam'eter. The oblique pelvic diameter. *D.'s Pel'vis*, a simple, nonrachitic pelvis, flattened from before backward.
- Devergie's Attitude de Combat. A posture of a dead body marked by flexions of the elbows and knees, with closure of the fingers and extension of the ankles. *D.'s Disease*, *pityriasis rubra pilaris*.
- Deviation, *de-ve-a'-shun*. A turning aside from the normal. *D., Con'jugate*, in hemiplegia, the persistent turning of both eyes to one side.
- Deviscerate, *de-vis'-er-ät*. To disembowel.

Dewees's Carmin'ative. A mixture of tincture of asafetida, 7; tincture of tilled water sufficient to make 100 p.

Dew'-point. The temperature at which

Dewlap, *du'-lap*. A longitudinal fold of bovine animals.

Dexiocard'ia. Transposition of the heart.

Dexter, *deks'-ter*. Right; upon the right.

Dextrad, *deks'-trad*. Toward the right.

Dextral, *deks'-tral*. Pertaining to the right.

Dex'tran. $C_6H_{10}O_5$. It is a gummy substance from bacteria.

Dextrau'ral. Pertaining to the dextral; special preference or expertness.

Dex'trin. A soluble gummy substance.

Dextrocardia, *deks-tro-kar'-de-ah*. See *Dextrocardia*.

Dextrocer'ebal. Located in the right hemisphere.

Dextrococain, *deks-tro-ko'-kän*. An alkaloid from ecgonin; it is used as cocaine.

Dextroc'ular. Pertaining to the dextral; special preference or expertness.

Dextroexpertness. See *Expertness*.

Dex'troform. An antiseptic compound of dextrin.

Dextrogyre, *deks'-tro-jir*. Dextrorotatory.

Dextroman'ual. Pertaining to the dextral; to special preference or expertness.

Dextromenth'ol, *deks-tro-men'-thal*. Menthol.

DIADOKOKINESIA

- D., Bil'iary, Hanot's disease. D., Bronzed, diabetes in association with hemochromatosis, *q. v.* D., Con'jugal, that affecting both husband and wife. D., decip'iens, diabetes mellitus without polyuria. D. insip'idus, polyuria, *q. v.* D. mel'litus, an excessive flow of sugar-containing urine. D., Pancreat'ic, glycosuria dependent upon disease of the pancreas. D., Phlorid'zin, that due to the administration of phloridezin. D., Phosphat'ic, polyuria and polydipsia with excess of phosphates in the urine. D., Punc'ture, that due to a puncture in the oblongata near the diabetic center. D., Re'nal, a form due to abnormal permeability of the kidneys to sugar.
- Diabetic, *di-ab-et'-ik*. 1. Pertaining to diabetes. 2. One affected with diabetes. D. Cen'ter. See Center. D. Co'ma. See Coma. D. Ear, inflammation of the mastoid cells attended with diabetes. D. Gan'grene, a serpiginous form of gangrene occurring in the advanced stage of diabetes. D. Su'gar, the glucose found in the urine of diabetes mellitus. D. U'rine, glycosuria.
- Diabetid, *di-ab-et'-id*. A cutaneous manifestation of diabetes.
- Diabetin, *di-a-be'-tin*. Levulose.
- Diabetog'enous. Due to or producing diabetes.
- Diabetom'eter. A polariscope for estimating the amount of sugar in diabetic urine.
- Diaboleptic, *di-ab-o-lep'-tik*. An insane person professing to hold supernatural communications.
- Diabrotic, *di-ab-rot'-ik*. A corrosive.
- Diacele, Diacele, *di-as-el*. The third ventricle of the brain.
- Diacetanilid, *di-as-et-an'-il-id*. $C_8H_7N(CO_2CH_3)_2$. A substance with properties like those of acetanilid.
- Diacetate, *di-as'-et-at*. A salt of diacetic acid.
- Diacetin, *di-as'-et-in*. An acid liquid, $C_7H_{13}O_8$, formed by the union of glycerol and two acetic-acid radicles.
- Diaceturia, *di-as-et-ul'-re-ah*. The occurrence of diacetic acid in the urine.
- Diachylon Plas'ter, *di-ak'-il-on*. Lead-plaster, *q. v.*
- Diacid, *di-as'-id*. Having an acidity of two.
- Diaclasia, *di-ak-la'-ze-ah*. Breaking the bone before amputation.
- Di'acclasia, *di-ak'-la-sis*. Same as Diaclasia.
- Di'acclast. An instrument for breaking up the fetal head.
- Diacrasiography, *di-ak-riz-e-og'-ra-fe*. An anatomic description of the secretory organs.
- Diacrisis, *di-ak'-ris-is*. An affection with altered secretion.
- Diacritic, *di-ak-ril'-ik*. Diagnostic; distinctive.
- Diad, *di'-ad*. A bivalent radicle.
- Diaderm, *di'-a-derm*. The ectoderm and entoderm taken as one.
- Diadococinesia, *di-ad-o-ko-sin-e'-se-ah*. An inability to repeat any given movement with rapidity and uniformity. Seen in cerebellar disease.
- Diadokinesia. See Diadococinesia.

DIAMIN

Diagnose, *dī-ag-nōz*. To make a diagnosis.

Diagnosis, *dī-ag-nō-sis*. The recognition of a disease from its symptoms. **D.**, **Differen'tial**, the distinguishing between diseases with similar symptoms. **D. by Exclu'sion**, the recognition of a disease by excluding all other conditions. **D.**, **Phys-ical**, the recognition of disease by external examination.

Diagnosticate, *dī-ag-nōs'tik-āt*. To discriminate, diagnose.

Diagnostic'ian, *Dī'agnost*. One skilled in diagnosing.

Diagometer, *dī-ag-om'et-er*. An electroscope for determining the relative conductivity of bodies.

Diagram, *dī-a-gram*. A figure giving the outlines or general plan of an object.

Diagramatic, *dī-a-gram-at'ik*. Of the nature of a diagram.

Diagraph, *dī-a-graf*. An apparatus for recording the outlines of crania.

Dialysate, *dī-al'is-āt*. A product taken from a solution by dialysis.

Dialysed, *dī-al-īsd*. Separated by dialysis.

Dialysis, *dī-al'is-is*. 1. The separation of parts in general. 2. A loss of strength; dissolution. 3. The separation of crystalline from colloid substances by means of a porous diaphragm.

Dialyzer, *dī-al-i-ser*. An instrument for performing dialysis.

Diamagnetic, *dī-ah-mag-net'ik*. Repelled by the magnet.

Diameter, *dī-am'et-er*. A straight line passing through the center of a body or figure. **D.**, **Craniomet'ric**, one of several lines connecting points on opposite surfaces of the cranium: *Biparietal*, that joining the parietal eminences; *bitemporal*, that joining the extremities of the coronal suture; *occipitofrontal*, that joining the root of the nose and the most prominent part of the occiput; *occipitomenal*, that joining the occipital protuberance and the chin; *trachelobregmatic*, that joining the center of the anterior fontanel and the junction of the neck and floor of the mouth. **D.**, **Pel'vic**, any one of the diameters of the pelvis. The most important are: *Anteroposterior* (of inlet), that which joins the sacrovertebral angle and the pubic symphysis; *anteroposterior* (of outlet), that which joins the tip of the coccyx with the subpubic ligament; *conjugate*, the anteroposterior diameter of the inlet; *diagonal conjugate*, that joining the sacrovertebral angle and the subpubic ligament; *external conjugate*, that connecting the depression above the spine of the first sacral vertebra and the middle of the upper border of the symphysis pubis; *true conjugate*, that joining the sacrovertebral angle and the most prominent portion of the posterior aspect of the symphysis pubis; *transverse* (of inlet), that joining the two most widely separated points of the pelvic inlet; *transverse* (of outlet), that connecting the ischial tuberosities.

Diamid, *dī-am'id*. A double amid.

Diamin, *dī-am'in*. A double amin.

viewed in different directions.
 matopsia, *dik-ro-mat-op'-se-ah*. Inability to distinguish
 e than two of the primary colors.
 phus, *dik-or'-if-us*. A monster with a double vertex.
 ic, Dicrotous, *di-kro'-ik*, *dik'-ro-tus*. Double-beating, as
 erved in certain pathologic conditions of the pulse.
 ism, *di'-kro-tism*. The condition of being dicrotic.
 yl, *di-dak'-til*. Having only two fingers or toes.
 tylism. The presence of but two digits on a hand or foot.
 hic, *di-del'-fik*. Pertaining to a double uterus.
 algia, *did-e-mal'-je-ah*. Pain in the testicle.
 in, *did'-e-min*. A substance from the epididymus of the ox.
 itis, *did-e-mi'-tis*. Orchitis, *q. v.*
 ium, *di-dim'-e-um*. A mixture of two elements, neodym-
 and praseodymium.
 odynia, *did-e-mo-din'-e-ah*. Pain in the testicle.
 ous, *did'-e-mus*. Twin; occurring in pairs.
 tric. Transmitting electric effects by induction.
 phalon, *di-en-sef'-al-on*. The middle brain, including the
 ami and the third ventricle.
 is, *di-er'-es-is*. A solution of continuity, as an ulcer.
 'et. Food; a system of aliment.
 y, *di'-et-a-re*. 1. Pertaining to diet. 2. A system of foods.
 ic, *di-et-et'-ik*. Pertaining to diet.
 cs, *di-et-et'-iks*. The branch of treatment referring to diet.
 lamin, *di-eth-il-am'-in*. $C_6H_{11}N$. A nontoxic ptomaine.
 lendiamin, *di-eth-il-en-di-am'-in*. See *Piperazin*.

DICHLORALANTIPYRIN

Diarthrosis, *di-ar-thro'-sis*. A freely movable articulation. **D. rotato'ria**, that with pivotal movement.

Diastaltic, *di-as-tal'-tik*. A synonym for reflex action.

D'astase. A nitrogenous ferment in malt.

Dias'tasis. A separation of bones without fracture; dislocation.

Diastema, *di-as-te'-mah*. A space or cleft, as between teeth.

Diastematocra'nia. Congenital longitudinal fissure of the cranium.

Diastematomye'lia. Fissure of the spinal cord.

Diastematopyelia, *di-as-te-mat-o-pi-e'-le-ah*. Congenital median cleft of the pelvis.

Diaster, *di'-as-ter*. See *Dyaster*.

Diastole, *di-as'-to-le*. The period of dilatation of the heart.

Diastolic, *di-as-tof'-ik*. Pertaining to the diastole. **D. Im'pulse**, the backstroke of the heart. **D. Mur'mur**, a murmur occurring during the diastole. **D. Thrill**, a precordial vibration during the diastole.

Diastrephia, *di-as-tre'-fe-ah*. Insanity marked by cruelty.

Diatela, *Diatele*, *di-at-e'-lah*, *di-at-e'-le*. The membranous roof of the diacele.

Diaterna, *di-at-er'-mah*. Part of the floor of the diacele.

Diathermal, *di-ath-er'-mal*. Permeable by radiant heat.

Diathermanous, *di-ath-er'-man-us*. Permeable to heat.

Diatherman'sis, *Diather'many*. Permeability to rays of heat.

Diathesis, *di-ath'-es-is*. A constitutional predisposition to disease. **D., Aneurys'mal**, inherent predisposition to aneurysms. **D., Furun'cular**. See *Furunculosis*. **D., Hemorrhag'ic**, hemophilia. **D., Lith'ic**, predisposition to lithemia. **D., Ura'ic**, tendency to gout.

Diathetic, *di-ath-et'-ik*. Pertaining to diathesis.

D'atom. One of the *Diatomaceae*, a group of minute algae.

Diatomic, *di-at-om'-ik*. 1. Bivalent. 2. Having two atoms.

Diazo Reaction, *di-a'-zo*. A urinary test for phthisis and typhoid fever with sulphanilic and hydrochloric acids. See *Ehrlich's Reaction*.

Dibasic, *di-ba'-sik*. Doubly basic.

Diblastic, *di-blas'-tik*. Having a double cause; e. g., a disease.

Diblastula, *di-blas'-tu-lah*. A blastula possessing both ectoderm and endoderm.

Dibothrioceph'alus. Same as *Bothriocephalus*, q. v.

Dibromid, *di-bro'-mid*. A compound having two atoms of bromine and one of a base.

Dicalcic, *di-kal'-sik*. Having two atoms of calcium to the molecule. **D. Orthophos'phate**, $\text{Ca}_2\text{H}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2$, a salt occurring in urinary deposits.

Dicephalous, *di-sef'-al-us*. Double-headed.

Dicephalus, *di-sef'-al-us*. A double-headed monster.

Dichloralantipyr'in. A trituration of antipyrin with chlorhydrate.

on, *di-lu'-shun*. A weakening with water.

onist, *di-lu'-shun-ist*. One advocating the dilution of medi-

s.

ylamin, *di-meth-il-am'-in*. $(CH_3)_2NH$. A nontoxic base.

ria, *di-me'-tre-ah*. The state of having a double uterus.

phous, *di-morf'-us*. Existing in two forms.

ric, *di-nu'-rik*. Having two axis-cylinder processes.

, *Din'ical*. Useful in the relief of vertigo.

ocellulose, *di-ni-tro-sel'-u-lös*. Soluble guncotton.

er Pills. Mild cathartic pills taken after meals.

ania, *di-no-ma'-ne-ah*. Dancing mania.

, *di'-nus*. Vertigo or dizziness.

rm. Acetylene dichlorid, a volatile narcotic.

a, *di-o'-nin*. Ethyl morphin hydrochlorate.

ng. Normal love as opposed to urning, *q. v.*

m'eter. A device for exploration of the visual field.

er, *di-op'-ter*. The unit of refractive power of optic lenses.

om'eter. An instrument for determining ocular refraction.

ometry, *di-op-tom'-et-re*. The determination of ocular

ommodation and refraction.

al, *di-op'-tral*. Relating to a diopter.

ic, *di-op'-trik*. Pertaining to transmitted light.

ics, *di-op'-triks*. The branch of optics treating of refra-

by transparent media.

y, *di-op'-tre*. See *Diopter*.

osis, *di-or-tho'-sis*. Reduction of a fracture or dislocation.

orea, *di-os-ko'-re-ah*. A genus of plants. *D. villosa*, wild

in the roots are antidiarrhetic.

DISARTICULATION

Diphtheromycosis, *dif-ther-o-mi-ko'-sis*. Chronic diphtheria.
Diphtherotoxin, *dif-ther-o-tekst'-in*. A toxalbumin isolated from cultures of diphtheria-bacilli.

Diphthongia. A double tone of voice from disease of the larynx.

Diplacu'sis. The hearing of two sounds when but one is produced.

Diplegia, *di-plé'-je-ah*. Double symmetric paralysis.

Diplobacte'ria. Bacteria consisting of two adherent cells.

Diploblastic, *dip-lo-blas'-tik*. Having two germinal layers.

Diplococcus, *dip-lo-kok'-us*. A micrococcus whose spherules are joined two and two. See *Micrococci*, Table of.

Diplocoria, *dip-lo-ko'-re-ah*. Double pupil.

Diploe, *dip'-lo-e*. The cellular bony tissue between the cranial tables.

Diploetic, *dip-lo-et'-ik*. The same as *Diploic*, *q. v.*

Diplogen'esis. The duplication of parts normally single.

Diploic, *dip'-lo'-ik*. Of or pertaining to the diploe, *q. v.*

Diplomye'lia. A congenital doubling of the spinal cord.

Diplophonia, *dip-lo-fó'-ne-ah*. See *Diphthongia*.

Diplopia, *dip-lo'-pe-ah*. Double vision. **D.**, **Binoc'ular**, due to a derangement of the muscular balance, the images of the object being thus thrown upon nonidentical points of the retina.

D., **Crossed** or **Heteron'ymous**, that wherein the image of the right eye appears upon the left side and that of the left eye upon the right side. **D.**, **Direct'** or **Homon'ymous**, the reverse of crossed diplopia. **D.**, **Monoc'ular**, diplopia with a single eye.

Diplopiom'eter. A device for measuring diplopia.

Diplosal, *dip-lo'-sal*. A proprietary name for the salicylate of salicylic acid.

Dip'ping. Palpating the liver by sudden pressure.

Diprosopus, *dip-ro-so'-pus*. A double-faced monster.

Dipsetic, *dip-set'-ik*. Producing thirst.

Dipsoma'nia. An uncontrollable desire for spirituous liquors.

Dipsopathy, *dip-sop'-ath-e*. The thirst-cure.

Dipsosis, *dip-so'-sis*. Morbid thirst.

Diptera, *dip'-ter-ah*. An order of insects including the fleas, flies, and mosquitoes.

Dipterocar'pus. A genus of trees yielding the gurjun-balsam.

Dipygus, *dip'-ig-us*. A monster with double buttocks.

Direct, *di-rekt'*. In a right or straight line. **D.** **Cur'rent**. See *Current*. **D.** **Mur'mur**. See *Murmur*.

Director, *di-rekt'-tor*. A grooved instrument to direct a knife.

Dirigomotor, *dir-ig-o-mó'-tor*. Controlling motor action.

Dis-, *dis*. A prefix denoting two, double, or apart from.

Disaccharid, *dis-sak'-ar-id*. Any carbohydrate formed by the condensation of two monosaccharids.

Disarticulation, *dis-ar-tik-u-la'-shun*. Amputation of a limb at joint.

- Disassimila'tion.** Failure or loss of assimilative power.
- Disc, disk.** 1. A circular plate or surface. 2. The papilla. **D.**, Blood, a blood-corpuscle. **D.**, Choked, papillitis, *q. v.* **D.**, diam'eter, the diameter of the optic disc. **D.**, Ger'minal, the small disc of the blastodermic membrane where the first traces of the embryo appear. **D.**, Optic. See *Optic*.
- Discharge, dis-charj'.** 1. A morbid secretion. 2. An escape of electricity. 3. An evacuation. **D.**, Disrup'tive, electric discharge with sound and heat.
- Dischar'ger.** An instrument for setting free stored electricity.
- Dischar'ging.** Unloading, flowing out; *e.g.*, pus. **D.**, Le'sion. See *Lesion*.
- Discision, dis-ish'on.** 1. The rupture of the capsule of the crystalline lens in the operation for cataract. 2. Bilateral incision.
- Discoblas'tic.** Undergoing discoid segmentation of the vitellus.
- Discoid, dis'-koid.** Shaped like a disc. **D.**, Placen'ta, a disc-shaped placenta, as in man.
- Discoplasenta, dis-ko-pla-sen'tah.** See *Discoid Placenta*.
- Discrete, dis-kret'.** Separate, distinct; opposed to confluent.
- Discus, dis'-kus.** A disc. **D.**, prolif'erous, the mass of cells of the membrana granulosa of the Graafian vesicle that surround the ovum.
- Discutient, dis-ku'-shent.** An agent removing a swelling or effusion.
- Disdiac'last, dis-dz'-ak-last.** Any one of the doubly refractive elements of the contractile discs of striated muscular tissue.
- Disease, dis-ez'.** A pathologic condition of any part or organ of the body, or of the mind. **D.**, Acute', a disease marked by rapid onset and course. **D.**, An'serine, muscular wasting of the hand, the prominent tendons suggesting a goose's foot. **D.**, Bleed'er's, hemophilia. **D.**, Blue, cyanosis. **D.**, Boilermaker's, deafness to high-pitched tones occurring in boilermakers. **D.**, Chron'ic, one that is slow in its course. **D.**, Constitu'tional, one that affects a system of organs or the whole body. **D.**, Danc'ing, tarantism. **D.**, Fish'skin, ichthyosis. **D.**, Flax-dres'ser's, pneumonia from inhalation of flax-particles. **D.**, Flint. See *Chalcosis*. **D.**, Fo'cal, a centrally localized disease. **D.**, Function'al, abnormality of function without manifest organic lesion. **D.**, Hydroceph'aloid, a disease of children resembling hydrocephalus, following premature weaning. **D.**, Idiopath'ic, a disease not dependent upon another. **D.**, Intercur'rent, one occurring during the progress of another disease of which it is independent. **D.**, Mi'tral, one affecting the mitral valves. **D.**, Occupa'tion, any one of the nervous affections due to the habitual performance of the duties of some occupation. **D.**, Organ'ic, that due to structural changes. **D.**, Parasi'tic, one due to an animal or vegetable parasite. **D.**, Rag'sorter's. See *Ragsorter*.

DISSECTION

Scyth'ian. See *Scythian*. **D., Sep'tic**, one due to pyogenic or putrefactive organisms within the body. **D., Specif'ic**, one due to a specific virus or poison within the body. **D., Strad'dling.** See *Quebrabunda*. **D., Struc'tural**, one involving a change of structure in the part first affected. **D., Sys'tem**, one affecting a number of tissues having a common function. **D., Tricus'pid**, that of the tricuspid valves. **D., Vag'abond's** See *Vagabond*. **D., Vene'real**, one contracted in sexual intercourse. **D., Wool'sorter's**, anthrax. **D., Zymot'ic**, a term for the whole class of germ-diseases.

Disembitter, *dis-em-bit'er*. To deprive of bitterness.

Disengagement, *dis-en-gaj'ment*. The escape of the fetus from the vaginal canal.

Disinfect, *dis-in-fekt'*. To free from infectiousness.

Disinfectant, *dis-in-fek'tant*. An agent destroying germs.

Disk. Same as *Disc*.

Disloca'tion. A displacement of organs or articular surfaces. **D., Complete'**, the bones entirely separated. **D., Com'pound**, the coverings of the joint ruptured, the joint-cavity communicating with the air. **D., Consec'utive**, the misplaced bone is not in the same position as when originally dislocated. **D., In'complete** or **Par'tial**, the articulating surfaces remain in partial contact. **D., Old**, inflammatory changes have ensued. **D., Patholog'ic**, due to diseased joint or paralysis of the controlling muscles. **D., Prim'itive**, the bones remain as first misplaced. **D., Re'cent**, no inflammatory changes have ensued. **D., Sim'ple**, without laceration of surrounding parts.

Dialysin, *dis'lis-in*. See *Dyslysin*.

Disorganiza'tion. A destruction of organic structure.

Disorientation, *dis-o-re-en-ta'shun*. The loss of the ability to locate one's position in the environment, or the mental confusion seen in psychic disorders.

Dis'parate Points. Nonidentical points of the two retinas.

Dispen'sary. Public institution where drugs and advice are given.

Dispen'satory. A book describing drugs, their composition, effects, and uses.

Dispense, *dis-pens'*. To give out drugs.

Dispirem, *di-spi'rem*. The two skeins of a dividing nucleus which give rise to the daughter nuclei.

Displacement, *dis-plas'ment*. A putting out of place.

Disruptive, *dis-rup'tiv*. Bursting; rending. **D. Discharge'**. See *Discharge*.

Dissect, *dis-ekt'*. To separate the parts of.

Dissecting, *dis-ekt'ing*. Performing dissection. **D. An'eurysm** an aneurysm in which there occurs a separation of the coats of an artery, with hemorrhage between.

Dissection, *dis-ekt'shun*. A separation by cutting of the parts of the body. **D. Tu'bercle.** The same as *Verruca* necrotica.

DIVAGATION

- Disseminated**, *dis-sem'-in-a-ted*. Scattered. **D. Sclero'sis**, spinal sclerosis occurring in numerous foci.
- Dissemina'tion**. A scattering, as of disease-germs.
- Dissimila'tion**. Disassimilation; catabolism.
- Dissociation**, *dis-so-she-a'-shun*. Separation of parts of a compound. **D.-symp'tom**, anesthesia to pain and to heat and cold, but with tactile sensibility; it occurs in syringomyelia.
- Dissolution**, *dis-o-lu'-shun*. 1. Death. 2. The process of dissolving.
- Dissolve**, *dis-olv'*. To make a solution of.
- Dissolvent**, *dis-ol'-vent*. A solvent; resolvent.
- Distad**, *dis'-tad*. Toward the distal aspect.
- Distal**, *dis'-tal*. Peripheral; away from the center.
- Distichia**, *dis-tik'-e-ah*. See *Distichiasis*.
- Distichiasis**, *dis-tik'-i'-as-is*. Having a double row of eyelashes.
- Distillate**, *dis'-til-at*. The substance distilled over.
- Distilla'tion**. Vaporization of liquid with subsequent condensation. **D.**, **Destruc'tive**, the decomposition of a substance in a closed vessel so as to obtain liquid products. **D.**, **Dry**, distillation of solids without the addition of liquids. **D.**, **Frac'tional**. See *Fractional*.
- Distoma**, **Disto'mum**, *dis'-to-mah*. 1. A genus of trematode worms. 2. A general term applied to various genera of trematode worms. See *Schistosomum*.
- Distomia**, *dis-to'-me-ah*. The condition of having two mouths.
- Distomi'asis**. The presence in the body of *Distoma*, *q. v.*
- Distrix**, *dis'-triks*. A morbid splitting of the hair-ends.
- Dita Bark**, *de'-tah*. The bark of *Alstonia scholaris*.
- Ditain**, **ditamin**, *de'-ta-in*, *di'-am-in*. $C_{10}H_{10}N_2O$. An alkaloid obtained from dita bark.
- Dithion**, *di-thi'-on*. A mixture of the two sodium dithiosalicylates; used in veterinary foot-and-mouth disease.
- Dithymoldi'odid**. See *Aristol*.
- Ditocia**, **Dito'kus**, *di-to'-se-ah*. Twin birth.
- Ditrich's Plugs**. Dirty white or yellowish masses, consisting chiefly of fatty detritus, microorganisms, and crystals of margarin; they are found in the sputum of putrid bronchitis and pulmonary gangrene. **D.'s Steno'sis**, Dittrich wahre Herzstenose; stenosis of the conus arteriosus.
- Diuresis**, *di-u-re'-sis*. An excessive secretion of urine.
- Diuretic**, *di-u-ret'-ik*. A medicine increasing the flow of urine.
- D.**, **Al'terative**, drugs used for their local action on the surfaces passed over. **D.**, **Hy'dragog**, a drug increasing the flow of water from the kidneys. **D.**, **Refrig'erant**, one abating the irritation of the urine.
- Diure'tin**. Theobromin sodiosalicylate, a diuretic powder.
- Diurnule**, *di-urn'-ul*. A capsule containing the daily maximum dose of a drug.
- Divagation**, *di-vag-a'-shun*. Delirium; disconnected speech.

DONDERS'S GLAUCOMA

Divalent, *div'al-ent*. See *Bivalent*.

Divergence, *di-ver'gens*. A separation, as of axes.

Diver'gent. Moving in different directions from a common point. D. Strabis'mus. See *Strabismus*.

Di'vers' Paral'ysis. See *Caisson Disease*.

Diverticular, *di-ver-tik'u-lar*. Pertaining to a diverticulum. D. Her'nia, hernia of a diverticulum of the intestine.

Diverticulitis, *di-ver-tik-u-l'i-tis*. Inflammation of a diverticulum.

Diverticulum, *di-ver-tik'u-lum*. A small *cul-de-sac* or pouch.

Divulsion, *di-vul'shun*. A rending asunder.

Divulsor, *di-vul'sor*. An instrument for dilating a part.

Dizziness, *dis'e-nes*. The state in which objects seem to be whirling around.

Diz'zy. Giddy; light-headedness.

Dobell's Solu'tion. A solution of borax, sodium bicarbonate, and carbolic acid in glycerin and water; it is valued as a spray for nasal and throat troubles.

Dobe's Glob'ule. A small, round body rendered visible in the center of the transparent disc of a muscular fibril by staining.

D's Lay'er or Line. See *Krause's Disc*.

Dochm'asis. The condition due to the presence of *Dochmius*, *q. v.*

Dochmius, *dok'me-us*. Same as *Ankylostoma* or *Strongylus*.

Docimasia, *dos-im-a'se-ah*. Examination; testing or assaying.

Docimastic, *dos-im-as'tik*. Testing, proving.

Doctor, *dok'tor*. A licensed medical practitioner. D's Rash, a neurotic erythema occurring during a medical examination.

Dodecadactyl'itis. Inflammation of the duodenum.

Dodecadactylon, *do-dek-a-dok'til-on*. The duodenum.

Dog But'ton. See *Nux Vomica*.

Dogwood, *dog'-wood*. See *Cornus*.

Dolichocephalic, *dol-ik-o-sef-al'-ik*. Long-headed.

Dolichoceph'alism, Dolichoceph'aly. The state of being long-headed.

Dolichohieric, *dol-ik-o-hi-er'-ik*. With a narrow sacrum.

Dolichopellic, *dol-ik-o-pel'-ik*. Having a narrow pelvis.

Dolichopelvic, *dol-ik-o-pel'-vik*. Same as *Dolichopellic*.

Doll's-head Anesthe'sia. Anesthesia of the head, neck, and chest.

Dolomol, *dol'o-mol*. Dolor; pain.

Dolor, *do'lor*. Bodily pain or suffering.

Dolorific, *do-lor-if'-ik*. Producing pain.

Domatoph'o'bia. Insane dread of being in a house.

Donders's Glauco'ma. Simple atrophic glaucoma. D's Law, the rotation of the eyeball about the line of sight is involuntary and when the eyes are fixed on a distant object, the amount of rotation is determined solely by the angular distance that object from the horizon and from the median p
D's Rings, rainbow-colored rings seen in cases of glau

DOUGLAS'S CRESCENTIC FOLD

by normal and cataractous eyes when the pupil is dilated. They are attributed to the diffraction of light by the cortex of the crystalline lens.

's Corpuscles. 1. The colostrum corpuscles. 2. See *Bischoff's Blood-platelets*. **D.'s Test for Pus.** With the mass tested stir a small piece of caustic potash. The mass will convert into a tough, slimy material if pus be present. **Dan's Solution.** A solution of mercuric iodid and arsenic acid, one per cent. of each.

Datio, dor-mish'e-o. A proprietary sedative containing opium.

D., dor'-sad. Toward the back.

D., dor'-sal. Pertaining to the back. **D. Nerves,** the spinal nerves coming through the intervertebral foramina of the vertebras. **D. Reflex,** a reflex contraction of the muscles of the back.

Duct, dor'-se-duk't. To move toward the dorsum.

Duction. The act of moving toward the back.

Dorsion, dor-sif-lek'-shun. Bending toward the back.

Dorsad, dor-si-me'-sad. Toward the dorsum.

Dorsal, dor-sal. The dorsal median line of the body.

Dorsalad. Toward the back of the head.

Dorsalateral. Pertaining to the back and side of an object.

Dorsalward. In a direction from back to front.

Dorsum, dor'-sum. The back; the posterior part of an organ.

Dose, do'-saj. The regulation of the doses of drugs.

Dose, dos. A quantity of medicine exhibited at one time. **D.,**

fractional dose, one taken in fractional portions at short intervals. **D.,**

fatal dose. **D., Maximum,** the largest dose consistent with safety. **D., Minimum,** the smallest dose to effect a cure.

Doser, dor-sim'-et-er. Apparatus for measuring minute doses.

Dosimetry, do-sim'-et-er. 1. The dosimetric system; the accurate and systematic measurement of medicinal doses. 2.

A system of treatment which consists in the use of granules containing a definite quantity of the active principles of drugs.

Dosimeter, dos'-il. A cylindric pledget of lint for cleansing wounds.

Enteritis, doth-e-en-ter-i'-tis. Enteric or typhoid fever; inflammation of Peyer's patches.

Double, dub'-l. Twofold; in pairs. **D. Consciousness.** See Consciousness. **D. Hearing.** See *Diplacusis*. **D. Touch,**

stigmation with a thumb in one cavity and the index-finger in another. **D. Uterus,** dihyteria. **D. Vision,** the seeing of a single object double; diplopia.

Doosh. A stream of water directed against a part or used to flush a cavity.

Crescentic Fold. The lower border of the posterior of the rectus abdominis. **D.'s Cul-de-sac,** the pouch

DRECHSEL'S TEST

formed by the rectouterine folds of the peritoneum. **D.'s Ligaments**, the rectouterine folds of the peritoneum. **D.'s Line**. See *Line*, *Semicircular*. **D.'s Pouch**. Same as *D.'s Cul-de-sac*. **D.'s Sep'tum**, in the fetus the septum formed by the union of Rathke's folds and transforming the rectum into a complete canal.

Dourine, *doo'-rin*. *Mal de coit*. A contagious venereal disease of horses, the prominent signs and symptoms consisting in inflammation of the genital organs and lymph glands, and paralysis of the hind legs. The exciting cause is believed to be the *Trypanosoma equiperdum*, *q. v.*

Dover's Pow'der. A powder containing 10 per cent. each of opium and ipecac.

Doyère's Em'inance. The prominence formed by the motorial end-plates on a muscular fiber.

Drachm, *drachm*. Same as *Dram*.

Dracontiasis. The disease caused by *Dracunculus*, *q. v.*

Dracon'tium. Skunk cabbage; an antispasmodic and a narcotic.

Dracunculus, *dra-kun'-ku-lus*. A genus of thread-worms. Same as *Filaria*.

Draft. A quantity of liquid medicine taken at one time.

Dragée, *drah-zhâ'*. A sugar-coated pill.

Dragendorff's Test for Bile Pigments. Spread a few drops of the urine on an unglazed porcelain surface, and after absorption has taken place, add a drop or two of nitric acid. If bile be present, several rings of color will be produced, the green ring, which is characteristic of bile pigments, being chief among them.

Drag'on's Blood. Resin from the fruit of a palm and also from other sources. **D. Root**, the corm of *Arisæma triphyllum*, Indian turnip; it is expectorant and diaphoretic.

Dragonneau, *drag-on-o'*. The *Filaria medinensis*.

Drain, *drân*. A channel of exit for discharges from an abscess, etc. **D., Cigarette'**, a drain made of a strip of gauze surrounded by rubber dam or gutta-percha.

Drainage, *drân-âj*. The gradual removal of the contents of a suppurating cavity. **D., Cap'illary**, that by means of capillary attraction, using loosely woven cloth, thread, etc. **D., Fun'nel**, that by means of glass funnels. **D.-tube**, a fenestrated tube used in surgery.

Dram. A weight of sixty grains. **D., Fluid-**, the eighth part of a fluidounce.

Dram'atism. Dramatic action in hysteria or insanity.

Drapetoma'nia. Morbid desire to wander from home.

Drastic, *dras'-tik*. A powerful and irritating purgative.

Draught, *draft*. See *Draft*.

Draw. To digest and cause to discharge.

Drechsel's Test for Bile Ac'ids. A beautiful red color is produced if bile acids are present in a substance treated with a

DUBINI'S DISEASE

cane-sugar and a few drops of a mixture composed of 5 parts of syrupy phosphoric acid and 1 part water, and warmed on a water-bath.

Drench. The veterinary term for draft.

Dres'sing. 1. Application of a bandage or other substance to a wound. 2. The material so applied.

Dressler's Disease'. Paroxysmal hemoglobinuria.

Drom'ograph. Instrument for measuring velocity of blood-current.

Dromotropic, dro-mo-trop'-ik. Pertaining to influences which modify the conductivity of the heart-muscle.

Drop. 1. A globule of liquid. 2. To let fall in drops. **D., A'gue.** See *Ague*. **D., Black.** See *Black*.

Dropped, dropt. Hanging limp. **D.-foot,** a deformity from weakness of the extensors of the foot. **D.-hand or -wrist,** a form of paralysis from lead-poisoning. **D.-lid,** ptosis.

Dropper, drop'-er. A bottle or pipet to emit a fluid by drops.

Drop'sical. Pertaining to dropsy.

Drop'sy. An effusion of fluid into the tissues or cavities of the body.

D. of Bel'y, ascites. **D. of Brain,** hydrocephalus. **D., Car'diac,** that due to cardiac disease. **D. of Chest,** hydrothorax. **D., False,** a retention cyst. **D. of Peritone'um,** ascites, hydroperitoneum. **D. of U'terus,** hydrometra.

Dros'era. A genus of insectivorous plants; sundew.

Droserin, dros'-er-in. A ferment in the secretions of *Drosera*.

Drum. The tympanum. **D.-belly.** See *Tympanites*. **D. of Ear,** the tympanum. **D.-head,** the membrana tympani.

Drumin, Drummin, drum'-in. An alkaloid from *Euphorbia drummondii*; it is a local anesthetic.

Drummond's Sign. The "oral whiff," heard when the mouth is closed, and disappearing on compression of the nostrils; it is observed in cases of aneurysm of the thoracic aorta.

Druse, drús. Rupture of tissues with no surface-lesion.

Dry, dri. Not moist. **D. Amputa'tion,** amputation without hemorrhage. **D. Bel'yache.** See *Girdle Pain*. **D. Ca'ries.** See *Onychomycosis*.

Drysdale's Ova'rian Cor'puscles. Granular cells, nonnucleated and of varying sizes, which were regarded by Drysdale as peculiar to ovarian fluid.

Duane's Test. A candle having been placed in front of the person to be examined, a screen is held before one eye for a time and then suddenly transferred to the other side. The existence of deviation in the first eye is recognized by a sudden apparent displacement of the candle-flame in the direction opposite to that in which the eye has deviated.

Dubini's Disease'. Spasmus Dubini; electric chorea. Rhythmic contractions of one or more groups of muscles, beginning in a finger, extremity, or a half of the face, and extending over the greater part or the whole of the body. The

DUCT

generally followed by palsies and often by coma and death.

The affection has been observed thus far only in Italy.

Dubois's Disease. The presence of multiple necrotic foci in the thymus glands of infants affected with hereditary syphilis.

Duboisin, *du-bois'-in*. $C_{17}H_{23}NO_8$. An alkaloid from *Duboisia myoporoides*. Same as *Hyoscyamin*.

DuBois-Reymond's Law. It is not the absolute value of current density at a given moment that acts as a stimulus to a muscle or motor nerve, but the variation of density.

Duchenne's At'titude. In paralysis of the trapezius the shoulder droops; the shoulder-blade see-saws so that its internal edge, instead of being parallel to the vertebral column, becomes oblique from top to bottom and from without in. **D.'s Disease**, *tabes dorsalis*. **D.'s Paral'ysis**, progressive muscular dystrophy with pseudohypertrophy. **D.'s Sign**, sinking-in of the epigastrium during inspiration in cases of marked hydropericardium or impaired movement of the diaphragm from pressure or paralysis. **D.'s Syn'drome**, labioglossolaryngeal paralysis.

Duchenne-Aran's Disease. See *Aran-Duchenne's Disease*.

Duchenne-Erb's Paral'ysis. See *Erb's Paralysis*.

Duchenne-Landouzy's Type of Progres'sive Mus'cular At'rophy. See *Landouzy-Déjerine's Type*.

Duckworth's Syn'drome. Complete stoppage of respiration several hours before that of the heart in certain cerebral diseases attended by intracranial pressure.

Ducrey's Bacil'lus. A small oval bacillus occurring in chains, the pathogenic agent in chancre.

Duct, *dukt*. A tube to convey a liquid. **D.**, *Alimen'tary*. See

D., *Thoracic*. **D.**, *Common Bile*, one formed by the junction of the cystic and hepatic ducts conveying the bile to the duodenum. **D.**, *Cys'tic*, the excretory duct of the gall-bladder.

D., *Ejac'ulatory*, a duct formed by the union of the vas and the duct of the seminal vesicle, conveying semen into the urethra. **D.**, *Endolymphat'ic*, a tubular process of the membranous labyrinth of the ear. **D.**, *Galactoph'orous*, one of the milk-ducts of the lobes of the mammary glands. **D.**, *Hepat'ic*,

the duct receiving the bile from the liver. **D.**, *Na'sal*, the duct conveying the tears from the lacrimal sac. **D.**, *Omphalomes-*

enter'ic. See *D.*, *Vitelline*. **D.**, *Parot'id*, that conveying the secretion of the parotid gland into the mouth. **D.**, *Prostat'ic*,

that carrying the secretion of the prostate into the urethra. **D.**, *Sal'ivary*, a duct of any salivary gland. **D.**, *Segmen'tal*, a

tube on each side of the body of the embryo, opening anteriorly into the body-cavity, and posteriorly into the cloaca.

D., *Spermat'ic*, the vas deferens. **D.**, *Thorac'ic*, one beginning in the receptaculum chyli and emptying into the left axillary vein. **D.**, *Umbil'ical*. See *D.*, *Vitelline*. **D.**, *Urogy-*

ital, one that receives the urine and genital products.

DUODENOENTEROSTOMY

Vit'elline, the duct from the umbilical vesicle of the embryo to the intestine.

Ductile, *duk'-sil*. Capable of being drawn into wire.

Duct'less Glands. Organs without ducts, as the thymus.

Ductule, *duk'-tul*. A small duct.

Ductus, *duk'-tus*. A canal or duct. **D. arterio'sus**, a short duct in the fetus connecting the pulmonary artery with the aorta. **D. lingua'lis**, the persistent remains, in the adult, of the upper portion of the embryonal ductus thyreoglossus. **D. nasofronta'lis**, one between the frontal sinus and middle meatus of nose. **D. thyreoglos'sus**, a small duct connecting the primitive thyroid gland with the upper surface of the tongue. **D. thyroi'deus**, the persistent remains, in the adult, of the lower portion of the embryonal ductus thyreoglossus. **D. veno'sus**, a fetal blood-vessel joining the umbilical vein and ascending vena cava.

Duddell's Mem'brane. See *Descemet's Membrane*.

Dugas's Test. In dislocation of the shoulder-joint the elbow cannot be made to touch the side of the chest when the hand of the affected side is placed on the opposite shoulder.

Duhring's Disease'. Dermatitis herpetiformis. **D.'s Pruritus**, pruritus hiemalis.

Dukes's Disease'. See *Fourth Disease*.

Dulcamara, *dul-kam-a'-rah*. Bittersweet, *Solanum dulcamara*; it is used in psoriasis.

Dulcin, *dul'-sin*. See *Sucrol*.

Dulcit, **Dulcitol**, *dul'-sit*, *dul'-sit-ol*. $C_6H_{14}O_6$. Sugar from *Melampyrum nemorosum* and other plants.

Dulcose, *dul'-cös*. Same as *Dulcit*.

Dull. Blunt; slow of perception; not resonant.

Dulness, *dul'-nes*. A nonresonant percussion-note.

Dumb, *dum*. Unable to speak. **D. A'gue**, malarial sickness without chill.

Dum-dum Fever. Same as *Kala-azar*, q. v.

Dumontpallier's Test for Bile Pig'ments. See *Smith's Test*.

Duncan Bird's Sign. See *Bird's Sign*.

Duncan's Folds. The folds of the loose peritoneal covering of the uterus seen immediately after delivery. **D.'s Posi'tion of the Placen'ta**, the marginal position generally assumed by the placenta on presenting itself at the os uteri for expulsion. **D.'s Ven'tricle**, sinus Duncanii, the fifth ventricle.

Duodenal, *du-od'-en-al*. Pertaining to the duodenum.

Duodenitis, *du-od-en-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the duodenum.

Duodenocholecystostomy, *du-od-en-o-kol-e-sis-tös-to-me*. Formation of fistula between duodenum and gall-bladder.

Duodenocholedochotomy, *du-od-en-o-kole-do-kol'-o-me*. Incision into the common bile-duct by way of a cut through the duodenum.

Duodenoenterostomy, *du-od-en-o-en-ter-ös-to-me*. The formation of a fistula between the duodenum and small intestine.

DYNAMOGENIC

Duodenojejunal, *du-od-en-o-je-ju'-nal*. Pertaining to both the duodenum and the jejunum.

Duodenostomy, *du-od-en-os'-to-me*. The formation of an opening through the abdominal wall into the duodenum.

Duodenotomy, *du-od-en-of'-o-me*. An incision into the duodenum.

Duodenum, *du-od'-e-num*. The first part of the small intestine.

Duotal, *du'-o-tal*. Guaiacol carbonate.

Duplication, **Du'plication**, *du-plik'-a'-shun*. A doubling.

Dupr 's Syn'drome. Meningism; pseudomeningitis.

Dupuytren's Contraction. Contraction of the palmar aponeurosis. **D's Egg'shell Symp'tom**, the sensation of a delicate crepitant shell (eggshell crackling) imparted on slight pressure in certain cases of sarcoma of long bones. **D's Fin'ger**. See *D's*.

Contraction. **D's Frac'ture**, fracture of the lower end of the fibula, with displacement of the foot outward and backward.

D's Hy'drocele, *hydroc le en bissac*; bilocular hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis testis. **D's Phleg'mon**, unilateral phlegmonous suppuration occupying the anterolateral portion of the neck.

Dura, or **Dura Ma'ter**, *du'-rah*. The outer membrane of the brain and spinal cord.

Dural, *du'-ral*. Relating to the dura.

Dura'tion. Continuance in time.

Durematoma, *du-rem-at-o'-mah*. Hematoma of the dura.

Duritis, *du-ri'-tis*. Inflammation of the dura.

Duroarachni'tis. Inflammation of the dura and arachnoid.

Duro'leum. An ointment-base from petroleum.

Duroziez's Disease'. Congenital mitral stenosis. **D's Mur'mur**, a double murmur heard over the femoral artery on pressure with the stethoscope, in cases of aortic insufficiency, mitral stenosis, lead-poisoning, contracted kidney, and some fevers.

Dus'ting-powder. A fine powder for dusting affected surfaces.

Dutch Li'quid. See *Ethylene Chlorid*.

Duval's Nu'cleus. An aggregation of large multipolar ganglion cells lying ventrolaterally to the hypoglossal nucleus.

Duverney's Fora'men. See Winslow's *Foramen*. **D's Gland**.

The same as *Bartholin's Gland*.

Dwarf, *dworf*. A person of stunted growth.

Dyad, *di'-ad*. An atom uniting with two monad atoms.

Dyaster, *di'-as-ter*. A double group of chromosomes during the anaphases of cell-division.

Dynam'ia. Vital strength or energy.

Dynamic, *di-nam'-ik*. A synonym of *Sihenic*, q. v.

Dynamics, *di-nam'-iks*. The science of moving force.

Dynamization, *di-nam-i-sa'-shun*. The hypothetical increase of the active virtues of a medicine by agitation.

dynamo, *di'-nam-o*. A machine for generating electricity.

dynamogenic, *di-nam-o-je-n'-ik*. Generating force.

DYSMENORRHEA

- Dynam'ograph.** An instrument to record muscular strength.
- Dynamom'eter.** An instrument for measuring muscular strength.
- Dynam'oscope.** Apparatus for auscultating the muscles.
- Dynamos'copy.** The auscultation of muscle-sounds.
- Dyne, din.** The unit of force. A force sufficient to impart a velocity of one centimeter a second to a mass of one gram.
- Dysacou'sia, Dysacu'sis.** Impaired hearing.
- Dysacousma, dis-ak-oo'-mah.** Disordered sense of hearing.
- Dysalbumose, dis-al'-bu-môs.** An insoluble form of albumose.
- Dysanagno'sia.** Difficulty in comprehending written language; dyslexia.
- Dysaphe, dis'-af-e.** Disordered sense of touch.
- Dysarthria, dis-ar'-thre-ah.** Dyslalia, *q. v.*
- Dysarthro'sis.** 1. Dysarthria. 2. A deformed joint.
- Dysbasia, dis-ba'-se-ah.** Difficulty in walking. **D. intermit'tens angiosclero'tica,** intermittent claudication due to arterio-sclerosis.
- Dysbulia, dis-bu'-le-ah.** Impairment of will-power.
- Dyschrea, dis-kre'-ah.** A morbid discoloration of the skin.
- Dyschromatop'sia.** Subnormal color-perception.
- Dyscinesia, dis-sin'-e'-se-ah.** Difficult or painful motion.
- Dyscoria, dis-kor'-e-ah.** An abnormality of the form of the pupil.
- Dyscrasia, dis-kra'-se-ah.** A depraved or abnormal state; an abnormal or impure state of the blood.
- Dysecoia, dis-e-koî'-ah.** Subnormal acuteness of hearing.
- Dyse'mia, Dysæmia.** A morbid state of blood from poisoning.
- Dysenteric, dis-en-ter'-ik.** Affected with dysentery.
- Dysentery, dis'-en-ter-e.** Inflammation and ulceration of the intestinal mucous membrane, with bloody evacuations. **D., Ame'bic,** dysentery due to the presence of amebæ.
- Dyesthesia, Dysæsthesia, dis-es-the'-ze-ah.** Dulness of sensation. **D., Aud'itory.** See *Dysacusis*.
- Dysgenesis, dis-jen'-es-is.** Difficulty in breeding; sterility.
- Dysgeusia, dis-gu'-ze-ah.** Perversion of the sense of taste.
- Dysgraphia, dis-graf'-e-ah.** An inability to write properly.
- Dyshidro'sis, Dysidro'sis.** See *Pompholyx*.
- Dyskinesia, dis-kin'-e'-ze-ah.** Impairment of voluntary movement.
- Dyslalia, dis-la'-le-ah.** A structural defect of speech; stuttering.
- Dyslexia, dis-leks'-e-ah.** The ability of a patient to read, but without understanding what he reads.
- Dyslogia, dis-lo'-je-ah.** An inability to reason.
- Dyslysin, dis'-lis-in.** $C_{24}H_{38}O_2$. A product of cholic acid.
- Dysmenorrhea, dis-men-or'-e-ah.** Painful menstruation. **Conges'tive,** due to congestion of the pelvic viscera. **D., chan'ic.** See *D., Obstructive*. **D., Mem'branous,** a painful marked by the discharge of shreds of decidua. **D., Obs**

DYSTROPHIA

tive, that due to mechanical obstruction to the free escape of the menstrual fluid. **D., Spasmod'ic**, due to spasmodic uterine contraction.

Dysmimia, *dis-mim'e-ah*. An inability to imitate.

Dysmorphopho'bia. A morbid fear of becoming deformed.

Dysneuria, *dis-nu're-ah*. An impairment of nerve-function.

Dysopia, *dis-o'-pe-ah*. Same as **Dysopsia**.

Dysopsia, *dis-op'-se-ah*. Painful or defective vision.

Dysorexia, *dis-or-eks'e-ah*. A depraved or unnatural appetite.

Dysosmia, *dis-oz'-me-ah*. An unpleasant or fetid odor.

Dysosphresia, *dis-os-fre'-ze-ah*. An imperfect sense of smell.

Dyspareunia, *dis-par-oo'-ne-ah*. Painful coitus.

Dyspepsia, *dis-pep'-se-ah*. Impaired or imperfect digestion. **D.,**

Ac'id, that marked by excessive acid formation. **D., Aton'ic**,

dyspepsia due to insufficiency of the gastric juice or impair-

ment of the gastric muscles. **D., Catar'hal**, that due to in-

flammation of the stomach. **D., Intes'tinal**, that due to defects

in the pancreatic, biliary, or intestinal secretions. **D., Ner'-**

vous, that marked by gastric pain and palpitation.

Dyspeptic, *dis-pep'-tik*. Pertaining to or affected with dyspepsia.

Dyspeptone, *dis-pep'-tōn*. An insoluble form of peptone.

Dyspermatism, *dis-per'-mat-izm*. See **Dysspermatism**.

Dyspermia, *dis-per'-me-ah*. An abnormal condition of the semen.

Dysphagia, *dis-fa'-je-ah*. An inability to swallow.

Dysphasia, *dis-fa'-ze-ah*. Disconnected speech from loss of words or a faulty arrangement of words.

Dysphemia, *dis-fe'-me-ah*. Stammering.

Dysphonia, *dis-fo'-ne-ah*. Difficulty in phonation.

Dysphoria, *dis-fo'-re-ah*. Restlessness.

Dysphrasia, *dis-fra'-ze-ah*. Imperfect speech.

Dyspnea, **Dyspnœa**, *disp-ne'-ah*. Difficult or labored breathing.

Dyspneic, *disp-ne'-ik*. Affected with dyspnea.

Dyspragia, *dis-pra'-je-ah*. Difficult and painful performance of any function.

Dysspermasia, *dis-sper-ma'-ze-ah*. Difficult discharge of semen.

Dyspermatism, *dis-sper'-mat-izm*. Defective secretion of semen.

Dystasia, *dis-ta'-ze-ah*. Difficulty in standing.

Dystaxia, *dis-taks'e-ah*. Partial ataxia.

Dysteleology. The science of useless and rudimentary organs.

Dysthe'sia. A nonfebrile morbid state of the blood-vessels.

Dysthymia, *dis-thi'-me-ah*. Mental distress.

Dystocia, *dis-to'-se-ah*. Difficult parturition. **D., Fe'tal**, that due to an abnormality of the fetus. **D., Mater'nal**, that due to

some defect in the mother.

Distopia, **Dysto'py**. Misplacement of an organ.

Dystrophia, *dis-tro'-fe-ah*. Imperfect or faulty nourishment.

Dystrophoneurosis, *dis-tro-fo-nu-ro'-sis*. 1. A nervous disorder due to impaired nutrition. 2. An atrophic degenerative nervous origin.

Dystrophy, *dis'tro-fe*. Same as *Dystrophia*.

Dysuria, *dis-u'-re-ah*. Difficult or painful micturition.

Dysuric, *dis-u'-re-ah*. One affected with dysuria.

Dyszoamylia, *dis-so-o-am-il'-e-ah*. Imperfect transformation of dextrose into glycogen (zoamylum).

E.

- Ear, *ēr*.** The organ of hearing. **E.-ache, *ēr'-āk*.** See *Otalgia*.
E.-cough, a reflex cough due to auditory disease. **E.-mold, oto-**
mycosis. **E.-trum'pet,** an instrument to aid the hearing. **E-**
wax. See *Cerumen*.
Earth, Ful'ler's. Clay used as an absorbent. **E.-bath,** applica-
tion of hot earth or sand to the body of a patient.
Easton's Syrup. A syrup of quinin, iron, and strychnin phos-
phate.
Eberth's Bacil'lus. The typhoid bacillus. **E.'s Lines,** lines
scalariformes, dark broken lines seen to separate the cardiac
muscular cells on staining with silver nitrate.
Ebner's Germ Retic'ulum. A fine nucleated reticulum existing
between the inner cells of the seminiferous tubules. **E.'s**
Glands, the acinous glands situated in the region of the circum-
vallate papillas of the tongue.
Ebstein's Le'sion. Hyaline degeneration and insular necrosis of
the epithelial cells of the renal tubules in diabetes.
Ebullition, e-bul'-ish'-un. Boiling.
Eburnation, e-bur'-na'-shun. A morbid change in bone by which
it becomes hard and ivory-like.
Eburneous, e-bur'-ne-us. Ivory-white.
Ecaudate, e-kau'-dāt. Without a tail.
Ecballium, ek-bal'-e-un. See *Elaterium*.
Ecbolic, ek-bol'-ik. Producing abortion or promoting parturition.
Eccentric, ek-sen'-trik. 1. Peculiar. 2. Away from the center.
E. At'rophy, atrophy of the heart with dilatation. **E. Hyper-**
trophy, hypertrophy of the heart with dilatation.
Ecchondroma, ek-on-dro'-mah. A cartilaginous tumor.
Ecchondrosis, ek-on-dro'-sis. The same as *Ecchondroma*, *q. v.*
Ecchondrotome, ek-on'-dro-tōm. A knife for excising cartilage.
Ecchymo'ma. A skin-tumor caused by extravasated blood.
Ecchymo'sis. An extravasation of blood into areolar tissue.
Ecchymotic, ek-e-mot'-ik. Pertaining to ecchymosis.
Eccoprotic, ek-o-prot'-ik. A laxative; a mild purgative.
Eccrasis, ek'-ris-is. The expulsion of waste or morbid products.
Eccritic, ek-rit'-ik. A medicine promoting excretion.
Eccyesis, ek-si'-e'-sis. Extrauterine fetation.
Eccylosis, ek-sil'-e'-sis. A disease or disturbance of develop-
ment.
Ecdemic, ek-dem'-ik. A disease originating at a distance.
Ecdemiomania, Ecdemomania, ek-de-me-o-ma'-ne-ah, ek-de-mo-
ma'-ne-ah. A morbid desire to travel.
Ecderon, ek'-der-on. The epidermis.
Ecdysis, ek'-dis-is. Moulting of the skin; desquamation.
gonin, C₉H₁₈NO₈+H₂O. A derivative of cocaine.

- Echafol'ta.** Proprietary antiseptic and alterative.
- Echinococcus, e-ki-no-kok'-us.** The hydatid of the *Tænia echinococcus*. E. Cyst. See *Hydatid*.
- Echinorhynchus, e-ki-no-ring'-kus.** A genus of parasitic worms.
- Echitenin, e-ki't-en-in.** An alkaloid from dita bark.
- Echo, ek'-o.** A reverberated sound. E., **Ampho'ric**, a vocal resonance in which the transmitted voice resembles that produced by speaking into a bottle. E.-**sign**, a repetition of the last word of a sentence in insanity. E.-**speech**, a peculiar method of utterance in hypnotism.
- Echokine'sia, Echokine'sis.** Spasmodic imitation of gestures.
- Echolalia, ek-o-la'-le-ah.** Aphasic repetition of another's words.
- Echomatism, ek-om'-at-ism.** The opposite of automatism.
- Echophony, ek-af'-o-ne.** An echo of a vocal sound in auscultation of the chest.
- Echophot'omy.** A combination of color and sound sensations.
- Eck Fis'tula.** An artificially made communication between the portal vein and the vena cava inferior.
- Ecker's Gy'rus.** The gyrus descendens, the most posterior of the occipital convolutions. E.'s Sul'cus, the anterior or transverse occipital sulcus, usually joined to the horizontal part of the interparietal sulcus.
- Eclabium, ek-la'-be-um.** An eversion of the lip.
- Eclampsia, ek-lamp'-se-ah.** 1. A convulsive or epileptiform seizure occurring in women during pregnancy, labor, or the puerperium. 2. Any convulsive or epileptiform seizure, especially one in which consciousness is not lost. E., **In'fantile**, a reflex convulsion of childhood.
- Eclamptic, e-klamp'-tik.** Affected with eclampsia.
- Eclectic, e-klék'-tik.** 1. Choosing, selecting. 2. A certain class of physicians.
- Eclecticism, ek-lek'-ti-sizm.** A system of medicine made up of selections from all the schools.
- Ecnesia, ek-ne'-ze-ah.** A gap in memory; normal memory prior to a certain date with loss of memory for a certain period after it.
- Ecold, e'-koid.** A term applied to decolorized red corpuscles.
- Economy, e-kon'-o-me.** The whole animal organism.
- Ecouvillonnage, a-koo-ve-yong-ahsh'.** Swabbing out of the uterus.
- Ecphlysis, ek'-fliš-is.** A vesicular eruption on the body-surface.
- Ecphronia, ek-fro'-ne-ah.** Melancholia bordering on insanity.
- Ecphydec'tomy.** Excision of the vermiform appendix.
- Ecphyaditis, ek-fi-ad'-tis.** Appendicitis.
- Ecphyoma, ek-fi'-mah.** A cutaneous excrescence, as a wart.
- Ecraseur, a-krak'-zu(h)r.** A wire loop or chain for amputating.
- Ectal'ic.** Applied to nervous action from a spinal center.
- Ectasy, ek'-stas-i.** A trance-like exalted state.
- Ectostrophy, ek'-stro-fe.** See *Exstrophy*.
- Ectad, ek'-ad.** Toward the surface.

ECZEMA

Ectal, *ek'-tal*. External.

Ectasia, *ek-ta'-ze-ah*. Same as *Ectasis*.

Ectasin, *ek'-tas-in*. A vasomotor dilator isolated from tuberculin.

Ectasis, *ek'-tas-is*. An abnormal distention of a part.

Ectatic, *ek-tat'-ik*. Capable of distention.

Ecten'tal Line. The line of union of the ectoderm and entoderm.

Ectethmoid, *ekt-eth'-moid*. A lateral mass of the ethmoid bone.

Ecthyma, *ek-ith'-mah*. Noncontagious, cutaneous, pustular disease.

Ecthyreo'sis, Ecthyro'sis. An absence of the thyroid by excision.

Ectiris, *ek-ti'-ris*. The outer portion of the iris.

Ectoblast, *ek'-to-blast*. The outer cell-layer or ectoderm.

Ectocardia, *ek-to-kar'-de-ah*. A displacement of the heart.

Ectochoro'idea. The outer layer of the choroid.

Ectocornea, *ek-to-kor'-ne-ah*. The outer corneal layer.

Ectoderm, *ek'-to-derm*. The external primitive layer of the embryo; epiblast.

Ectodermal, *ek-to-der'-mal*. Pertaining to the ectoderm.

Ectoentad, *ek-to-en'-tad*. From without inward.

Ectogenous, *ek-to'-en-us*. Originating outside the body.

Ectop'agus. A monomphalic monster united laterally by thorax.

Ectoparasite, *ek-to-par'-as-it*. An external or a superficial parasite.

Ectopectoral, *ek-to-pek'-to-ral*. The outer of the two pectoral muscles; pectoralis major.

Ectoperitonitis, *ek-to-per-i-ton-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the attached side of the peritoneum.

Ectophyte, *ek'-to-fit*. A vegetable parasite on the skin.

Ectopia, Ectopy, *ek-to'-pe-ah*, *ek'-to-pe*. An abnormality of position, usually congenital. E. cor'dis. See *Ectocardia*. E. len'tis, dislocation of the crystalline lens of the eye. E. ves'-icae, a protrusion of the bladder through the abdominal wall.

Ectopic, *ek-top'-ik*. Pertaining to ectopia, *q. v.* E. Gestat'ion, extrauterine fetation.

Ec'toplasm. The exterior protoplasm or sarcode of a cell.

Ectoretina, *ek-to-ret'-in-ah*. The outer layer of the retina.

Ectosarc, *ek'-to-sark*. The outer layer of protozoa.

Ectoste'al. Related to or situated on the outside of a bone.

Ectosto'sis. Ossifying of cartilage beginning under the perichondrium.

Ectotoxe'mia. Toxemia due to an external cause.

Ectozaa, *ek-to-zo'-ah*. External parasites.

Ectrodactyl'ia. Congenital absence of one or more fingers or toes.

Ectrom'elus. A monster with arrested development of limbs.

Ectropic, *ek-trop'-ik*. Turned out or everted.

Ectro'pion, Ectro'pium. Eversion of the eyelid, or endometrium.

Ectropionize, *ek-tro'-pe-on-iz*. To produce ectropion.

Ectrotic, *ek-trot'-ik*. Preventing the development of disease.

Eczema. Inflammation of the skin with exudation of lyu

E. erythemato'sum, the mildest form of eczema; the skin reddened. **E. fis'sum**, a form with painful fissures over joints. **E. hypertroph'icum**, a form marked by warty growths. **E., Lich'enoid**, that marked by thickening of epidermis. **E. mad'idans**, **E. ru'brum**, one marked by surfaces studded with red points. **E. margina'tum**, the severe form of ringworm of the body. **E. papulo'sum**, marked by intensely itching papules of a deep red color. **E. pustulo'sum**, the stage of eczema marked by formation of pustules. **E. seborrhoe'icum**, seborrhea. **E. sola're**, that due to irritation from the sun's rays. **E. squamo'sum**, a form marked by adherent scales of shed epithelium. **E. vesiculo'sum**, marked by the presence of vesicles.

Eczematoid, *ek-zem'-at-oid*. Resembling eczema.

Eczematosis, *ek-zem-at-o'-sis*. An eczematous skin-disease.

Eczematous, *ek-zem'-at-us*. Affected with eczema.

Edea, *e-de'-ah*. The genital organs.

Edebohl's Pos'ture. See *Simon's Posture*.

Edentis, *e-de-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the genitalia.

Edema, *e-de'-mah*. Accumulation of serum in the cellular tissue.

E., Angioneurot'ic. See *Angioneurotic*. **E., Blue**, bluish color appearing on the swollen skin of hysteric patients. **E., Inflam'mat**, that due to inflammation.

E., Malignant, an edematous inflammation that occurs at times after serious injuries, marked by rapid destruction of tissue and formation of abscess.

E., Pur'ulent, a purulent infiltration containing much fluid.

Edematous, *e-dem'-at-us*. Relating to or marked by edema.

Edentate, **Edentulous**, *e-den'-tat*, *e-den'-tu-lus*. Without teeth.

Edentation, *e-den-ta'-shun*. A deprivation of teeth.

Edeology, *e-de-ol'-o-je*. A treatise on the genital organs.

Edeoptosis, *e-de-o-tis*. Prolapse of the genitals.

Edestin, *e-des'-tin*. A vegetable protein found in hemp seed, flax seed, etc.

Edible, *ed'-ib-l*. Suitable for food.

Edinger's Nu'cleus. The nucleus of the posterior longitudinal bundle, an aggregation of ganglion cells in the gray matter of the third ventricle at the beginning of the Sylvian aqueduct.

Edinger-Westphal's Nu'cleus. One of the nuclei of the trochlear cranial nerve in the region of the anterior corpora quadrigemina, below the Sylvian aqueduct. It is placed anterolaterally.

Educt, *e-dukt'*. Any substance obtained from organic matter without change of composition.

Efferent, *ef'-er-ent*. Conveying from the center, as a nerve.

Efferescent, *ef-er-ves'-ent*. Bubbling over. **E. Powder**, a substance used in the preparation of effluvia.

Eflutz powder.

Eflutrage, *ef-flut'-ah-eh'*. In massage, stroking toward the center.

Eflourescence, *ef-lor-es'-ens*. Redness of skin; rash; exanthema.

Eflourescent, *ef-lor-es'-ent*. Drying from loss of the water.

Eflutalization, as certain salts.



charg'er, an instrument for libera
Electricity, *e-lek-tris'-it-e*. One of the forces
acted by magnetism, chemism, e
lectricity in the body. **E.**, **Fric'tional**
E., **Galvan'ic**. See **E.**, **Volta'ic**.
that produced in a body by proxi
without contact. **E.**, **Magnet'ic**,
the conductor near the poles of a
produced by friction. **E.**, **Volta'**
agency of a voltaic cell or battery.
Electrization, *e-lek-tris-a'-shun*. A c
Electro-, *e-lek'-tro*. A prefix denotin
Electroanesthe'sia. 1. A want of fee
2. Anesthesia produced by electri
Electrobiol'ogy. The science of the
beings.
Electrobios'copy. The use of electri
ence of life.
Electrocar'diogram. A tracing of th
taking place in the heart during i
Electrocau'tery. A platinum wire he
as a cautery.
Electrochem'istry. The study of th
by electricity.
Electrocystos'copy. Cystoscopy with
Electrode, *e-lek'-trôd*. That part of
signed to be applied to the body.
Electrode, *e-lek'-trôd*. That part of

...ology. A study of pathology by electric reaction.

phobia, *e-lek-tro-fo-be-ah*. A morbid fear of electricity.

physiology. The study of electric phenomena in living
s.

positive, *e-lek-tro-pos'-it-iv*. Relating to the electric state
ing at the positive pole of a battery.

prognosis. The use of electricity in prognosis.

puncturation, **Electropuncture**. The use of needles as
odes in the treatment of aneurysm.

scope, *e-lek'-tro-sköp*. An instrument for ascertaining the
ice of static electricity.

statics, *e-lek-tro-stat'-iks*. The science of static electricity.

surgery. The use of electricity in surgery.

thanatosis, *e-lek-tro-than-a-to'-sis*. Death by electricity.

therapeutics. The science of the application of electricity
treatment of disease.

trismus, *e-lek-tro'-o-nus*. A change of condition in nerves
sed by an electric current.

trigonometer. An instrument for showing the electrical
es in the different fibers of the vagus, caused by respi-
s and the heart-beats.

trochiscus, *e-lek'-tu-a-re*. A confection.

trypsin, *el'-id-in*. A substance in the Stratum granulosum of
idermis.

ultimate, *el'-em-ent*. An ultimate constituent.

resin, *el'-em-e*. A resin used as a surgical dressing.

intramuscular injection, *el-e-o-mi-en'-ki-sis*. The intramuscular in-

TABLE OF CHEMIC ELEMENTS.

Revised according to the Journal of the Chemical Society, 1911.

NAME.	SYMBOL.	ATOMIC WEIGHT.	SPECIFIC GRAVITY.*	FUSING-POINT OR MELTING-POINT. DEGREES C. AND F.	VALENCE.	WHERE AND HOW FOUND.
Aluminium	Al	27.1	2.58	657° C. (1160° F.).	III	In many rocks. (The most abundant metal.)
Antimony (<i>stibium</i>)....	Sb	120.2	6.7	432° C. (808° F.).	V	Chiefly as sulphid, and in various metallic ores.
Argentum. See <i>Silver</i> .	A	39.88	1.5†	-128.6° C. (-231.4° F.).	...	Free in the atmosphere.
Argon.....	As	74.96	5.71	Ab't 500° C. (932° F.).	V	Native, as sulphid, and in various metallic ores.
Arsenic.....	Ba	137.37	3.75	Above redness.	II	In barite and witherite.
Aurum. See <i>Gold</i> .	Be					
Barium.....	Bi	208.0	9.8	268° C. (517° F.).	V	Native, as sulphid, and in rare minerals.
Beryllium. See <i>Glucesium</i> .	B	11.0	2.6	Very high.	III	In borax and various minerals.
Bismuth.....	Br	79.92	3.19	-7.2° C. (-20° F.).	I or VII	Mainly in sea-water and other natural brines.
Boron.....	Cd	112.40	8.65	231° C. (609° F.).	II	In small amount in zinc ores.
Bromine.....	Ca	40.09	1.6-1.8	Bright redness.	II	In limestone, and abundantly in other rocks.
Cadmium.....						

Cerium.....	Ce	140.25	6.7	Below silver.	III or IV	In cerite and other rare minerals.
Cesium.....	Cs	132.81	1.88	26.5° C. (80° F.).	I	In lepidolite, pollucite, and mineral salts.
Chlorine.....	Cl	35.46	1.33†	- 75. 6° C. (- 103° F.).	I or VII	In common salt (NaCl) and other chlorides.
Chromium.....	Cr	52.0	7.3	Above platinum.	II or VI	Mainly in chrome-iron ore.
Cobalt.....	Co	58.97	8.96	1500° C. (2732° F.).	II or VIII	In many metallic ores.
Columbium (niobium).....	Cb	93.5	Above 7	.....	V	In columbite and other rare minerals.
Copper (cuprum).....	Cu	63.57	8.9	1054° C. (1931° F.).	I or II	Native, and in many ores.
Diastylum (hypothetical).....	Di	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dysprosium. See Praseodymium.....	Dy	162.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erbium.....	Er	167.4	.....	.....	III	In rare minerals, as gadolinite, etc.
Europium.....	Eu	152.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ferrum. See Iron.....	F	19.0	.....	.....	I or VII	In fluorite (CaF ₂) and other minerals.
Fluorine.....	Fl	157.3	.....	.....	III	In rare minerals, as gadolinite, etc.
Gadolinium.....	Gd	157.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gallium.....	Ga	69.9	5.95	30.1° C. (86° F.).	III	.....
Germanium.....	Ge	72.5	5.47	900° C. (1652° F.).	IV	.....
Glucinum (beryllium).....	Gl	9.1	1.85	Above redness.	II	.....
Gold (aurum).....	Au	197.2	19.3	1045° C. (1913° F.).	I or III	.....

TABLE OF CHEMIC ELEMENTS.—(Continued.)

NAME.	SYMBOL.	ATOMIC WEIGHT.	SPECIFIC GRAVITY.*	FUSING-POINT OR MELTING-POINT. DEGREES C. AND F.	VALENCE.	WHERE AND HOW FOUND.
Helium.....	He	3.99	.....	.....	.....	In cleveite and several other rare minerals.
Hydrogen.....	H	1.008	0.025†	-200° C. † (-328° F.).	I	Mainly in water (H ₂ O).
Mercury.....	Hg	114.8	7.4	176° C. (348° F.).	II	In certain zinc ores.
Iodine.....	I	126.92	4.95	114° C. (238° F.).	III	Mainly in ashes of sea weeds.
Iridium.....	Ir	193.1	22.4	1950° C. (3542° F.).	III or IV	In iridosmin.
Iron (Ferrum).....	Fe	55.85	8	1600° C. (2912° F.).	II or IV	As oxid and sulphid, and in nearly all rocks.
Potassium.....	K	39.1	0.86	.....	I	In cerite and other rare minerals.
Lanthanum.....	La	139.0	6.1	.....	III	In galena (PbS) and other ores.
Lead (plumbum).....	Pb	207.10	11.36	326° C. (850° F.).	II or IV	In lepidolite, spodumene, and some rare minerals.
Lithium.....	Li	6.94	0.585	180° C. (356° F.).	I	In sea-water, magnesite, and many rocks.
Lutetium.....	Lu	174.0	1.75	Ab't 430° C. (806° F.)	III	In pyrolysate and many other minerals.
Magnesium.....	Mg	24.32	7.2	Above iron.	II or VII	Native and in cinnabar (HgS).
Manganese.....	Mn	54.93	7.2	-38.8° C. (-38° F.).	I or II	
Mercury.....	Hg	200.0	13.596			

See Sodium

Neodymium.....

Neon.....

Nickel.....

Niobium.....

Nitrogen. See Colum-

.....

Osmium.....

Oxygen.....

.....

Palladium.....

Phosphorus.....

Platinum.....

Plumbum.....

Potassium. See Lead.

Potassium (sodium).....

Praseodymium (did-

ymium).....

Radium.....

Rhodium.....

Rubidium.....

Ruthenium.....

(10057).

In cerite and other rare minerals.

In many metallic ores.

In the atmosphere and organic matter. In iridosmin and native platinum.

Free in air. (Forms one-half the earth's crust, combined.)

Native and with platinum and gold.

In bones and in apatite and many minerals.

Mainly as native platinum in river-gravels.

In wood-ashes and many rocks.

In cerite and other rare minerals.

ide.

atinum

In

W...

dosmin.

About 6.5

8.9

0.38||

22.48

1.11§

12.1

1.84

21.5

0.86

About 6.5

12.1

1.62

12.26

.....

1450° C. (2642° F.).

.....

Nearly infusible.

.....

1500° C. (2732° F.).

44.2° C. (112° F.).

1775° C. (3225° F.).

62.5° C. (144.5° F.).

.....

2000° C. (3632° F.).

38.5° C. (101.5° F.).

Nearly infusible.

III or IV

II or VIII

V

II or VII

II or VI

II or IV

V

II or IV

I

III or IV

II

II or VIII

I

II or VII

TABLE OF CHEMIC ELEMENTS.—(Concluded.)

NAME.	SYMBOL.	ATOMIC WEIGHT.	SPECIFIC GRAVITY.*	FUSING-POINT OR MELTING-POINT. DEGREES C. AND F.	VALENCE.	WHERE AND HOW FOUND.
Samarium.....	Sa	150.4	.....	.....	III	In samarskite, cerite, and other rare minerals.
Scandium.....	Sc	44.1	.....	.....	III	In gadolinite and other rare minerals.
Seaborgium.....	Se	79.2	4.5	217° C. (425° F.).	II or VI	Mainly in sulphur as an impurity.
Selenium.....	Si	28.3	2.48	Above 800° C. (1500° F.)	IV	In quartz (SiO ₂). (Most abundant element after oxygen.)
Silicogenium.....	Ag	107.88	10.5	954° C. (1750° F.).	I	Native and in many ores.
Silicogenium (patrium).....	Na	23.00	0.97	95.6° C. (204° F.).	I	In common salt (NaCl) and many rocks.
Silver.....						
Sodium.....						
See Tin.						
See Antimony.						
Strontium.....	Sr	87.63	2.5	Red heat.	II	In celestite and strontianite.
Sulphur.....	S	32.07	2.07	114.5° C. (235° F.).	II or VI	Native and in many natural sulphides and sulphates.
Tantalum.....	Ta	181.0	Above 10	.....	V	In tantalite and other rare minerals.
Tellurium.....	Te	127.5	6.23	455° C. (851° F.)	II or VI	In several rare minerals.

Thorium.....	Th	232.0	11.23	Almost infusible.	IV	In thorite and other rare minerals.
Thulium.....	Tm	168.5	.....	.....	III	In rare minerals, as gadolinite, etc.
Tin (<i>stannum</i>).....	Sn	119.0	7.25	233° C. (551° F.).	II or IV	Mainly in cassiterite (SnO ₂)
Titanium.....	Ti	48.1	.....	Not fusible.	V	Widely diffused in rocks and clays, in small amounts.
Tungsten (<i>wolframium</i>).....	W	184.0	19.26	Very high.	IV or VI	Mainly in wolframite (MnFeWO ₄).
Uranium.....	U	238.5	18.69	Very high.	II or VI	In pitch-blende and other rare minerals.
Vanadium.....	V	51.06	5.87	In oxyhydric flame.	V	In vanadinite and other rare minerals.
Wolframium. See Tungsten.						
Xenon.....	Xe	130.2	.....	.....	III	In rare minerals, as gadolinite, etc.
Ytterbium (<i>neoytterbium</i>).....	Yb	172.0	.....	.....	III	In gadolinite and other rare minerals.
Yttrium.....	Y	89.0	.....	.....	II	In ores, as oxid, silicate, sulphid, and carbonate.
Zinc (<i>zincum</i>).....	Zn	65.37	7.12	433° C. (811.5° F.).	IV	In zircon and other rare minerals.
Zirconium.....	Zr	90.6	4.15	Above sulphur.		

* The factors in the columns of specific gravities and melting-points naturally vary with the form which the element takes in carbon the specific gravity varies as diamond, charcoal, or lampblack is taken), but so far as possible the factor of the liquid element.

† Diamond.

‡ Of the liquid at 0° C.

§ Of the liquid at -181° C.

EMBRYOCARDIA

Fascic'ulus præcommissura'lis of, the peduncle of the corpus callosum in the embryo.

Ellis's Lig'ament. That part of the rectovesical fascia that extends to the side of the rectum. **E's Line**, the curved line followed by the upper border of a pleuritic effusion or a hydrothorax. **E's Sign**, during resorption of a pleuritic exudate, the upper border of dulness forms a curve, convex toward the head, the highest point of which lies laterally.

Ellis-Damoiseau's Curve. See *Ellis's Sign*.

Elm. See *Ulmus*.

Elodes, e-lo'-dés. Malarial fever.

Eluthera, el-u'-the-rah. Same as *Cascarilla*.

Elutriation, e-lu-tre-a'-shun. Process of separating by washing.

Elytritis, el-it-rí'-tis. See *Vaginitis*.

Elytrocele, el'-it-ro-sél. The same as *Colpocèle, q. v.*

Elytrophasty, el'-it-ro-plas-te. The same as *Colpoplasty, q. v.*

Elytrophosis, el-it-ro-íó'-sis. Prolapse of the vagina.

Elytrorrhaphy, el-it-rov'-a-fe. Suture of the vaginal wall.

Elytrotomy, el-it-rov'-o-me. An incision of the vaginal walls.

Emaciation, e-ma-she-a'-shun. A loss of flesh; leanness.

Emana'tion. An effluvium; that which proceeds from a body.

Eman'sio men'sium. Delayed menstruation; amenorrhea.

Emasculat'ion, e-mas-ku-la'-shun. Removal of testicles; castration.

Embalm'ing. The filling of a cadaver with preservative fluids.

Embedding, em-bed'-ing. The fixation of a tissue-specimen in a firm substance before making microscopic sections.

Embolalia, em-bo-la'-le-ah. See *Embolophrasia*.

Embole, Embolia, em'-bo-le, em-bo'-le-ah. See *Embolism*.

Embole'mia. The presence of emboli in the blood.

Embolic, em-bol'-ik. Pertaining to or the result of embolism; pertaining to emboly.

Emboliform Nu'cleus, em-bol'-if-orm. A cerebellar nucleus.

Em'bolism. The obstruction of a blood-vessel by an embolus.

E., Air, obstruction by a bubble of air. **E., Fat**, obstruction by a fat-globule. **E., Infec'tive**, the emboli contain microorganisms that cause metastatic abscesses. **E., Mil'iary**, a state in which many small blood-vessels are the seats of emboli.

Embolophra'sia. The use of senseless words and sentences.

Em'bolus. A blood-clot or other body carried by the blood-current and obstructing circulation at the point of lodgment.

Emboly, em'-bo-le. Gastrula-formation by blastular invagination.

Embrocation, em-bro-ka'-shun. A fomentation or liniment.

Embryec'tomy. An excision of an extrauterine embryo.

Em'bryo, Em'bryon. A fecundated germ up to the fourth month.

embryocardia, em-bre-o-ka'-de-ah. A condition in which the heart's action resembles that of the fetus.

- Embryoctony**, *em-bre-ok'-to-ne*. Destruction of the fetus *in utero*.
Embryogenet'ic, **Embryogenic**. Producing an embryo.
Embryogeny, *em-bre-og'-en-e*. The development of the embryo.
Embryography, *em-bre-og'-ra-fe*. A description of the embryo.
Embryology, *em-bre-ol'-o-je*. Science of embryonic evolution.
Embryonal, **Embryonic**, *em-bri'-o-nal*, *em-bre-on'-ik*. Pertaining to the embryo. **E. Abort'ion**, an early abortion. **E. A'rea**, the area germinativa, *q. v.* **E. Cell**. See *Cell*.
Embryospas'tic. Applied to instruments for fetal extraction.
Embryotome, *em'-bre-o-töm*. An instrument used in embryotomy.
Embryotomy, *em-bre-ot'-o-me*. Dismemberment of fetus *in utero*.
Embryotrophy, *em-bre-ot'-ro-fe*. The nutrition of the fetus.
Embryulcia, *em-bre-ul'-se-ah*. Forcible extraction of the fetus.
Emesis, **Emesia**, *em'-es-is*, *em-e'-se-ah*. The act of vomiting.
Emetic, *e-met'-ik*. An agent causing emesis. **E., Direct' or Mechan'ic**, one acting directly on the nerves of the stomach. **E., In'direct or System'ic**, one acting through the blood upon the vomiting center.
Emetin, *em'-et-in*. 1. A resinoid from ipecac. 2. An alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{22}NO_2$, from ipecac; it is expectorant and emetic.
Emetocathar'sis. Simultaneous emesis and purgation.
Emetocathar'tic. A drug causing both vomiting and purging.
Emetology, *em-et-ol'-o-je*. The science of emetics.
Emiction, *e-mik'-shun*. Micturition, *q. v.*
Emictory, *e-mik'-tor-e*. A medicine promoting the flow of urine.
Emigration, *em-i-gra'-shun*. The outward passage of a wandering cell through the walls of a blood-vessel.
Eminence, *em'-in-ens*. A protuberance or process. **E., Ca'nine**. See *Canine*. **E., Collat'eral**, a projection of the lateral ventricle of the brain between the hippocamp and the calcar. **E., Frontal**, the two eminences of the frontal bone above the superciliary ridges. **E., Na'sal**, the prominence above the root of the nose. **E., Occip'ital**, the ridge in the paracele corresponding to the occipital fissure.
Eminentia, *em-in-en'-she-ah*. An eminence. **E. abducen'tis**, a medial ridge on the floor of the fourth ventricle. **E. acus'tica**, an elevation on the floor of the fourth ventricle at the lateral triangles. **E. annula'ris**, the pons Varolii. **E. arcua'ta**, the jugum petrosum. **E. articula'ris**, a rounded ridge on the temporal bone in front of the glenoid fossa. **E. capita'ta**, the head of a bone. **E. cine'rea**, the elevated base of the trigonum vagi. **E. collatera'lis**, a ridge in the inferior horn of the lateral ventricle. **E. con'chæ**, the posterior projection on the pinna corresponding to the concha. **E. crucia'ta**, ridges intersecting in the form of a cross on the superior surface of the occipital bone. **E. facia'lis**, the colliculus facialis. **E. Fallo'pii**, a ridge on the internal wall of the tympanum. **E. fos'sæ triangula'ris**, the posterior projection on the pinna

EMPLASTRUM

corresponding to the fossa triangularis. *E. gra'cilis*, the clava. *E. intercondylo'idea*, the spinous process of the tibia. *E. jugula'ris*, the spine-like extremity of the jugular process of the occipital bone. *E. media'lis*, an elevation on either side of the median line on the floor of the fourth ventricle. *E. pyramida'lis*, a conical projection in the middle ear. *E. sca'phae*, the posterior projection on the pinna corresponding to the scaphoid fossa. *E. styloide'a*, an elevation on the posterior wall of the tympanum. *E. te'res*. Same as *E. abducentis*.

Emissa'rium. A vein of the skull carrying the blood outward.

Em'issary Vein. See *Emissarium*.

Emission, e-mish'-un. An ejaculation, or sending forth.

Emmenagog, em-en'-ag-og. Agent stimulating menstrual flow.

E., Direct', one acting directly on the generative organs. *E.,*

Indirect', one that acts by relieving an underlying condition.

Emmenia, em-e'-ne-ah. The menses.

Emmenology, em-en-ol'-o-je. A treatise on menstruation.

Emmet's Opera'tion. Trachelorrhaphy.

Emmetrope, em'-e-trop. A person with emmetropia.

Emmetro'pia. The condition of being without ametropia.

Emmetropic, em-et-rop'-ik. Having emmetropia.

Emol, e'-mol. A native compound of silica used in dermatology.

Emollient, e-mol'-yent. An agent that softens tissues.

Emotional, e-mo'-shun-al. Characterized by emotion, as certain forms of insanity.

Empasm, em-pazm'. A powder to remove a bad odor from the person.

Empathema, em-path-e'-mah. Ungovernable passion.

Emphlysis, em'-flis-is. A vesicular tumor or eruption.

Emphrac'tic. An agent that obstructs the pores of the skin.

Emphraxis, em-fraks'-is. Obstruction.

Emphyema, em-fi'-mah. A tumor.

Emphyse'ma. A distention of the tissues with air or other gases.

E., Atroph'ic, senile emphysema of the lung with wasting of its substance. *E., Cuta'neous*, air or gas in the connective tissues

beneath the skin. *E., Gan'grenous*, malignant edema. *E.,*

Intersti'tial, gas in the connective tissue of any part. *E., Pul'-*

monary, dilatation of the alveoli and atrophy of the blood-

vessels with loss of elasticity of the lung-tissue. *E., Substan'-*

tial. Same as *E., Pulmonary*. *E., Sur'gical*, distention of the

subcutaneous tissue by air. *E., Vesic'ular*, dilatation of the

air-vesicles.

Empiric, em-pir'-ik. A quack or charlatan.

Empiricism, em-pir'-is-ism. 1. Quackery. 2. Dependence upon experience.

Empis's "Granulie." Acute military tuberculosis of the lungs.

Emplastic, em-plas'-tik. A constipating medicine.

Emplastrum, em-plas'-trum. A plaster.

- Emprosthotonos.** A clonic spasm bending the body forward.
- Emptysis, emp-tis-is.** Hemorrhage from the lungs.
- Empusa.** A genus of parasitic fungi infesting insects.
- Empyema, em-pi-e'-mah.** Pus in the pleural cavity. **E. necessitata'tis,** empyema with a spontaneous escape of the pus. **E., Pul'sating,** that attended with pulsation of the chest-wall.
- Empyema, em-pi-e'-sis.** A pustular eruption.
- Empyocoele, em-pi'-o-sel.** A purulent scrotal tumor.
- Emulgent, e-mul'-jent.** Draining out; applied to the renal vessels.
- Emulsification, e-mul-sif-ik-a'-shun.** The process of making or of becoming an emulsion.
- Emulsin, e-mul'-sin.** A ferment contained in bitter almonds.
- Emulsion.** A milky fluid obtained by suspending oil in water.
- Emulsum, e-mul'-sum.** An emulsion.
- Emunctory, e-mung'-tor-e.** An excretory duct or organ.
- Emundant, e-mun'-dant.** Cleansing; detergent.
- Emundation, e-mun-da'-shun.** The act of cleansing.
- Enamel, en-am'-el.** The hard substance enveloping the crown of a tooth. **E. Cu'ticle.** See *Nasmyth's Cuticle*. **E. Or'gan,** the epithelial process from which the enamel of a tooth is developed. **E.-prism or rod,** any one of the minute prisms of which enamel is composed.
- Enanthema, en-an'-the-mah.** An eruption on a mucous membrane.
- Enan'thesis.** An eruption on the skin from an internal disease.
- Enan'thropes.** Sources of disease originating internally.
- Enantiobiosis, en-an-te-o-bi-o'-sis.** The condition of antagonism to development seen when certain organisms are living together. *Cf. Symbiosis.*
- Enantiomorphic, en-an-te-o-mor'-fik.** Similar but contracted in form.
- Enantiopathic, en-an-te-o-path'-ik.** 1. Palliative. 2. Pertaining to enantiopathy.
- Enantiopathy, en-an-te-op'-ath-e.** 1. Allopathy, *q. v.* 2. A disease antagonistic to another.
- Enantobiosis.** See *Enantiobiosis*.
- Enarkyochrome, en-ar'-ke-o-kröm.** A nerve-cell that stains readily in the cell-body.
- Enarthrosis, en-ar-thro'-sis.** A ball-and-socket joint.
- Encan'this.** A reddish growth in the inner canthus of the eye.
- Encapsula'tion.** The process of surrounding with a capsule.
- Enceinte, ong-san't.** Pregnant; with child.
- Encelitis, en-se-li'-tis.** Inflammation of the abdominal viscera.
- Encephalgia, en-sef-al-al'-je-ah.** Same as *Cephalalgia*, *q. v.*
- Encephalesthenia, en-sef-al-es-the'-no-ah.** Failure of brain-power.
- Encephalic, en-sef-al'-ik.** Pertaining to the encephalon.
- Enceph'alin.** A nitrogenous glucosid derived from brain-tissue.

ENDOANEURYSMORRHAPHY

- Encephalitis**, *en-sef-al-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the encephalon.
- Encephalocele**, *en-sef'-al-o-sēl*. Hernia of the brain.
- Encephaloid**, *en-sef'-al-oid*. Resembling brain-tissue. **E. Cancer**, **E. Tu'mor**, a soft tumor resembling brain-tissue.
- Encephalology**, *en-sef-al-ol'-o-je*. Science of the brain.
- Encephaloma**, *en-sef-al-o'-mah*. A tumor of the brain.
- Encephalomalacia**, *en-sef-al-o-mal-a'-se-ah*. Softening of the brain.
- Encephalomeningitis**, *en-sef-al-o-men-in-jī'-tis*. Combined inflammation of the brain and membranes.
- Encephalomeningocele**, *en-sef-al-o-men-in'-go-sel*. Hernia of the membranes and brain-substance.
- Encephalomyelopathy**. A disease of the brain and spinal cord.
- Encephalon**, *en-sef'-al-on*. The brain.
- Encephalopathy**, *en-sef-al-op'-ath-e*. Any disease of the brain.
- Encephalorrhagia**, *en-sef-al-or-a'-je-ah*. Cerebral hemorrhage.
- Encephalospinal**, *en-sef-al-o-spi'-nal*. Pertaining to the brain and cord. **E. Ax'is**, the cerebrospinal axis.
- Enceph'alotome**. An instrument for cutting brain-tissue.
- Encephalotomy**, *en-sef-al-ot'-o-me*. Dissection of the brain.
- Enchondroma**, *en-kon-dro'-mah*. A cartilaginous tumor.
- Enchondrosarcoma**, *en-kon-dro-sar-ko'-mah*. Sarcoma containing cartilaginous tissue.
- Enchylema**, *en-ki-le'-mah*. Hyaline substance of the cell-nucleus.
- Encolpitis**, *en-kol-pī'-tis*. Inflammation of the vaginal mucosa.
- Encrustation**. See *Incrustation*.
- Encysted**, *en-sist'-ed*. Inclosed in a cyst.
- End**. A termination. **E.-ar'tery**, an artery which terminates without anastomosing either directly or indirectly with other arteries. **E.-a. of Cohnheim**. See *Cohnheim*, **E.-bo'dy**. Same as *Complement*. **E.-brain**. See *Telencephalon*. **E.-brush**, the finely branched terminal expansion of an axone. **E.-bud**, **E.-bulb**, the terminal bulb of a nerve in the skin. **E.-or'gan**, the terminal part of a sensory nerve-fiber. **E.-plate**, the terminal of a motor nerve in a muscular fiber.
- Endangium**, *end-an'-je-um*. The lining membrane of vessels.
- Endarteritis**, *end-ar-ter-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the intima of an artery.
- Endemic**, *en-dem'-ik*. Peculiar to a people or a nation. **E. Neurī'tis**, beriberi, *q. v.*
- Endemiology**, *en-dem-e-ol'-o-je*. The science of endemic diseases.
- Endemoepidemic**, *en-dem-o-ep-e-dem'-ik*. Endemic but periodically becoming epidemic.
- Endermatic**, **Endermic**, *en-der-mat'-ik*, *en-der'-mik*. Relating to a method of administering medicines through the skin by rubbing.
- Endoaneurysmorrhaphy**, *en-do-an-u-ris-mor'-af-e*. The operation of opening an aneurysmal sac and of suturing all opening inside of it.

ENDOSALPINGITIS

Endoappendicitis, *en-do-ap-en-dis-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the mucosa of the vermiform appendix.

Endoarteritis, *en-do-ar-ter-i'-tis*. See *Endarteritis*.

Endoauscultation, *en-do-aws-kul-ta'-shun*. A method of auscultation by means of an esophageal tube passed into the stomach.

Endoblast, *en'-do-blast*. The cell-nucleus; the internal blastema.

Endobronchi'tis. Inflammation of the bronchial mucosa.

Endocardial, *en-do-kar'-de-al*. Situated within the heart.

Endocarditis, *en-do-kar-di'-tis*. Inflammation of the endocardium.

Endocar'dium. The transparent lining membrane of the heart.

Endocervi'itis. Inflammation of the mucosa of the cervix uteri.

Endochon'dral. Situated within a cartilage.

Endochorion, *en-do-ko'-re-on*. The inner chorion.

Endocolpitis, *en-do-kol-pi'-tis*. The same as *Encolpitis*, *q. v.*

Endocranitis, *en-do-kra-ni'-tis*. Inflammation of the endocranium.

Endocranium, *en'-do-kra'-ne-um*. The cerebral dura mater.

Endoderm, *en'-do-derm*. See *Entoderm*.

Endodontitis, *en-do-don-ti'-tis*. Inflammation of the dentinal pulp.

Endoenter'i'tis. Inflammation of the mucosa of the intestines.

Endogastr'i'tis. Inflammation of the gastric lining membrane.

Endogenous, *en-doj'-en-us*. Originating within the body.

Endoglobular, *en-do-glob'-u-lar*. Within the blood-corpuscles.

Endolaryngeal, *en-do-lar-in'-je-al*. Within the larynx.

En'dolymph. The fluid in the membranous labyrinth of the ear.

Endomastoidi'tis. Inflammation within the mastoid cells.

Endometrec'tomy. Excision of the uterine mucosa.

Endometritis, *en-do-me-tri'-tis*. Inflammation of the endometrium. *E.*, *Cervical*. See *Endocervicitis*. *E.*, *Fungous*, hypertrophy of the lining membrane, with granulations.

Endometrium, *en-do-me'-tre-um*. Lining membrane of the uterus.

Endomys'ium. The areolar tissue between muscular fibers.

Endoneu'rium. The delicate connective tissue around nerve-fibers.

Endoparasite, *en-do-par'-as-it*. An internal parasite.

Endopathic, *en-do-path'-ik*. Pertaining to the rise of disease from internal causes.

Endopathy, *en-dop'-ath-e*. Any disease arising within the body.

Endopericardi'tis. Combined endocarditis and pericarditis.

Endoperimyocarditis, *en-do-per-e-mi-o-kar-di'-tis*. Combined inflammation of all the layers of the heart.

Endoperitonitis, *en-do-per-it-on-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the serous surface of the peritoneum.

Endophleb'i'tis. Inflammation of the inner coat of a vein.

Endoplast, *en'-do-plast*. See *Endoblast*.

Endosalpingitis, *en-do-sal-pin-j'i'-tis*. Salpingitis restricted to the lining of the tube without affecting any other part.

ENGLOBING

Endosarc, *en'-do-sark*. The inner protoplasmic substance of protozoa.

Endoscope, *en'-do-skôp*. An instrument for examining a body-cavity through its natural outlet.

Endos'copy. Examination of body-cavities with the endoscope.

Endosepsis, *en-do-sep'-sis*. Septicemia arising within the body.

Endoskeleton, *en-do-skel'-et-on*. The bony framework of the body.

Endosmom'eter. An instrument for measuring endosmosis.

Endosmose, *en'-dos-môz*. Same as *Endosmosis*.

Endosmo'sis. Inward osmosis. The passage of a liquid through a diaphragm or septum from without inward.

Endosmotic, *en-dos-mot'-ik*. Pertaining to endosmosis.

Endospore. A spore formed by free cell-formation.

Endosteitis, *end-os-te-i'-tis*. See *Endostitis*.

Endosteum, *end-os'-te-um*. The vascular lining membrane of the medullary cavities of bones.

Endostitis, *end-os-ti'-tis*. Inflammation of the endosteum.

Endostoma, *end-os'-to-mah*. An osseous tumor within a bone.

Endostosis, *end-os-to'-sis*. The formation of an endostoma.

Endothe'lial. Pertaining to or consisting of endothelium.

Endotheliocyto'sis. Abnormal increase of endothelium.

Endothelioma, *en-do-the-le-o-in-d'-mah*. An endothelial inoma.

Endotheliolomyoma, *en-do-the-le-o-li-o-mi-d'-mah*. Myosarcoma.

Endothelioma, *en-do-the-le-o'-mah*. A tumor of the endothelium.

Endotheliomyx'oma. An endothelial myxoma.

Endothe'lium. Lining membrane of vascular and serous cavities.

Endotox'in. A toxin which remains within the body of a bacterium.

Endotrachelitis, *en-do-tra-ke-lî'-tis*. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the cervix uteri.

Endyma, *en'-dim-ah*. The ependyma.

Enema, *en'-em-ah*. A rectal injection of medicine or food.

Enepid'er'mic. A method of applying medicines to the epidermis.

Energy, *en'-er-je*. The power of doing work. *E.*, *Kinet'ic*, the power of a body in motion. *E.*, *Poten'tial*, the possible power of a body at rest.

Enervate, *en'-er-vât*. To weaken.

Enervation, *en-er-va'-shun*. A weakening; a weakness.

Enesol, *en'-e-sol*. Mercury salicylarsenate; an antisyphilitic remedy.

Engelmann's Intermediate Disc. See Krause's Disc. *E.'s Lat'eral Disc*, the narrow zone of transparent homogeneous substance lying on each side of Krause's disc.

Eng'lish Sweat'ing Fe'ver. A contagious fever of the sixteen century.

Englo'bing. The taking in of an object by a phagocyte.

ENTEROHYDROCELE

Engomphosis, *en-gom-fó-sis*. The same as *Gomphosis*, *q. v.*

Engorgement, *en-gorj'-ment*. Vascular congestion.

Enomania, *e-no-ma'-ne-ah*. Delirium tremens, *q. v.*

Enophthalmia, *Enophthalmos*, *en-off-thal'-me-ah*; *en-off-thal'-mos*.

Retraction of the eyeball from spasm of the extrinsic eye-muscles.

Enosima'nia. Insanity characterized by great terror.

Enostosis, *en-os-lo'-sis*. A tumor in the medullary canal of bone.

Ensiform, *en'-sif-orm*. Sword-shaped. **E. Appen'dix**, **E. Car'tilage**, the sword-shaped process of the sternum.

Ensisternum, *en-se-ster'-num*. The ensiform appendix.

Ensom'phalus. A double monstrosity with a superficial union.

Entrophe, *en'-stro-fe*. A turning inward, as of the eyelids.

Entad, *en'-tad*. Toward the center.

Ental, *en'-tal*. Central.

Entameba, *en-tam-e'-bah*. See *Ameba*.

Entasia, *en-ta'-se-ah*. A constrictive spasm.

Entèqué, *ahn-ta'-ka*. A South American disease of animals marked by the development of horny structures in the lungs.

Enteradenog'raphy. A description of the intestinal glands.

Enteradenol'ogy. The study of the intestinal glands.

Enteralgia, *en-ter-al'-je-ah*. Pain in the bowels.

Enterectomy, *en-ter-ek'-to-me*. Excision of a part of the intestine.

Enteropileoce, *en-ter-e-pip'-lo-sel*. See *Enteropileocele*.

Enteric, *en-ter'-ik*. Pertaining to the intestine. **E. Fe'ver**, typhoid fever, *q. v.*

Enterica, *en-ter'-ik-ah*. Diseases or agents affecting the intestinal canal.

Enteritis, *en-ter-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the intestines.

Enteroanastomosis, *en-ter-o-an-as-to-mó'-sis*. The operation of uniting two intestinal loops.

Enterobrosia, *en-ter-o-bro'-ze-ah*. Intestinal perforation.

Enterocèle, *en'-ter-o-sel*. A hernia containing intestine only.

Enterochirurgia, *en-ter-o-ki-rur'-je-ah*. Intestinal surgery.

Enterocholecystostomy, *en-ter-o-kol-e-sis-tó'-lo-me*. The same as *Cholecystenterostomy*, *q. v.*

Enteroclysis, *en-ter-ok'-lis-is*. The administration of an enema.

Enteroclysm, *en'-ter-o-klizm*. A rectal injection.

Enterocoli'tis. Inflammation of the intestines and the colon.

Enterocyst, *Enterocysto'ma*. An intestinal cyst.

Enterocyst'ocele. Hernia of the bladder and the intestine.

Enterodynia, *en-ter-o-din'-e-ah*. Pain in the intestine.

Enterointerostomy, *en-ter-o-en-ter-os'-to-me*. The formation of a fistula between two intestinal loops.

Enteropilep'locele. Hernia of the omentum and the intestine.

Enterogastri'tis. Inflammation of the stomach and bowels.

Enterogas'trocele. Hernia of the gastric and intestinal walls.

Enterography, *en-ter-og'-ra-fe*. A description of the intestines.

Enterohydrocele. Intestinal hernia complicated with hydrocele.

ENTOPECTORALIS

Enterokinase, *en-ter-o-ki'-nās*. A substance present in the intestine which has the property of activating the trypsinogen of the pancreatic juice.

En'terol. Intestinal antiseptic composed of cresols.

En'terolite, **En'terolith**. A stone in the intestines.

Enterolithi'asis. The formation of intestinal concretions.

Enterol'ogist. One well versed in knowledge of the intestines.

Enterology, *en-ter-ol'-o-je*. The science of the intestines.

Enteromycosis, *en-ter-o-mi-ko'-sis*. Intestinal mycosis.

Enteron, *en'-ter-on*. The intestine or alimentary canal.

Enteropathy, *en-ter-op'-ath-e*. Any disease of the intestines.

En'teropexy. Fixation of the intestine to the abdominal wall.

Enteroplasty, *en'-ter-o-plas-te*. Plastic operation on the intestines.

Enteroplex. An instrument for joining cut edges of intestines.

Enteroplexy, *en'-ter-o-pleks-e*. The joining of two intestinal edges by means of the enteroplex.

Enteroptosis, *en-ter-o-to'-sis*. Prolapse of the intestines.

Enterorose, *en-ter'-or-ōs*. A dietetic recommended in gastrointestinal catarrh.

Enterorrha'gia. Intestinal hemorrhage or discharge.

Enterorrhaphy, *en-ter-or'-a-fe*. Suture of the intestines.

En'teroscope. An instrument for examining the intestines.

Enterosepsis, *en-ter-o-sep'-sis*. Intestinal toxemia.

Enterosis, *en-ter-o'-sis*. Any intestinal disease.

Enterospasm, *en'-ter-o-spasm*. Spasmodic colic.

Enterostenosis, *en-ter-o-sien-o'-sis*. Stricture of the intestine.

Enterostomy, *en-ter-os'-to-me*. Formation of an intestinal fistula.

Enterotome, *en'-ter-o-tōm*. An instrument for opening intestines.

Enterotomy, *en-ter-ot'-o-me*. An intestinal dissection or incision.

Enterozoon, *en-ter-o-zō-on*. An intestinal parasite.

Enthelmintha, *en-thel-min'-thah*. Intestinal worms.

Entheomania, *en-the-o-ma'-ne-ah*. Religious mania.

Enthetic, *en-thet'-ik*. Coming from without.

Entoblast, *en'-to-blast*. The nucleolus or germinal spot.

En'toceles. 1. Internal hernia. 2. A morbid displacement of parts.

Entochoro'i'dea. The inner layer of the choroid coat.

Entocornea, *en-to-ko'-ne-ah*. Descemet's membrane, *q. v.*

Entocyte, *en'-to-sit*. The contents of a cell.

Entoderm, *en'-to-derm*. The simple cell-layer lining the cavity of the primitive intestine; the hypoblast.

Entoectad, *en-to-ek'-lad*. From within outward.

Entome, *en'-tōm*. A knife for dividing a urethral stricture.

Entomere. The more granular of the two blastomeres into which the mammalian ovum divides, or one of its descendants.

Entomion, *en-to'-me-on*. The tip of the mastoid angle of parietal bone.

Entopectora'lis. The pectoralis minor. See *Muscles*, To

- Entophyte, *en-to'-fit*. An internal vegetable parasite.
- Entoplasm. The inner protoplasm of a cell.
- Entypo'sis. The glenoid fossa of the scapula.
- Entoptic, *ent-op'-ik*. Pertaining to the internal parts of the eye.
- Entoptos'copy. An examination of the interior of the eye.
- Entoretina, *en-to-ret'-in-ah*. The inner layer of the retina.
- Entos'thoblast. The so-called nucleus of the nucleolus.
- Entotic, *en-to'-ik*. Pertaining to the internal ear.
- Entozoon, *en-to-zo'-on*. The same as *Enterozoon*, *q. v.*
- Entrails, *en'-trälz*. The intestines.
- Entro'pion, Entro'pium. Inversion of the margins of the eyelids.
- Entropionize, *en-tro'-pe-on-iz*. To turn inward.
- Enucleation, *e-nu-kle-a'-shun*. A shelling out, as of a tumor.
- Enuresis, *en-u-re'-sis*. Incontinence of urine.
- Envi'ronment. The aggregate of surrounding influences.
- Enzyme, *en'-zim*. An unorganized, hydrolytic ferment.
- Enzymolysis, *en-zi-mol'-is-is*. Dissolution by enzymic action.
- Enzymosis, *en-zi-mo'-sis*. Enzyme-fermentation.
- Eosin, *e'-o-sin*. Red stain used in histology.
- Eosinophile, *e-o-sin'-o-fil*. 1. Readily stained by eosin. 2. A leukocyte with an affinity for eosin.
- Eosinophilous, *e-o-sin-off'-il-us*. Staining readily with eosin.
- Eosote, *e'-o-söt*. Creasote valerianate, an antituberculous.
- Epactal, *e-pak'-tal*. Supernumerary, as Wormian bones.
- Epencephalon, *ep-en-sef'-al-on*. The anterior portion of the posterior central vesicle; it develops into the pons, cerebellum, and oblongata.
- Ependyma, *ep-en'-dim-ah*. The lining membrane of the cerebral ventricles and spinal cord.
- Ependymitis, *ep-en-dim-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the ependyma.
- Ephedra, *ef'-e-drah*. A genus of medicinal plants.
- Ephedrin, *ef'-e-drin*. An alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{15}NO$, from the plant *Ephedra vulgaris*; it is a mydriatic.
- Ephelis, *ef'-el-is*. A freckle.
- Ephemera, *ef-em'-er-ah*. A fever that lasts but a day. *E. maligna*. See *Anglicus sudor*.
- Ephemeral, *ef-em'-er-al*. Lasting but a day, or briefly.
- Ephialtes, *ef-e-al'-têz*. See *Nightmare*.
- Ephidrosis, *ef-id-ro'-sis*. Abnormal sweating. *E. cruen'ta*, bloody sweat.
- Epiblast, *ep'-e-blast*. The ectoderm; the external layer of the blastoderm.
- Epiblastic, *ep-e-blas'-tik*. Pertaining to the epiblast.
- Epiboly, *e-pib'-o-le*. The differentiation of the epiblast from the hypoblast.
- Epican'thus. A fold of skin from the nose over the inner canthus.
- Epicardium, *ep-e-kar'-de-um*. Visceral layer of the pericardium.
- Epicle, Epicæle, *ep'-e-sel*. The fourth ventricle.

Epicranium, *ep-e-krá-ne-um*. Struc

Epicranius, *ep-e-krá-ne-us*. The oc
Muscles, Table of.

Epicrisis, *ep-e-krí'-sis*. The disease-

Epicritic, *ep-e-krít'-ik*. Pertaining to
dition; said of the return of full se
injury.

Epicystitis, *ep-e-sis-tí'-tis*. Inflamma

Epicystot'omy. A suprapubic incisi

Epicyte, *ep'-e-sít*. The hyaline cutic

Epidem'ic. Common to many peop

Epidemiography, *ep-e-dem-e-og'-ra-fe*.

Epidemiology, *ep-e-dem-e-ol'-o-je*. T
eases and of epidemics.

Epiderma, *ep-e-der'-mah*. An outgr

Epider'mal, **Epider'mic**. Pertaining

Epidermidalization, *ep-e-der-mid-al-*
of columnar into stratified epithel

Epidermidosis, *ep-e-der-mid-o'-sis*.

Epidermin, *ep-e-der'-min*. A proprie

Epidermis, *ep-e-der'-mis*. The outer

Epidermization, *ep-e-der-mis-a'-shun*.

Epidermoid, *ep-e-der'-moid*. Reseml

Epidermolysis, *ep-e-der-mol'-is-is*. A

Epidermophy'ton. A parasitic fungu

Epidiascope, *ep-e-dí'-as-kôp*. An e
project on a screen a magnified im

Epididymec'tomy. Excision of the e

EPIPHYSEAL

- Epiglottis**, *ep-e-glot'-is*. A thin cartilaginous plate over the larynx.
- Epiglottitis**, *ep-e-glot-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the epiglottis.
- Epignathus**, *e-pig'-na-thus*. An acardiac monster with a parasite united to the superior maxilla.
- Epiguanin**, *ep-e-gwan'-in*. A purin body found in the urine, especially in leukemia.
- Epiphy'al**. A bone which in man is the stylohyoid ligament.
- Epilating**, *ep-il-at'-ing*. Removing hair.
- Epilation**, *ep-il-a'-shun*. Eradication of hair.
- Epilato'rium**. A preparation for removing hair; a depilatory.
- Epil'atory**. Removing hair; a remedy for removing hair.
- Epilepsy**, *ep'-il-ep-se*. A nervous disease with loss of consciousness, and tonic and clonic convulsions. **E., Car'diac**, paroxysmal tachycardia. **E., Cor'tical** or **Fo'cal**, spasmodic contraction of certain groups of muscles, due to disease of the cortex, always confined to one-half of the body, and without loss of consciousness. **E., Cur'sive**, a form in which the attack is characterized by running. **E., Idiopath'ic**, typical epilepsy. **E., Myoclo'nus**, the occurrence of myoclonus and epilepsy in the same patient, the so-called association-disease. **E., Noctur'nal**, the attack occurs during sleep. **E., Procur'sive**, there is propulsion of the body in some special direction. **E., Re'flex**, due to some reflex neurosis. **E., Spi'nal**, clonic spasm in the lower limbs in paraplegia. **E., Toxe'mic**, due to poisonous substances in the blood.
- Epileptic**, *ep-il-ep'-tik*. Pertaining to epilepsy. **E. Ma'nia**, insanity following an epileptic seizure.
- Epileptiform**, *ep-il-ep'-tif-orm*. Resembling epilepsy.
- Epileptogen'ic**, **Epileptog'enous**. Producing epilepsy. **E. Zone**, a surface area which, when stimulated, produces epilepsy.
- Epileptoid**, *ep-il-ep'-toid*. Resembling epilepsy.
- Epilose**, *ep'-il-ös*. Without hair; bald.
- Epimys'ium**. The sheath of areolar tissue surrounding a muscle.
- Epinasty**, *ep-in-as'-te*. The condition of a growing dorsiventral organ in which the dorsal surface is more active in growth than the ventral.
- Epinephrin**, *ep-e-nef'-rin*. $C_9H_{15}NO_5$. The active principle of the suprarenal capsule.
- Epinephri'tis**. Inflammation of a suprarenal capsule.
- Epineurium**, *ep-e-nü'-re-um*. The nerve-sheath.
- Epionychium**, *ep-e-o-nik'-e-um*. See *Eponychium*.
- Epiotic**, *ep-e-ot'-ik*. Situated above or on the cartilage of the ear.
- Epipar'asite**. See *Episoön*.
- Epipastic**, *ep-e-pas'-tik*. Sprinkled or moistened, as a plaster.
- Epiphenomenon**, *ep-e-fe-nom'-e-non*. An exceptional sequence, or unusual complication.
- Epiphora**, *e-pif'-or-ah*. An overflow of tears.
- Epiphyseal**, *ep-e-fis'-e-al*. Pertaining to an epiphysis.

EPITHELIUM

Epiphyseol'ysis. The separation of an epiphysis.

Epiphysis, e-pif'-is-is. A process of bone attached to another by cartilage, which later ossifies. **E. cer'e-bri**, the pineal gland.

Epiphysitis, e-pif-is-i'-tis. Inflammation of an epiphysis.

Epiphyte, ep'-e-fit. A plant growing upon another plant; it may be parasitic or not.

Epipial, ep-e-pi'-al. Upon the pia mater.

Epiplasm, ep'-e-plasm. See *Glycogen*.

Epiplocele, e-pip'-lo-sel. A hernia containing omentum only.

Epiploic, ep-ip'-lo-ik. Omental.

Epiploischiocèle, ep-e-plo-is'-ke-o-sel. An ischiocèle containing omentum.

Epiploitis, ep-ip'-lo-i'-tis. Inflammation of the epiploon.

Epiplomerocèle, ep-ip'-lo-me'-ro-sel. Femoral omental hernia.

Epiploon, e-pip'-lo-on. The omentum.

Epiplopexy, ep-ip'-lo-peks-e. The suturing of the omentum to the inner surface of the abdominal wall.

Epiploscheocèle, ep-ip'-los'-ke-o-sel. Scrotal omental hernia.

Epipygus, ep-e-pi'-gus. The same as *Pygmelus*, q. v.

Episarkin, ep-e-sar'-kin. A purin body.

Episcleral, ep-e-skle'-ral. Upon the sclera of the eye.

Episcleritis, ep-e-skle-ri'-tis. Inflammation of the subconjunctival tissues.

Episioiditis, e-pis-e-o-i'-tis. Inflammation of the vulva.

Episiorrhagia, e-pis-e-or-a'-je-ah. Hemorrhage from the vulva.

Episior'rhap'hy. A plastic vulvar operation for prolapsed uterus.

Episiotenosis, e-pis-e-o-sten-o'-sis. Vulvar narrowing.

Episiot'omy. Incision of the labia to protect the perineum in labor.

Epispadias, ep-e-spa'-de-as. See *Anaspadias*.

Epispastic, ep-e-spas'-tik. A vesicatory; a blister.

Episplenit'is. Inflammation of membrane surrounding the spleen.

Epistaxis, ep-is-taks'-is. Hemorrhage from the nose.

Episternal, ep-e-ster'-nal. Upon the sternum.

Episternum, ep-e-ster'-num. The manubrium, q. v.

Episthotonos, ep-is-thot'-o-nus. Same as *Emprosthotonos*, q. v.

Epitela, ep-it-e'-lah. The delicate tissue of Vieussens's valve.

Epithalamus, ep-e-thal'-am-us. A term including the habenæ, epiphysis cerebri, and postcommissure of the brain.

Epithelial, ep-ith-e'-le-al. Pertaining to epithelium. **E. Can'cer**, an epithelioma. **E. Nests.** See *Van Brunn*.

Epitheliogenet'ic. Due to epithelial proliferation.

Epithelioid, ep-ith-e'-le-oid. Resembling epithelium.

Epithelioma, ep-ith-e-le-o'-mah. A cancerous growth of the skin

Epithellium, ep-ith-e'-le-um. The cells covering all cutaneous and mucous surfaces, together with the secreting cells and glands developed from ectoderm. **E., Ciliated**, a form

ss. E., Squamous, the cells have been reduced to scaly
 ss. E., Stratified, the cells are arranged in distinct layers.
 Transitional, intermediate between simple and stratified.
 sm, Epithe'ma. 1. Any local application. 2. A local den-
 esthetic.
 sis. 1. The correction of deformity. 2. Any appliance
 to that end.
 oid, *ep-e-toks'-oid*. A toxoid (*q. v.*) having a lesser affinity
 he antitoxin than is possessed by the corresponding toxin.
 hium, *ep-e-trik'-e-um*. Superficial layer of fetal epidermis.
 hlea, *ep-e-trok'-le-ah*. The internal condyle of the
 erus.
 hli'tis. A term proposed as a substitute for appendicitis.
 n, *ep-e-so'-on*. An animal parasite living on the external
 ace of the body.
 tic, *ep-e-so-o'-ik*. An epidemic among animals.
 h'ium. The thickened epitrichium covering the nail-area.
 nic, *ep-on-im'-ik*. Named after some person.
 orec'tomy. Excision of the parovarium.
 oron, *ep-o-off'-or-on*. The parovarium.
 Salts. $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Magnesium sulphate, a purgative.
 's Pearls. Small, slightly elevated, yellowish-white
 es on each side of the median line of the hard palate at
 1.
 ep-u'-lis. A small, elastic tumor of the gums. E., Malig'-
 , a giant-cell sarcoma of the jaw.
 on, *e-kwa'-shun*. A collection of chemic symbols so ar-
 ed as to indicate the reaction that will take place if the

ERGOTIN

Equivocal Gen'eration, *e-kwiv'-o-kal*. Spontaneous generation.
Erasion, *e-ra'-zhun*. The act of scraping or cureting.

Erb's Disease'. Severe pseudoparalytic myasthenia; asthenic bulbar paralysis. **E's Ju'venile Form of Progressive Mus-cular At'rophy**, the scapulohumeral type. **E's Paral'ysis**, paralysis of the muscles of shoulder and arm, caused by a lesion of the fifth and sixth cervical nerve-roots. **E's Point**, a point about two fingers' breadth above the clavicle and one finger's breadth external to the sternomastoid. Electric stimulation at this point produces contraction of the deltoid, biceps, brachialis anticus, and supinator longus. **E's Symp'tom**, (1) increase of the electric irritability of the motor nerves in tetany; (2) dulness on percussion over the manubrium sterni in acromegaly. **E's Waves**, undulatory movements produced in a muscle by passing a moderately strong constant current through it and leaving the electrodes in place the circuit remaining closed. They are sometimes seen in Thomsen's disease.

Erb-Charcot's Disease'. Spastic spinal paralysis; spasmodic tabes dorsalis.

Erben's Phenom'enon. A temporary slowing of the pulse on bending forward or attempting to sit down; it has been observed in neurasthenia.

Erb-Goldflam's Symp'tom-com'plex. See *Erb's Disease*.

Erb-Westphal's Symp'tom. See *Westphal's Sign*.

Erbium, *er'-bi-um*. A rare metal. See *Elements, Table of*.

Erect, *e-rekt'*. Upright.

Erectile Tis'sue, *e-rek'-til*. A peculiar cellulovascular tissue capable of active turgescence. **E. Tu'mor**, a tumor of erectile tissue.

Erec'tion. Fulness and firmness of genital organs from congestion.

Erector, *e-rek'-tor*. A muscle that elevates a part. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Eremacausis, *er-em-ak-aw'-sis*. Slow oxidation of organic matter.

Erepsin, *e-rep'-sin*. A ferment found in the intestinal juice; it splits up peptones into amino-acids.

Erethin, *er'-eth-in*. A poisonous substance in tuberculin.

Erethism, *er'-eth-ism*. Abnormal increase of nervous irritability.

Erethistic, *er'-eth-is'-lik*. Pertaining to erethism.

Erg. The unit of work, or the work done when a body is moved through a distance of one centimeter with the force of one dyne.

Ergograph, *ur'-go-graf*. An instrument for estimating the amount of work done by muscular action.

Er'got. *Claviceps purpurea*, a fungus parasitic upon rye oxytotic.

Ergotin, *ur'-go-tin*. A name for various active extracts of *er*

ERYTHEMA

- Ergotin**, *ur-got'-in-in*. $C_{32}H_{40}N_2O_6$. An alkaloid from ergot.
- Ergotism**, *ur-go-tizm*. Poisoning by ergot.
- Ergotized**, *ur-go-tizd*. Systemically affected with ergot.
- Erichsen's Disease**. Railway spine; railway brain. A train of symptoms following accidents, which may assume the form of traumatic hysteria, neurasthenia, hypochondriasis, or melancholia. **E.'s Lig'ature**, one consisting of a double thread, one-half of which is black, the other white; it is used in the ligation of nevi. **E.'s Sign**, to differentiate coxalgia from sacroiliac diseases: compression of the two iliac bones causes pain in the latter but not in the former affection.
- Erie'olin**. An astringent alkaloid from *Ericaceae*.
- Eriegeron**, *er-ij'-er-on*. A genus of herbs. **E. canadense**, fleabane; it is diuretic and tonic.
- Eriodic'tyon glutinosum**. Yerba santa; used in bronchitis.
- Eru'tin**. A proprietary preparation of ergot.
- Erodent**, *e-ro'-dent*. A caustic drug.
- Ero'dium cicuta'rium**. A plant of the geranium family; it is employed in uterine hemorrhage where ergotin fails.
- Erosion**, *e-ro'-shun*. Ulceration; superficial loss of tissue.
- Erosive**, *e-ro'-siv*. Pertaining to an erosion; causing erosion.
- Erotic**, *er-ot'-ik*. Pertaining to sexual passion.
- Eroticism**, *er-ot'-e-sizm*. Tendency to erotomania.
- Eroticism**. Morbid exaggeration of love.
- Erotoma'nia**. Insanely uncontrollable sexual passion.
- Erotopathy**, **Erotopath'ia**. Perverted sexual instinct.
- Er'piol**. A proprietary remedy of ergotin, apiol, and gossypin.
- Erratic**, *er-at'-ik*. Irregular; changeable.
- Errhine**, *er'-in*. 1. Causing sneezing and nasal discharge. 2. An agent increasing nasal discharge.
- Eru'ctation**, *e-ruk-ta'-shun*. Belching.
- Eruption**, *e-rup'-shun*. A breaking out, as in a skin-disease.
- Eruptive**, *e-rup'-tiv*. Characterized by a rash or an eruption.
- Erysipelas**, *er-is-ip'-el-as*. An acute specific inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous tissues, accompanied by fever and constitutional disturbances. **E. am'bulans**. See *E., Wandering*. **E., Fa'cial**, that of the face. **E., Idiopath'ic**, that occurring without any visible wound. **E. mi'grans**. *E., Wandering*. **E., Phleg'monous**, a form attended with pus-formation. **E., Sur'gical or Traumat'ic**, that occurring in the site of a wound. **E., Wan'dering**, an erysipelatous process that successively disappears from one part to reappear in another.
- Erysipelatous**, *er-is-ip-el'-at-us*. Pertaining to erysipelas.
- Erysip'eloid**. A noncontagious disease resembling erysipelas.
- Erythema**, *er-ith-et'-mah*. A superficial blush or redness of the skin. **E. annula're**, a form marked by rounded lesions having a raised margin. **E., congesti'vum**, erythema with congestion of the skin. **E. mi'grans**, erysipeloid, an inflammation

ERYTHROPOYCOSIS

of the fingers having a tendency to spread. *E. multifor'm* an acute form with reddish tubercles on the legs and for arms. *E. nodo'sum*, an inflammatory form marked by elevated nodules. *E. ser'pens*. Same as *E. migrans*. *E. Sym'tomat'ic*, hyperemia of the skin, either diffuse or in non-elevated patches. *E. variolo'sa*, a rash occurring sometimes the first stage of small-pox. *E. venena'tum*, due to gastric intestinal disorder, or various poisons.

Erythemat'ic, Erythem'atous. Pertaining to erythema.

Erythemomegalal'gia, Erythemomelal'gia. See *Erythromalgia*.

Erythrasma, *er-ith-ras'-mah*. A vegetable parasitic disease of skin.

Erythrin, *er'-ith-rin*. $C_{30}H_{22}O_{10}$. Erythric acid obtained from the lichen *Rocella fuciformis*.

Erythrite, *er-ith'-rit*. $C_6H_8(OH)_4$. A crystalline alkaloid from certain algae and lichens.

Erythroblast, *er-ith'-ro-blast*. A rudimentary red blood-corpuscle.

Erythrochloro'pia. A form of color-blindness in which there is an ability to distinguish only green and red correctly.

Erythrocytosis, *er-ith-ro-si-to'-sis*. The occurrence of red blood cells in abnormally large numbers; polycythemia without cyanosis.

Erythrocyte, *er-ith'-ro-sit*. A red blood-corpuscle.

Erythrocytolysis, *er-ith-ro-si-to'l'-e-sis*. See *Plasmolysis*.

Erythrocytom'eter. An instrument for counting blood-corpuscles.

Erythrocytorrhaxis, *er-ith-ro-si-to'-eks'-is*. See *Plasmorrhaxis*.

Erythrocytoschisis, *er-ith-ro-si-to'-his-is*. See *Plasmoschisis*.

ErythroDEX'trin. Dextrin formed by the action of saliva on starch.

Erythroglucin, *er-ith-ro-glu'-sin*. See *Erythrite*.

Erythrogran'ulose. A granular substance found in starch-grain.

Erythrol, *er-ith'-rol*. The same as *Erythrite*, *q. v.* *E. Tetran'trate*, a tetratomic alcohol from erythrin; it is used in angina and in cardiac pain.

Erythromannite, *er-ith-ro-man'-it*. See *Erythrite*.

Erythromelalgia, *er-ith-ro-mel-al'-je-ah*. A painful affection of the extremities with purplish discoloration of the parts.

Erythrophage, *er-ith'-ro-faj*. A phagocyte absorbing hemoglobin.

Erythrophile, Erythroph'ilous. Readily staining red.

Erythrophlein, *er-ith-ro-fle'-in*. A toxic anesthetic alkaloid from sassy bark.

Erythro'pia, *er-ith-ro'-pe-ah*. Same as Erythro'psia.

Erythro'psia. A visual disorder in which all objects appear purple.

Erythro'psin, *er-ith-ro'-sin*. Visual purple.

Erythro'pynosis, Erythro'pynosis, *er-ith-ro-pik-no'-sis*. Pertaining to the red blood-cells.

Erythror'etin. A resinous bitter principle from rhubarb.
Erythrosis, er-ith-ro'-sis. Plethora or polyemia.

Erythroxylin, er-ith-roks'-il-in. 1. Cocain. 2. An alcoholic extract of *Erythroxylon coca*, used as a stimulant and tonic.

Erythroxylon, er-ith-roks'-il-on. The leaves of *E. coca*, a shrub of the Andes. Contains cocain.

Eschar, es'-kar. A dry slough or crust of dead tissue.

Escharotic, es-kar-ot'-ik. A substance producing an eschar.

Eschrola'lia, Æschrola'lia. Same as *Coprolalia*.

Eschsoltzia californica, esh-scholls'-e-ah. A plant of the poppy family, used as an anodyne and hypnotic.

Es'culin. $C_{18}H_{16}O_9$. A glucoside from horse-chestnut bark.

Eseridin, es-er'-id-in. $C_{15}H_{22}N_2O_3$. An alkaloid from calabar bean.

Eserin, es'-er-in. $C_{15}H_{21}N_2O_2$. Alkaloid from calabar bean; a spinal depressant and miotic. **E-pilocar'pin**, powder used in horse colic, and as a cathartic for herbivorous animals.

Esmarch's Ban'dage. An elastic rubber bandage to prevent hemorrhage in amputations.

Esodic, e-sod'-ik. Pertaining to the afferent nerves.

Esœthmoidi'tis. Inflammation of the ethmoid sinuses.

Esogastri'tis. Inflammation of the gastric mucous membrane.

Esophageal, e-sof-aj'-e-al. Pertaining to the esophagus.

Esophageurys'ma. An abnormal dilatation of the esophagus.

Esophagismus, e-sof-aj-is'-mus. Spasm of the esophagus.

Esophagitis, e-sof-aj-i'-tis. Inflammation of the esophagus.

Esophagocœle, e-sof'-ag-o-sæl. Esophageal hernia.

Esophagomalacia, e-sof-ag-o-mal-a'-she-ah. Softening of the walls of the esophagus.

Esophagomyco'sis. Mycotic disease of the esophagus.

Esophagopto'sis. Prolapse of the esophagus.

Esophag'oscope. An instrument for examining the esophagus.

Esophagospasm, e-sof'-ag-o-spasm. See *Esophagismus*.

Esophagostenosis. Constriction of the esophagus.

Esophagos'tomy. The formation of an esophageal fistula.

Esoph'agotome. Instrument to perform esophagotomy.

Esophagotomy, e-sof-ag-ot'-o-me. Incision of the esophagus.

Esophagus, e-sof'-ag-us. Canal from the pharynx to the stomach.

Esophoria, es-o-fø'-re-ah. The tending of the visual lines inward.

Esosphenoidi'tis. Osteomyelitis of the sphenoid bone.

Esoteric, e-so-ter'-ik. Arising within the organism.

Esothyropexy, es-o-thi-ro-peks'-e. The drawing out and fixation of the thyroid gland in treatment of goiter.

Esotropia, e-so-trø'-pe-ah. An internal deviation of the eyes.

Essence, es'-ens. The inherent qualities of a drug.

Essential, es-en'-shal. Pertaining to an essence. **E. Oil**, a volatile oil distilled from an odoriferous vegetable substance.

E. Resistance. See *Resistance*. **E. Vertigo**, vertigo without appreciable cause.

ETHYL

Ester, *es'-ter*. A compound ether containing both an acid and an alcohol radicle.

Esthesioblast, *es-the'-ze-o-blast*. See *Ganglioblast*.

Esthesioma'nia. Insanity with perverted moral feeling.

Esthesiomene, *es-the-ze-om'-en*. Lupus of the vulva.

Esthesiometer, *es-the-ze-om'-et-er*. An instrument for determining the degree of tactile sensibility.

Esthesioneuro'sis. A disorder of the sensory nerves.

Esthesodic, *es-the-sod'-ik*. Conveying sense-impressions.

Esthiomenus, *es-the-om'-en-us*. A malignant skin-disease.

Estivoautum'nal Par'asite. The parasite of estivoautumnal malarial fever.

Estruation, *es-tru-a'-shun*. Sexual excitement.

Estrum, Œstrum, *es'-trum*. Sexual desire; the orgasm.

Eternod, Sinus ensiformis of. See *Sinus*.

Ether, *e'-ther*. 1. The subtle fluid filling all space. 2. C_2H_6O , a thin, colorless, volatile fluid used as an anesthetic. E., Ac'e'tic. See *Ethylacetate*. E., Chlo'ric, a mixture of chloroform and alcohol. E.-cone, apparatus for administering ether. E.-drunk'eness, intoxication produced by drinking ether.

Ethereal, *e-the'-re-al*. Pertaining to ether. E. Oil. See *Oil*.

Etherion, *e-the'-re-on*. The name of a gas believed to exist in the air, with a heat conductivity one hundred times that of oxygen.

Etherism, *e'-ther-ism*. Condition induced by ether inhalation.

Etherization, *e-ther-i-za'-shun*. The administration of ether.

Etheromania, *e-ther-o-ma'-ne-ah*. The morbid use of ether.

Ethiopiafication, *e-thi-op-if-ik-a'-shun*. Darkening of the skin from misuse of metallic drugs.

Ethmoceph'alus. Cyclocephalic monster with rudimentary nose.

Ethmoid, *eth'-moid*. 1. Like a sieve. 2. The cribriform bone of the nose. 3. Relating to the ethmoid bone.

Ethmoid'al. Relating to the ethmoid bone.

Ethmoiditis, *eth-moi-dit'-tis*. Inflammation of the ethmoid bone.

Ethmyphitis, *eth-mif'-it'-tis*. See *Cellulitis*.

Ethnography, *eth-nog'-ra-fe*. A description of the races of men.

Ethnology, *eth-nol'-o-je*. The science of the races of mankind.

Ethoxycaffein, *eth-oks-e-kaf'-en*. $C_{10}H_{14}N_4O_2$. A crystalline, diuretic, and narcotic substance from caffen.

Ethyl, *eth'-il*. C_2H_5 . The radicle of alcohol. E. Ac'e'tate, $C_2H_5O_2$, an anesthetic, stimulant liquid. E. Al'cohol, ordinary alcohol. E. Bro'mid, C_2H_5Br , an anesthetic liquid. E. Car'bamate. See *Urethane*. E. Chlo'rid, C_2H_5Cl , an anesthetic and antispasmodic fluid. E. Glycol'ic Ac'id Es'ter of Men'thol, a substitute for menthol. E. Hy'drate, ordinary alcohol. E. I'odid, C_2H_5I , an antituberculous fluid. E.-ka'rin. See *Kairin*. E.-meth'yl-e'ther, $CH_3O.C_2H_5$, recommended as an effectual anesthetic free from side-effects. E. U'rethane. See *Urethane*.

$C_2H_4Cl_2$; it is anesthetic and antispasmodic.
ediam'in. $C_2H_5N_2$. A volatile alkaline liquid; solvent of
 nin and fibrin; used in diphtheria. **E. Cre'sol**, a nontoxic
 d-antiseptic.
enediamin, *eth-il-id-en-di-am'-in.* $C_2H_5N_2$. A poisonous
 ain from decaying fish.
enylu'rethane. See *Europhorin*.
al'in. $C_{12}H_{17}NO$. An antipyretic compound.
on, *e-te-o-la'-shun.* Paleness.
c, *e-te-o-loj'-ik.* Pertaining to etiology.
, e-te-ol'-o-je. The science of the causes of disease.
u'-ka-in or **u'-kan.** A proprietary local anesthetic.
i. A proprietary deodorant and disinfectant.
/tene. $C_{10}H_{18}$. An antiseptic hydrocarbon from euca-
 s.
/teol. $C_{10}H_{18}.2HCl$. An intestinal antiseptic from euca-
 s oil.
tol, *u-kal-ip'-tol.* $C_{10}H_{18}O$. An antiseptic liquid from
 ile oil of eucalyptus.
/tolene. A liquid hydrocarbon from eucalyptus.
toresor'cin. See *Resorcineucalyptol*.
us, *u-kal-ip'-tus.* A genus of trees, and also the leaves
globulus.
a. A proprietary dietetic casein-ammonia compound.
n, u'-kin-in. A proprietary drug from quinin by action of
 chlorocarbonate; it is similar to quinin.
hy'dria. A normal acidity of the gastric juice.
in, u-blo'-in. Chlorin protoxid, an antiseptic

Eulyptol, *u-lip'-tol*. See *Ulyptol*.
 Eunatrol, *u-nat'-rol*. Pure oleate of sodium.
 Eu'rol. A preparation from naphthol used in surgery and skin-diseases.
 Eunuch, *u'-nuk*. A castrated male.
 Euonymin, *u-on'-im-in*. 1. A glucoside; 2. A cholagog resinoid extract from *Euonymus*.
 Euonymit, *u-on'-im-it*. See *Dulcit*.
 Euonymus, *u-on'-im-us*. A genus of plants; the dried root-bark of *E. atropurpureum*.
 Eupatorin, *u-pa-tor'-in*. $C_{20}H_{28}O_{10}$.
 2. A resinous extract from boneset;
 Eupatorium, *u-pat-o'-re-um*. A genus of plants; it is diaphoretic.
 Eupepsia, *u-pep'-se-ah*. Normal digestion.
 Eupeptic, *u-pep'-tik*. Pertaining to eupepsia.
 Euphorbia, *u-for'-be-ah*. A large genus of plants; many are medicinal.
 Euphorbium, *u-for'-be-um*. A vesicant; a species of *Euphorbia*, *q. v.*
 Euphoria, *u-for'-e-ah*. The sense of pleasure.
 Euphorin, *u'-for-in*. Phenylurethane of euphorbia.
 Euphthal'minæ hydrochlo'ras. $C_{17}H_{15}NO_2$. Chlorate of the amygdalic acid derivative; it is a powerful mydriatic.
 Euplastic, *u-plas'-tik*. Highly organic.

EXACERBATION

- Eusemin**, *u-se'-min*. A local anesthetic composed of cocaine and adrenalin, used in ophthalmic practice.
- Eustachian Ar'tery**, *u-sta'-ke-an*. 1. A branch of the Vidian artery. 2. A branch of the pterygopalatine artery. **E. Cath'-eter**, an instrument for dilating the Eustachian tube. **E. Mus'-cle**, the laxator tympani. **E. Tube**, the canal from the tympanum to the pharynx. **E. Valve**, a fold of membrane in the right auricle of the heart.
- Eustrongylus**, *u-stron'-jil-us*. See *Strongylus*.
- Euthanasia**, *u-than-a'-se-ah*. Easy death.
- Euthy'mol**. An antiseptic containing nearly the same ingredients as euformol.
- Eutocia**, *u-to'-se-ah*. Easy natural delivery.
- Eutrophy**, *u'-tro-fe*. Healthy nutrition.
- Evacuant**, *e-vak'-u-ant*. An agent increasing evacuation.
- Evacuation**, *e-vak-u-a'-shun*. 1. Defecation. 2. The act of voiding.
- Evacuator**, *e-vak'-u-a-tor*. An instrument for irrigating the bladder.
- Evaporation**, *e-vap-or-a'-shun*. A turning into vapor.
- Eversion**, *e-ven-tra'-shun*. Extrusion of the abdominal viscera.
- Eversion**, *e-ver'-shun*. A turning out. **E. of the Eye'-lid**, an outward folding of the lid, exposing the conjunctiva.
- Evidement**, *a-ved-mon(g)'*. Splitting open the foci of disease and scraping them clean with a curet.
- Visceration**, *e-vis-er-a'-shun*. A removal of the viscera. **E. of the Eye**, removal of the contents of the eye, leaving the sclera intact. **E. of the Orbit**, removal of contents of the orbit.
- Evolution**, *ev-o-lu'-shun*. The process of developing from a simple to a complex, specialized, perfect form. **E., Sponta'-neous**, the unaided birth of a transverse presentation of the fetus.
- Evulsion**, *e-vul'-shun*. A forcible tearing away of a part.
- Ewald's Test for Hydrochloric Acid in Contents of Stomach**. Dilute 2 c.c. of a 10 per cent. solution of potassium sulphocyanid and 0.5 c.c. of a neutral solution of acetate of iron to 10 c.c. with water. This makes a ruby-red solution; if a few drops of it are placed in a porcelain dish, and 1 or 2 drops of the liquid to be tested are allowed to come in contact with it, a faint violet cloud is observed in the presence of HCl. On mixing, the color becomes brown.
- Wart's Sign**. In marked pericardial effusion the left clavicle is so raised that the upper border of the first rib can be felt with the finger as far as the sternum.
- Out of, away from.**
- Exacerbation**, *eks-as-er-ba'-shun*. Increased severity of symptoms.

EXHALATION

- Exal'gin.** $C_6H_{11}NO$. An antipyretic and analgesic substance.
- Exang'i'a.** The rupture or morbid distention of a blood-vessel.
- Exan'imation,** *eks-an-im-a'-shun*. Unconsciousness; death.
- Exan'them,** **Exan'thema.** An eruption of the skin.
- Exanthematous,** *eks-an-them'-at-us*. Pertaining to an exanthem.
- Exan'thropes.** Sources of disease originating externally.
- Exarticulation,** *eks-ar-tik-u-la'-shun*. Luxation; disarticulation.
- Excarna'tion.** Separation of injected vessels from a contiguous part.
- Excavation,** *eks-kav-a'-shun*. A hollowing out, as of the optic disc.
- Excentric,** *eks-en'-trik*. See *Eccentric*.
- Excerebration,** *eks-ser-e-brä'-shun*. The removal of the brain.
- Excipient,** *ek-sip'-e-ent*. A vehicle for the administration of drugs.
- Excision,** *ek-sih'-un*. The act of cutting away.
- Excitabil'ity.** The capability of responding to stimuli.
- Excitant,** *ek-si'-lant*. An agent stimulating an organ.
- Excita'tion.** The act of stimulating or irritating. **E., Direct'**, the stimulation of a muscle by direct contact with the electrode. **E., In'direct**, the stimulation of a muscle through its nerve.
- Excitomotor,** *eks-si-to-mö'-lor*. Arousing muscular action.
- Exclave,** *eks'-klāv*. A detached portion of an organ.
- Exclusion,** *eks-klü'-shun*. A shutting out.
- Excochleation,** *eks-kok-le-a'-shun*. The act of cureting a cavity.
- Excoriation,** *eks-ko-re-a'-shun*. An abrasion of the epidermis.
- Excrement,** *eks'-kre-ment*. The feces, *q. v.*
- Excrementitious,** *eks-kre-men-tish'-us*. Pertaining to the feces.
- Excrecence,** *eks-kres'-ens*. An abnormal outgrowth on the body.
- Excreta,** *eks-kre'-tah*. The natural discharges of the body.
- Excrete,** *eks-krel'*. To throw off effete material.
- Excretin,** *eks'-kre-tin*. $C_{20}H_{36}O$. A constituent of feces.
- Excretion,** *eks-kre'-shun*. 1. The discharge of the waste-products of the body. 2. The matter so discharged.
- Excretory,** *eks'-kre-tor-e*. Pertaining to excretion.
- Excur'sion.** The extent of movement, as, *e.g.*, of the eyes from a central position.
- Excurvation,** *eks-kur-va'-shun*. Kyphosis, *q. v.*
- Exenceph'alus.** A monster with the brain outside of the cranium.
- Exenteration,** *eks-en-ter-a'-shun*. Removal of viscera in embryotomy.
- Ex'ercise Bone.** An osseous growth in muscle due to overexercise.
- Exfetation,** *eks-fe-la'-shun*. Extrauterine pregnancy.
- Exflagella'tion.** The act of extruding actively motile chromatin threads from the body of a male malarial parasite.
- Exfoliation,** *eks-fo-le-a'-shun*. The scaling off of dead tissue.
- Exhalant,** *eks-hä'-lant*. Exhaling; an organ of exhalation.
- Exhalation,** *eks-hä-a'-shun*. The vapor given off by the body.

EXPECTORANT

- Exhaustion**, *eg-sawst'-yun*. Great loss of vital power.
- Exhibit**, *eg-ib'-it*. To administer medicine.
- Exhibitionism**. Insanity with exposure of the genitalia.
- Exhilarant**, *eg-sil'-ar-ant*. An agent enlivening the mind.
- Exhumation**, *eks-hu-má-shun*. Disinterment of the body.
- Erner's Plexus**. A layer of nerve-plexuses, probably formed by the junction of sensory and motor fibers, in the cerebral cortex, near the surface.
- Exocardial**, *eks-o-kar'-de-al*. Outside of the heart.
- Exocolitis**, *eks-o-ko-lí'-tis*. Inflammation of the outer coat of colon.
- Exoderm**, *eks'-o-derm*. Same as *Ectoderm*.
- Exodic**, *eks-od'-ik*. A term applied to efferent nerves.
- Exodyne**, *eks'-o-dín*. An antipyretic and anodyne mixture.
- Exogenetic**, *eks-o-jen-et'-ik*. Due to an external cause.
- Exogenic**, **Exogenous**, *eks-o-jen'-ik*, *eks-ó'-en-us*. See *Exogenetic*.
- Exol**, *eks'-ol*. A local, dental anesthetic.
- Exomphalos**, *eks-om'-fal-os*. Umbilical hernia.
- Exopathic**. Pertaining to disease originating outside of the body.
- Exopexy**, *eks'-o-peks-e*. The surgical anchoring of an organ normally in a body cavity outside of the latter.
- Exophoria**, *eks-o-fó-re-ah*. The tending of the visual lines outward.
- Exophthalmia**, *eks-off-thal'-me-ah*. See *Exophthalmos*.
- Exophthalmic**, *eks-off-thal'-mik*. Pertaining to exophthalmos.
- E. Goí'ter**, goiter with exophthalmos and cardiac palpitation; Basedow's disease.
- Exophthalmos**, *eks-off-thal'-mos*. Abnormal protrusion of eyeballs.
- Exoplasm**, *eks'-o-plasm*. The peripheral portion of the cell-protoplasm.
- Exorbitism**, *eks-or'-bit-izm*. The same as *Exophthalmos*; *q. v.*
- Exormia**, *eks-or'-me-ah*. A papular skin-eruption.
- Exosepsis**, *eks-o-sep'-sis*. Sepsis originating outside the body.
- Exoskeleton**, *eks-o-skel'-et-on*. The same as *Dermoskeleton*, *q. v.*
- Exosmosis**, *eks-os-mó'-sis*. Osmosis outward.
- Exostosis**, *eks-os-to'-sis*. An abnormal outgrowth of bone.
- Exoteric**, *eks-o-ter'-ik*. The same as *Exopathic*, *q. v.*
- Exothyropexy**, *eks-o-thí'-ro-peks-e*. Fixation of the thyroid gland to an incision over it.
- Exotropia**, *eks-o-tro'-pe-ah*. Outward deviation of the eyes.
- Expansion**, *eks-pán'-shun*. An increase in size or volume.
- Expectant**, *eks-pek'-ant*. Awaiting; a mode of treatment. **E. Treatment**, watching the progress of disease and checking untoward symptoms as they arise.
- Expecta'tion of Life**. The average number of years that persons of a given age live.
- Expect'orant**. An agent promoting a secretion of bronchial mucus.

EXTRACT

Expectora'tion. The expulsion of the secretions from the chest
E., Prune-juice, sputum containing altered blood in grave lung disease. **E., Rusty,** sputum mixed with blood in lobar pneumonia.

Experiment'al Ten Min'utes. The standard time in Ross's *in vitro* method within which mitosis must be induced in lymphocytes.

Expert, eks'-pert. One skilled in a science or an art.

Expert'ness. Special skill or dexterity. **E., Dextro-.** Conjoint and superior expertness of the dextral sensory and muscular organs of the body. **E., Mixed Dextrosin'istral.** Some of the centers of the more expert organs in conjoint action are located in one and some in the opposite cerebral hemisphere. **E., Sinistro-.** Conjoint and superior expertness of the sinistra sensory and muscular organs of the body.

Expiration, eks-pi-ra'-shun. 1. The act of expelling air inhaled during inspiration. 2. Death. 3. Termination.

Expiratory, eks-pi'-ra-to-re. Pertaining to expiration or death.

Explora'tion. An investigation, as in physical diagnosis.

Exploratory, eks-plor'-at-o-re. Pertaining to exploration.

Expression, eks-presh'-un. A pressing out, as of the placenta.

Expulsive, eks-pul'-siv. Extruding, as of the fetus or feces.

Exsanguinate, ek-sang'-gwin-at. To free from blood.

Exsanguina'tion. The act of making bloodless.

Exsanguine, eks-sang'-gwin. Bloodless.

Excision, ek-sek'-shun. The same as *Excision*, q. v.

Exsiccation, eks-sik'-a'-shun. The process of drying by heat.

Exsiccative, eks-sik'-at-iv. Drying.

Extrophy, eks'-tro-fe. The turning inside out of an organ, or the absence of its outer wall.

Extempora'neous. Without previous preparation.

Extens'ion. 1. Traction upon a fractured or dislocated limb. 2. The straightening of a flexed limb or part.

Extensor, eks-ten'-sor. A muscle which causes extension of a part. See *Muscles*, Table of.

Exterior, eks-te'-re-or. Situated on the surface.

External, eks-ter'-nal. Outer.

Extirpation, eks-tir'-pa'-shun. Thorough excision of a part.

Extraarticular, eks-trah-ar-iik'-u-lar. Outside the joint.

Extracapsular, eks-trah-kap'-su-lar. Outside the capsule.

Extract, eks'trakt. The condensed active principle of a drug. **E., Alcoholic,** that in which alcohol is the solvent. **E., A'queous**

one in which water is the solvent. **E., Aromatic Flu'id,** fluid extract from aromatic powder. **E., Compound,** one prepared

from more than one drug. **E., Ethe'real,** one in which ether is the solvent. **E., Flu'id,** a solution of the solid principles of

vegetable drug. **E., Pow'dered,** an extract dried and pulverized. **E., Soft,** an extract evaporated to the consistency

of honey. **E., Sol'id,** one made solid by evaporation.

Extraction, *eks-trak'-shun*. A drawing out; a removal. **E. of a Cat'aract**, the removal of a cataractous lens by operation.

Extractive, *eks-trak'-tiv*. An extract.

Extractor, *eks-trak'-tor*. An instrument for extracting foreign bodies.

Extractum, *eks-trak'-tum*. An extract.

Extradural, *eks-trah-du'-ral*. Outside the dura mater.

Extramed'ullary. Outside the medulla oblongata.

Extraneous, *eks-tra'-ne-us*. Foreign.

Extranuclear, *eks-trah-nu'-kle-ar*. Outside the nucleus of a cell.

Extrap'i'al. Pertaining to objects external to the pia.

Extrapolar, *eks-trah-po'-lar*. Outside the poles of a battery.

Extruterine, *eks-trah-u'-ter-in*. Outside the uterus. **E. Preg'nancy**, a gestation in which the fetus is developed outside of the uterine cavity; ectopic gestation.

Extravasa'tion. An effusion of fluid into the tissues.

Extravascular, *eks-trah-vas'-ku-lar*. Outside the vessels.

Extremital, *eks-trem'-it-al*. Situated at an extremity.

Extremity, *eks-trem'-it-e*. A limb; an end or a termination.

Extrinsic, *eks-trin'-sik*. External, outward.

Extroversion, *eks-tra-ver'-shun*. See *Exstrophy*.

Extubation, *eks-tu-ba'-shun*. The removal of a laryngeal tube.

Exudate, *eks'-u-dat*. The product of exudation.

Exudation, *eks-u-da'-shun*. A morbid oozing out of fluids.

Exudative, *eks-u'-da-tiv*. Of the nature of an exudate.

Exumbilication, *eks-un-bil-ik-a'-shun*. Protrusion of the navel.

Exuvæ, *eks-u'-ve-e*. The slough; the cast-off parts.

Eye, *i*. The organ of vision. **E.s, Al'ternating Dom'inance of the**, dominance of one eye at one time or for one function, alternating with that of the fellow for another time or function. **E., Ap'ple of**, formerly the eyeball; the pupil. **E.-ball**, the globe of the eye. **E.-brow**, the hair, skin, and tissue above the eye. **E., Dom'inant**, the eye which is unconsciously and preferentially chosen to guide decision and action. **E.s, Equidom'inant, or Divid'ed Dom'inance of the**, having equal or divided dominance. **E.-glass**, a lens worn in front of the eye. **E.-ground**, the fundus of the eye. **E.-lash'es**, the hair of the eyelids. **E.-lid**, the protective covering of the eyeball. **E.-piece**, the microscopic lens next the eye. **E.s, Reversed' Dom'inance of the**, the left, because of ametropia, disease, operation, etc., of the right, becoming the dominant eye in the right-handed; or *vice versa* in the left-handed. **E.-spec'ulum**, an instrument for retracting the eyelids. **E.-strain**, the symptoms, local or systemic, resulting from ametropia or imbalance of the external ocular muscles. **E.-teeth**, the canine teeth of the upper jaw.

FALSE

F.

- Fabella**, *fa-bel'-ah*. A sesamoid fibrocartilage in the gastrocnemius.
- Face**, *fās*. The front part of the human head. **F.-presenta'tion**, the presentation of the fetal face in labor.
- Facet**, *fas'-et*. A small plane articulating surface.
- Facial**, *fa'-shal*. Pertaining to the face. **F. An'gle**, the angle between a line drawn from the upper jaw tangent to the forehead and one from the same point to the external auditory meatus.
- Facies**, *fa'-she-es*. The countenance. **F. hippocrat'ica**, the drawn countenance preceding death. **F. leonti'na**, the leonine face of leprosy. **F. ovari'na**, the emaciated countenance seen in patients with large ovarian cysts.
- Faciolin'gual**. Relating to the face and tongue.
- Facioscapulohumeral**, *fas'-e-o-skap'-u-lo-hu'-mer-al*. Pertaining to the face, shoulder, and arm.
- Facultative**, *fak'-ul-ta-tiv*. Pertaining to functional or acquired power. **F. Hypero'pia**, a division of manifest hyperopia.
- Fac'ulty**. 1. Specific power. 2. The corps of professors in a college.
- Faecal**, **Fæces**, *fe'-kal, fe'-sez*. See *Fecal*, *Feces*.
- Fæx medicina'lis**. Yeast used for medicinal purposes.
- Fagin**, *fa-jin*. Narcotic principle from husks of beech-nuts.
- Fahrenheit's Thermom'eter**. A familiar scale with the freezing-point at +32° and the boiling-point at +212°.
- Faint**, *fānt*. A condition of languor; syncope.
- Fainting**, *fānt'-ing*. Swooning.
- Falciform**, *fal'-sif-orm*. Sickle-shaped. **F. Lig'ament**, the broad ligament of the liver. **F. Proc'ess**, the falx cerebri.
- Fall'ing of the Womb**. Prolapse of the uterus. **F.-sick'ness**, epilepsy, *q. v.*
- Fallopian Aqu'educt or Canal'**. A canal in the petrosa, extending from the internal auditory meatus to the stylomastoid foramen and transmitting the facial nerve. **F. Gesta'tion**, tubal gestation. **F. Hia'tus**, an opening on the anterior surface of the petrosa, which serves for the transmission of the petrosal branch of the Vidian nerve. **F. Lig'ament**. 1. See *Poupart's Ligament*. 2. See *Hunter's Ligament*. **F. Mus'cle**, the pyramidalis.
- F. Tube**, the oviduct. **F. Valve**. See *Bauhin's Valve*.
- Falret's Type of Ma'nia of Persecu'tion**. "*Idées de persécution et de persécuteur*," a form of paranoia occurring in degenerates.
- False**, *fawls*. Not true. **F. An'eurysm**, one due to rupture of

- the coats of an artery, the effused blood being retained in the tissues. **F. Ankylo'sis**, adhesive, not bony, union of a part or joint. **F. Im'age**, the image formed by the deviating eye in diplopia. **F. Mem'brane**, the inflammatory deposit in croup, diphtheria, etc. **F. Pains**, labor-like pains, not followed by labor. **F. Pass'age**, a laceration of the urethra by the forcible introduction of an instrument. **F. Pel'vis**, that portion of the pelvis above the iliopectineal line. **F. Ribs**, the five inferior ribs.
- Falx cerebel'li, falks.** A sickle-like process between the cerebellar lobes. **F. cer'ebr'i**, a sickle-like process between the cerebral lobes.
- Fames, fa'-mēs.** Hunger.
- Familial, fam-il'-yal.** Pertaining to a family.
- Famine, fam'-in.** Severe continued hunger. **F. Fe'ver**, relapsing, or typhus-fever.
- Fang.** The socketed part of a tooth.
- Fan'go.** Clay from the hot springs of Battaglio (Italy); it is used as a local application in gout.
- Far.** At a distance. **F. Point**, the farthest point at which an object can be distinctly seen with the eye in repose. **F.-sight'-edness**, a colloquial term for hypermetropia, *q. v.*
- Farad, far'-ad.** The unit of electric capacity.
- Faraday's Law of Electrol'y-sis.** The amount of an ion liberated at an electrode in a given time is proportional to the strength of the current.
- Faradic, far-ad'-ik.** Pertaining to induced electric currents.
- Far'adism.** 1. The form of electricity furnished by a faradic machine. 2. The application of induced currents to the treatment of disease.
- Faradiza'tion.** Faradism; application of induced currents to diseased parts.
- Farcinoma, far-sin-o'-mah.** Glanders.
- Farcy, far'-se.** Glanders; equinia, *q. v.* **F.-bud** or **F.-but'ton**, a glanderous tumor. **F.-pipes**, the swollen lymph-vessels in glanders.
- Far'eol.** Proprietary anodyne and antipyretic.
- Farre's Tu'bercles.** Cancerous masses on the surface of the liver.
- F.'s White Line**, the boundary line at the hilum of the ovary between the germ epithelium and the squamous epithelium of the broad ligament; it marks the insertion of the mesovarium.
- Farre-Waldeyer's Line.** See *Farre's White Line*.
- Farina, far-e'-nah.** The powdered fecula of grain.
- Farinaceous, far-in-a'-she-us.** Having the nature of farina.
- Fascia, fash'-e-ah.** The fibrous membrane covering muscles and other tissues. **F., A'nal.** See **F., Ischiorectal.** **F., Cer'vical Deep**, invests the muscles of the neck and incloses the vessels and nerves. **F., Cer'vical, Superficial**, that just beneath

FASCICULUS

skin. **F., Cremaster'ic**, a thin covering of the stretched fibers of the cremaster muscle over the spermatic cord. **F., Crib'iform**, the sieve-like covering of the saphenous opening. **F. denta'ta**, the gray substance of the dentate convolution of the cerebrum. **F., Infundib'uliform**, the funnel-shaped membrane inclosing the spermatic cord and testis in a distinct pouch. **F., Intercolum'nar**, that from the margins of the external abdominal ring, forming a sheath for the cord and testis. **F., Ischio-rec'tal**, covers the perineal aspect of the levator ani muscle. **F. la'ta**, the dense fibrous aponeurosis surrounding the thigh. **F. transversa'lis**, that between the transversalis muscle and the peritoneum.

Fascial, fash'e-al. Pertaining to a fascia.

Fascicle, fas'ik-l. A small bundle of fibers. **F., Cu'neate**, the continuation of the posteromedian column of the spinal cord. **F., Fundamen'tal**, a portion of the anterior column extending into the oblongata. **F., Oliva'ry**. See *Fillet, Ovary*. **F., Posterolongitu'dinal**, fibers connecting the corpora quadrigemina and the nuclei of the fourth and sixth nerves with the parts below. **F., Pyram'idal**, a portion of the anterior column of the cord extending to the pyramid. **F., Sol'itary**, fibers connecting the internal capsule and lenticular nucleus with parts below.

Fasciculus, fas-ik'u-lus. A fascicle or bundle. **F. albican'tio-thal'ami**. Same as *Bundle of Vicq d'Azyr*. **F. arcifor'mis**, the cimbria, *q. v.* **F. cerebel'lo-spina'lis**. See *Tract Direct Cerebellar*. **F. longitudina'lis infe'rior**, fibers connecting the temporal to the occipital lobe. **F. longitudina'lis media'lis**, a band of fibers found in the mid-brain ventrad to the central gray matter. **F. longitudina'lis pyramida'lis**. See *Tract, Pyramidal*. **F. longitudina'lis supe'rior**, a bundle of fibers joining the frontal cortex with the parietal, occipital and external temporal cortex. **F. longitudina'lis ventra'lis**, the anterior longitudinal bundle of fibers arising in the superior colliculus and descending into the spinal cord. **F. margina'lis**. See *Lissauer's Tract*. **F. occip'ito-fronta'lis**, a bundle of fibers extending from the cortex of the frontal lobe to the cortex of the occipital lobe. **F. perpendicula'ris**, a vertical bundle of fibers from the inferior parietal and superior occipital gyri to the inferior temporal and occipital and the fusiform gyri. **F. pedun'culo-mammilla'ris**, a bundle arising in the corpus mammillare and passing into the mid-brain. **F. rec'tus**. Same as *F. perpendicularis*. **F. retroflex'us**, a bundle of nerve-fibers connecting the ganglion of the habenula with the interpeduncular ganglion of the opposite side. See also *Meyner Bundle*. **F. subcallo'sus**, a tract of fibers passing under callosum and connecting the frontal, parietal, and occipital lobes. **F. te'res**. See *Funiculus teres*. **F. thal'amo-mammilla'ris**. Same as *Bundle of Vicq d'Azyr*. **F. uncifor'mis**.

FECUNDITY

us, fibers connecting the frontal and temporosphenoidal

, *fas-e-o'-lah*. 1. The fasciola cinerea. 2. A distoma.

e'rea, the caudal continuation of the uncinate gyre.

psis, *fas-e-o-lop'-sis*. See *Fluke*.

my, *fas-e-o'-o-me*. The division of a fascia.

fas-i'-tis. Inflammation of a fascia.

um, *fas-tig-a'-tum*. See *Nucleus fastigii*.

m, *fas-tij'-e-um*. 1. The acme; the highest point. 2. Angle between the superior lamina and the inferior med.

velum in the roof of the fourth ventricle.

he yellowish oily substance of adipose tissue. **F.-cell**,

nective-tissue cell containing oil. **F.-col'umns**, columnar

adipose tissue found in the thicker parts of cutis vera.

a'bol. See *Embolus*. **F.-necro'sis**, necrosis of fatty tis-

occurring in small white areas.

Diseas'es or Fe'vers, *fa-tig'*. Diseases caused by the

ant repetition of certain muscular movements. **F.-stuff**,

material from tissue-disintegration due to undue fatigue.

ar'-e. Of the nature of fat. **F. Ac'id**. See *Acid*. **F.**

See *Cast*. **F. Degenera'tion**. See *Degeneration*. **F.**

See *Heart*. **F. Se'ries**, methane and its derivatives.

faw'-sés. The throat, from the mouth to the pharynx.

d's Disease'. Alveolodental periosteitis; pyorrhœa alveo-

progressive necrosis of the dental alveoli.

faw'-shal. Pertaining to the fauces.

a'-vus. A contagious parasitic disease of skin with crusts.

r. An emotion of dread.

fe'-chur. Any single part of the face.

a, *feb-rik'-u-lah*. A mild fever of short duration.

osity, *feb-rik-u-lo's-it-e*. Feverishness.

ient, *feb-rif-a'-se-ent*. Producing fever.

ous, *feb-rif'-er-us*. The same as *Febrifacient*, *q. v.*

al, *feb-ri-fu'-gal*. Dispelling fever.

e, *feb'-rif-ij*. An agent that lessens fever.

feb'-ril. Pertaining to fever.

, feb'-rin-ol. A proprietary antipyretic and analgesic.

eb'-ris. A fever. **F. amato'ria**, chlorosis. **F. enter'ica**,

id fever, *q. v.*

-kal. Pertaining to the feces.

, fek'-al-oid. Resembling feces.

-sés. Excrement; dung; the discharge of the bowels.

's Law. The intensity of a sensation is proportional to

arithmetic of the stimulus.

ek'-u-lah. 1. The starchy part of a seed. 2. Sediment.

fek'-u-lent. Having sediment.

fe'-kun-dat. To impregnate.

a, *fe-kun-da'-shun*. Fertilization; impregnation.

fe-kun'-dit-e. The power of producing young.

FERMENT

Feeding, *fé-ding*. The taking of food or aliment.

Fehling's Test for Glucose. Two solutions are required to be kept in two distinct parts in well-stoppered bottles. A. Dissolve 36.64 grams of copper sulphate in 500 c.c. of water. B. Dissolve 173 grams of Rochelle salts in 100 c.c. of a solution of caustic soda having a specific gravity of 1.34, and dilute with water to 500 c.c. Mix equal volumes of A and B for use; the result is a dark-blue fluid known as Fehling's solution. The solution should always be fresh, as tartaric acid has a tendency to become converted into racemic acid, which reduces cupric salts like sugar. Its absence should always be ascertained by boiling the Fehling's solution, which should remain unaltered by this process. On addition of a solution of glucose and then heating a red precipitate of the cuprous oxid or hydrate occurs.

Fel bo'vis. Ox-gall, the bile of the domestic ox.

Felliduous, *fel-if'-lu-us*. Flowing with gall.

Fel'litin. A preparation from ox-gall for frost-bite.

Felon, *fel'-on*. See *Willow*.

Female, *fé-mâl*. The sex that bears the young. **F. Cath'eter,** a short urethral catheter.

Femoral, *fem'-or-al*. Pertaining to the femur. **F. Arch,** the arch of Poupart's ligament. **F. Canal',** (1) inner compartment of femoral sheath; (2) see *Hunter's Canal*. **F. Lig'ament,** the falciform process of the fascia lata. **F. Ring,** the abdominal end of the femoral canal. **F. Sheath,** the fascia covering the femoral vessels.

Femorocoele, *fem'-or-o-sel*. Femoral hernia.

Femorotibial, *fem-or-o-tib'-e-al*. Relating to the femur and tibia.

Femur, *fé-mer*. The thigh-bone.

Fenestra, *fe-nés'-tra-h*. An opening. **F. ova'lis,** the oval opening in the internal ear. **F. rotun'da,** the round foramen of the inner ear.

Fenestrated, *fe-nés'-tra-ted*. Having apertures or openings.

Fenestration, *fen-es-tra'-shun*. The condition of being perforated.

Fennel, *fen'-el*. The herb *Faniculum vulgare*; the seeds are aromatic and carminative.

Fenthazon, *fen'-tho-zon*. A deodorant and disinfectant of acetic acid, phenol, menthol, camphor, and ethereal oils.

Fenugreek, *fen'-u-grék*. The herb *Trigonella fenum-græcum*; the seeds are oily and demulcent.

Fenwick's Disease'. Primary atrophy of the stomach.

Feral'doid. A peptonized albuminate of iron.

Fer'cremol. A compound of hemoglobin and iron.

Féréol's Nodos'ities. Inconstant subcutaneous nodosities observed in cases of acute articular rheumatism.

Féréol-Graux's Type of Oc'ular Pal'sy. Associated paralysis the internal rectus muscle of one side and of the external rectus of the other; it is of nuclear origin.

ferment, *fer'-ment*. A substance which, in small quantities,

FERRIPYRIN

capable of setting up changes in another substance without itself undergoing much change. **F.**, Amylolytic, one changing starch into sugar. **F.**, Glycolytic. See *Glycolytic*. **F.**, Inversive, one converting cane-sugar into glucose and levulose. **F.**, Organized, "one that does not leave the living cell during the progress of the fermentation;" a zyme. **F.**, Proteolytic, one that changes proteids into peptones. **F.**, Steatolytic, one that splits fat into fatty acids and glycerin. **F.**, Unorganized, one shed out from the cells to exert its activity; an enzyme.

Fermenta'tion. Such changes as are effected exclusively by the vital action of ferments. **F.**, Acetic, that converting weak alcoholic solutions into vinegar. **F.**, Alcoholic, the conversion of saccharine substances into alcohol. **F.**, Ammoniacal, the change of urea into ammonia and carbon dioxide. **F.**, Butyric, the conversion of sugars, starches, milk, etc., into butyric acid. **F.**, Caseous, that by which the conversion of milk into cheese is effected. **F.**, Diastatic, the conversion of starch into glucose by action of ptyalin, etc. **F.**, Lactic, the "souring of milk" due to bacilli. **F.**-tube, a glass tube used in the fermentation-test for glucose, *q. v.* **F.**, Viscous, the production of gummy substances.

Fermenta'tion-test for Glucose. Fill a fermentation-tube with a solution of dextrose, or diabetic urine, and add a little dried German yeast. Allow it to stand in a warm place for 24 hours. The sugar will ferment, carbonic acid gas accumulates in the tube, and the liquid gives the tests for alcohol. A control experiment should be made with yeast and water in another fermentation-tube, as a small yield of carbonic acid is often obtained from impurities in the yeast. See also *Roberts*.

Fermente'mia. The presence in the blood of a ferment.

Fern, Female. *Asplenium filix femina*. **F.**, Male, *Dryopteris filix mas*.

Ferralia, fer-a'-le-ah. Medicinal preparations of iron.

Ferratin, fer'-at-in. A chemic compound of iron and albumen.

Ferrein's Canal. A triangular channel supposed to exist between the free edges of the eyelids when they are closed, and to serve for conducting the tears toward the lacrimal points during sleep. **F.'s Cords**, the true vocal cords. **F.'s Foramen**, foramen anonyum Ferreinii; see *Fallopian Hiatus*. **F.'s Pyramids**, the medullary rays, pyramidal in shape, having their apices at the periphery of the cortex of the kidney and their bases in the boundary layer. **F.'s Tubes**, the convoluted uriniferous tubules.

Ferric, fer'-ik. 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of iron. 2. Containing iron as a quadrivalent element.

Ferricyanid. A compound of a base with ferricyanogen.

Ferricyanogen, fer-e-si-an'-o-jen. A hexad radicle, $(\text{FeC}_6\text{N}_6)_2$.

Ferripyrin. A hemostatic containing iron, chlorin, and antipyrin.

FEVER

- Ferrocyanid.** A compound of a base with ferrocyanogen.
- Ferrocyanogen, fer-o-si-an'-o-jen.** A tetravalent radicle, $\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_4$.
- Ferrometer, fer-om'-e-ter.** An apparatus for determining the amount of iron present in the blood.
- Ferropyrin, fer-o-pi'-rin.** The same as *Ferripyryn*, q. v.
- Ferrosine.** A preparation said to contain iron oxid, lime, and albumin.
- Ferroso'dium-ci'tro-albu'minate.** A hematinic containing thirty per cent. of ferric oxid.
- Ferrosol, fer'-o-sol.** A double saccharate of ferrous oxid and sodium chlorid; it is used in anemia and chlorosis.
- Ferroso'matose.** A mixture of somatose with an organic combination of iron; it is used in anemia.
- Ferrostyptin, fer-o-stip'-tin.** A preparation of iron and formaldehyd.
- Ferrous, fer'-us.** Containing iron as a bivalent element.
- Ferrovin, fer'-o-vin.** An iron preparation used in anemia.
- Ferruginous, fer-u'-jin-us.** Containing iron.
- Ferrum, fer'-um.** Iron. See *Elements*, Table of.
- Fertile, fer'-til.** Prolific; fruitful.
- Fertilization, fer-til-iz-a'-shun.** Impregnation.
- Ferula, fer'-u-lah.** A genus of plants yielding asafetida, galbanum, sumbul, and sagapenum.
- Fer'vin.** A meat extract containing iron.
- Fester, fes'-ter.** 1. To suppurate. 2. An ulcer.
- Festinating Gait, fes'-tin-a-ting.** See *Festination*.
- Festina'tion.** A peculiar mode of walking in paralysis agitans.
- Fetal, fe'-tal.** Pertaining to the fetus.
- Fetation, fe-ta'-shun.** Gestation; pregnancy.
- Feticide, fe'-tis-id.** The intentional killing of the fetus *in utero*.
- Fetid, fet'-id.** Having an offensive smell.
- Fet'lock.** The metatarsophalangeal and metacarpophalangeal regions in the horse.
- Fetor, fe'-tor.** Stench.
- Fe'tus.** The product of conception after the fourth month of gestation.
- Fever.** A rise of body-temperature, with associated symptoms.
- F., Absorp'tion,** a rise of temperature often observed during the first twelve hours after parturition. **F., African Hemoglobinu'ric.** See *F., Blackwater*. **F., Asthen'ic,** one marked by weak circulation, clammy skin, and nervous depression. **F., Bil'ious.** See *Bilious*. **F., Black'water,** a fatal contagious disease of the tropics, with fever, chills, vomiting, and dyspnea. **F.-blister,** vesicular eruption near the mouth after a cold. **F., Brain,** meningitis. **F., Break'bone,** dengue. **F., Cath'eter fever** due to the use of the catheter. **F., Cerebrospinal malignant epidemic fever,** with lesions of the cerebral spinal membranes. **F., Chagres,** malignant malarial fever. **F., Child'bed,** puerperal fever. **F., Contin'ued,** one

FIBRINOPLASTIN

uninterrupted course. **F., Dan'dy**, dengue. **F., Dum-dum**. Same as *Kala-azar*, *q. v.* **F., Enter'ic**, typhoid fever. **F., Erupt'ive** or **Exanthem'atous**, one accompanied by an eruption. **F., Fam'ine**. Same as **F., Relapsing**. **F., few**, the herb *Chrysanthemum parthenium*, emmenagog and tonic. **F., Frac'ture**, one following fracture of a bone. **F., Gas'tric**, fever with gastric disturbance. **F., Gland'ular**, epidemic fever attacking children, marked by swelling of the carotid lymph-glands. **F., Hay**. See *Hay-fever*. **F., Hec'tic**, diurnally intermittent fever, with sweats and chills, associated with tuberculosis and septic poisoning. **F., Intermit'tent**, a fever with periods of apyrexia. **F., Low**, fever of an asthenic type. **F., Lung**, lobar pneumonia. **F., Mala'rial**. See *Malaria*. **F., Mediterra'nean**, a specific febrile disease of the Mediterranean coast. **F., Milk**, slight puerperal septicemia. **F., Post-ty'phoid**, a fever likely to occur directly after an attack of typhoid. **F., Puer'peral**, contagious febrile affection of women in childbed, due to septic poisoning. **F., Qu'inin**. See *Quinin*. **F., Relap'sing**, a contagious fever often associated with famine and poverty, due to a spirillum. **F., Remit'tent**, one with remission, but no complete apyrexia. **F., Rheumat'ic**, acute rheumatism. **F., Scar'let**. See *Scarlatina*. **F., Sep'tic**, one due to the presence of septic poison in the blood. **F., Sim'ple Contin'ued**, a continued noncontagious fever. **F., Spiril'lum**. Same as **F., Relapsing**. **F., Sple'nic**, true anthrax. **F., Sthen'ic**, one marked by rapid pulse, high temperature, and delirium. **F., Ty'phoid**. See *Typhoid*. **F., Ty'phus**. See *Typhus*. **F., Ure'thral**, that following the use of the catheter. **F., Yel'low**. See *Yellow*.

F'i'at, F'i'ant. Latin term used in recipes—let there be made.

Fiber, fi'-ber. A filamentary or thread-like structure. **F., Arciform** or **Ar'cuate**, bow-shaped fibers on the anterior aspect of the oblongata. **F., Associa'tion**, fibers joining neighboring or distant areas of the cortex of the same hemisphere. **F., Ax'ial**, the axial band of a nerve-fiber. **F.-cell**, a cell elongated into a fiber. **F., Commis'su'ral**, fibers joining an area of the cortex of one hemisphere to a similar area of the other hemisphere. **F., Osteogen'ic**. See *Sharpey's Inter-crossing Fibers*. **F., Projec'tion**, fibers joining the cerebral cortex to lower centers and *vice versa*.

Fibril, Fibrilla, fi'-bril, fi-bril'-ah. A small fiber or filament.

Fibrillar, Fibrillary, fi'-bril-ar, fi-bril-ar-e. Pertaining to fibrils.

Fibrilla'tion. A localized quivering of muscular fibers.

Fibrin, fi'-brin. A nitrogenous proteid coagulating in exposed blood. **F.-fer'ment**, the ferment turning fibrinogen into fibrin.

Fibrination, fi-brin-a'-shun. The act of increasing the fibrin of the blood.

Fibrinogen, fi-brin'-o-jen. The precursor of fibrin.

Fibrinoplastin, fi-brin-o-plas'-tin. See *Paraglobulin*.

FIBRINOUS TEST

Fibrinosis. A disease of growth characterized by excess of fibrin.

Fibrinous, fi'-brin-us. Composed of fibrin.

Fibrinuria, fi-brin-ur'-e-ah. The presence of fibrin in the urine.

Fibroadenoma. Adenoma having fibrous tissue.

Fibroareolar. Composed of fibrous and areolar tissue.

Fibroblast, fi'-bro-blast. A cell that forms new fibrous tissue.

Fibrocartilage. The fibrous variety of cartilage.

Fibrocellular. Containing fibrous and cellular tissue.

Fibrochondritis. Inflammation of fibrocartilage.

Fibrocyst, fi'-bro-sist. A cystic fibroma.

Fibrocystic, fi-bro-sis'-tik. Containing fibrous and cystic matter.

Fibrocystoma, fi-bro-sis-to'-mah. Fibroma with cystoma.

Fibrogen, fi'-bro-jen. Same as *Fibrinogen*.

Fibroglioma, fi-bro-gli-o'-mah. A fibroid glioma.

Fibroid, fi'-broid. Having a fibrous structure. **F. Degeneration,** transformation of membranous tissue into fiber-like material.

F. Heart, a heart affected with fibroid degeneration. **F. Induration,** **F. Substitution,** cirrhosis. **F. Tumor,** a fibroma.

Fib'roin, C₁₅H₂₂NaO₄. The substance of which spiders' webs and silk are composed.

Fibrolipoma, fi-bro-lip-o'-mah. A tumor of fibrous and fatty tissue.

Fibrolysin, fi-brol'-is-in. Thiosinamin sodium salicylate. Recommended in the treatment of excessive new connective-tissue formation.

Fibroma, fi-brö'-mah. A tumor of fibrous tissue.

Fibromatosis, fi-bro-mat-o'-sis. See *Fibrosis*.

Fibromyitis, fi-bro-mi-i'-tis. Inflammation of a muscle.

Fibromyoma, fi-bro-mi-o'-mah. A muscular and fibrous tumor.

Fibromyxoma, fi-bro-miks-o'-mah. A mucous and fibrous tumor.

Fibrosarcoma, fi-bro-nu-ro'-mah. A neuroma with fibroid tissue.

Fibroplastic, fi-bro-plas'-tik. Fiber-forming. **F. Tumor,** a small spindle-celled sarcoma.

Fibrosarcoma, fi-bro-sar-ko'-mah. A sarcomatous fibroid tumor.

Fibrosis, fi-brö'-sis. The development of fibrous tissue in an organ. **F., Arteriocapillary.** See *Arteriocapillary*.

Fibrous, fi'-brus. Consisting of or pertaining to fibers. **F. Tissue,** the connective tissue of the body.

Fibula, fib'-u-lah. The small outer bone of the leg.

Ficus, fi'-kus. A genus of trees and shrubs; also the dried fruit of *F. carica*, the fig; it is laxative.

Field of Vision, f'eld. The extent of indirect vision with the eye in a fixed position.

Fleux's Test for Antipyrin. Add 2.5 grams of sodium metaphosphate and 12 drops of sulphuric acid to the suspected fluid; filter, and to the clear filtrate add a few drops of sodium nitrate. If antipyrin be present, a clear green color develops.

ms. Also called *Tenia pontis*.
fil'-am-ent. A thread-like structure.
fil'-re-ah. A genus of parasitic thread-like worms. **F.**
en'sis, the Guinea-worm, *q. v.* **F. san'guinis hom'inis**,
 atode parasitic worm.
fil'-ar-y'-as-is. The disease due to filarias in the blood.
 Disease'. Acute febrile cervical adenitis of children,
 only identical with Pfeiffer's glandular fever.
fil'-if-orm. Thread-like. **F. Bougie'**, a slender bougie.
 x's Sign. "Palmoplantar phenomenon." A yellowish
 tion of the prominent portions of the palmar and plantar
 es seen in typhoid fever.
ture, fil'-e-pungk-châr. A method of treating aneurysm
 erting a wire thread.
-liks. Any fern. **F. mas**, male fern.
l'-et. 1. A loop-shaped bandage. 2. The lemniscus, a
 band lying to the outer side of the superior peduncles of
 rebellum. **F., Acces'sory**. See *Bechterew's Tract*. **F.,**
 ry, a fasciculus of nerve-fibers around the olivary body.
 A pellicle or thin skin.
n. A proprietary anthelmintic from aspidium. **F. Oil**,
 er cent. solution of filmaron in castor oil.
a, fil'-mo-jen. A protective vehicle for applying drugs.
ium. A thread-like pseudopodium.
sure. The compression of a vessel by a wire.
l'-ter. A strainer to separate the solid particles from a
F.-pa'per, a coarse paper used for filtration purposes.
ell-est. The liquid that has passed through a glass

Fibrino'sis. A disease of growth of fibrin.

Fibrinous. *fi'-brin-us.* *C.*

Fibroadeno'ma.

Fibroare'olar.

Fibroblast.

Fibrocar's

Fibrocel[®]

Fibroch

Fibroc
FibrocFibro
FibroFibro
Fibr

FILE
F11

F1
 F2

DE

F

Fission.
parts. *fi-sh'ar-us.* Propagating by fission.

Fissiparous, fis-u'-rah. A fissure.

Fissura, fish'-ar. A groove or cleft. See also *Sulcus*. **F.**, *Anal*, a linear ulcer at the margin of the anus. **F.**, *Auric'ular*, one in the petrous bone. **F.**, *Cal'carine*, one on the mesal aspect of the cerebrum between the lingual lobule and the cuneate lobe. **F.**, *Callosomar'ginal*, one on the mesal surface of the cerebral hemisphere, dividing the area between the callosum and the margin into nearly equal parts. **F.**, *Cent'ral*. See *Rolando's Fissure*. **F.**, *Collat'eral*, the occipito-temporal sulcus, situated on the mesal aspect of the hemisphere. **F.**, *Den'tate*, the hippocampal fissure. **F.**, *Hippocam'pal*. See *Hippocampal*. **F.**, *Longitu'dinal* (of brain), the deep mesal fissure between the cerebral hemispheres. **F.**, *Occip'ital*, a deep fissure between the occipital and parietal lobes of the brain. **F.**, *Pal'pebral*, the slit between the eyelids. **F.**, *Por'tal*. See *F.*, *Transverse* (of liver). **F.**, *Precent'ral*, a fissure parallel to the central fissure and anterior to it. **F.**, *Semilu'nar*. See *F.*, *Calcarine*. **F.**, *Sphenoid*, a cleft between the great and small wings of the sphenoid bone. **F.**, *Transverse'* (of liver), one crossing the lower surface of the right lobe of the liver. **F.**, *Umbil'ical*, the anterior portion of the longitudinal fissure of the liver.

Fistula, *fis'-tu-lah*. An abnormal tube-like passage in the body.

F., A'nal, one near the anus that may or may not communicate

with the bowel. **F., Blind,** a fistula open at one end only. **F.,**

Bran'chial, an unclosed branchial cleft. F., Coccyg'eal.

See Pilonidal Sinus. **F.. Complete'**, one having an internal

and an external opening. F., Eck's. See Eck. F., Fe'ca

one communicating with the intestine. F., Vesicovag'in

one opening from the bladder into the vagina.

Fistulatome, *fis'-tu-lat-ōm*. An instrument for cutting a fistula.

FLEMING'S MODIFICATION

- Fistulous**, *fis'-tu-lus*. Of the nature of a fistula.
- Fit**. A convulsion; a sudden paroxysm.
- Fixation**, *fiks-a'-shun*. A making firm or rigid. **F.-for'-ceps**, forceps for holding a part during operation. **F.-point**, the point for which accommodation of the eye is adjusted.
- Fix'a-tive**. 1. See *Amboceptor*. 2. A fixing agent.
- Fixa'tor**. See *Amboceptor*.
- Fix'ing**. Preserving the natural form of tissues in microscopy.
- Flabel'lum**. A group of divergent fibers in the corpus striatum.
- Flaccid**, *flak'-sid*. Soft; flabby; relaxed.
- Flag**. See *Iris*. **F., Sweet**. See *Acorus*.
- Flagellate**, *flaj'-el-ät*. Furnished with flagella, as a cell.
- Flagellation**, *flaj-el-a'-shun*. 1. Flogging, recommended as a means of checking postpartem hemorrhage. 2. A term used by Ross for the extrusion of chromatin granules from leukocytes in response to artificial stimulation.
- Flagellum**, *flaj-el'-um*. A long, lash-like appendage; a cilium.
- Flail'-joint**, *fläl'-joint*. An abnormally mobile joint.
- Flajani's Disease'**. See *Basedow's Disease*.
- Flap**. A loose, partly detached portion of skin and soft tissues.
F.-amputa'tion, amputation with flap-formation. **F.-extrac'-tion**, the extraction of a cataract by cutting a flap of cornea.
- Flat**. Lying on one plane. **F.-ear**, Morel's ear. **F.-foot**, morbid condition of foot in which the arch is destroyed.
- Platau's Law**. "Law of the eccentric situation of long tracts."
The greater the length of the fibers of the spinal cord, the nearer they are situated to the periphery.
- Flat'ness**. The percussion note produced by airless bodies.
- Flat'ulence**. The presence of gas in the digestive canal.
- Flatulent**, *flat'u-lent*. Characterized by flatulence.
- Flatus**, *fla'-lus*. Gas in the alimentary canal.
- Flax**, *flaks*. See *Linum*.
- Flax'-dressers' Disease'**. Pneumonia from inhaling flax-dust.
- Flaxseed**, *flaks'-säd*. See *Linum*.
- Flay**, *flä*. To skin.
- Flea**, *flä*. See *Pulex*.
- Fleabane**, *flä'-bän*. See *Erigeron*.
- Fleam**, *fläm*. A lancet used in phlebotomy.
- Flechsig's Col'umn**. The direct cerebellar tract of the spinal cord. **F.'s Tract or Oval Field**, the septomarginal tract of the spinal cord.
- Fleischl's Reaction for Bile Pig'ments**. Add concentrated sulphuric acid by means of a pipet to urine already treated with a concentrated solution of nitrate of soda. The sulphuric acid sinks to the bottom of the test-tube and produces color layers, as in *Gmelin's test*.
- Fleming's Modifica'tion of Wassermann's Test**. A much simplified serum-test for syphilis based upon the same principles as the Wassermann reaction.

FLUCTUATION 237

Fleischmann's Bur'ssa. A bursa lying in the sublingual space beneath the frenum lingue. Its existence is disputed.

Flesh. The soft tissues of the body. **F., Proud,** the too luxuriant granulation of a wound.

Flex, fleks. To bend.

Flexibilitas, fleks-ib-il'-it-as. Flexibility. **F. ce'rea,** a cataleptic condition in which the limbs remain fixed as they are placed.

Flexible, fleks'-ib-l. That which may be bent.

Flexion, flek'-shun. The process of bending.

Flexor, fleks'-or. A muscle that bends or flexes a part. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Flexura, fleks-u'-rah. A bending or curve in an organ.

Flexure, fleks'-är. A bending. **F., Cau'dal,** the bend at the lower portion of the embryo. **F., Cephal'ic or Cra'nial,** the arch at the cephalic end of the embryo. **F., Sig'moid,** the bend in the colon between the descending portion and the rectum.

Flindt-Koplik's Sign. See *Koplik's Spots.*

Flint Disease'. Chalicosis.

Flint's Arcade'. The arteriovenous arch around the base of the renal pyramids. **F.'s Mur'mur,** a second systolic murmur heard over the apex in cases of marked dilatation of the ventricle from aortic insufficiency.

Floating, flöt'-ing. Free to move about. **F. Al'bumin.** See *Albumin, Circulating.* **F. Kid'ney,** a movable or misplaced kidney. **F. Liv'er.** See *Liver.* **F. Ribs,** the free ribs--the two lower pairs. **F. Spleen.** See *Spleen.*

Floccilation, Floccitation, flok-sil-a'-shun, flok-sit-a'-shun. Carphology, q. v.

Flocculence, flok'-u-lens. Flakiness.

Flocculent, flok'-u-lent. Containing shreds; flaky.

Flocculus, flok'-u-lus. A small lobule of the cerebellum.

Floegel's Lay'er. The layer of granules in the transparent lateral disc of a muscle-fibril.

Flooding, Aud'-ing. Copious hemorrhage from the uterus.

Flood's Lig'ament. The glenohumeral ligament.

Floor Cells, flör. The cells found in the floor of Corti's arch. **F. of the Pel'vis,** the united mass of tissue forming the inferior boundary of the pelvis.

Florence's Crys'tals. Brown crystals, in the shape of needles or plates, obtained by treating semen with a strong solution of iodine and potassium iodide (Florence's Reaction); they are also formed in the secretions of the prostate, uterus, vagina, etc.

F.'s Reaction. See above. This is not wholly reliable as a test for human spermatic fluid, since the crystals can also be found in the spermatic fluid of animals.

Flourens's Doc'trine. A theory that the whole of the cerebrum is concerned in every psychic process.

Floers of Sul'phur. Sulphur sublimatum, q. v.

Fluctuation, fluk-chu-a'-shun. A wave-like motion; oscillation.

FOERSTER'S SHIFTING TYPE

Fluid, flu'-id. 1. A substance whose molecules move freely upon one another; any liquid secretion of the body. 2. Liquid or gaseous. **F.**, Allanto'ic, the fluid contents of the allantois. **F.**, Amniot'ic, a serous liquor filling the cavity of the amnion. **F.**, Cerebrospi'nal, the fluid between the arachnoid membrane and the pia mater. **F. Ex'tract.** See *Extract*. **F.**, Labyrin'thine, the perilymph. **F.**, Subarach'noid. Same as **F.**, Cerebrospinal.

Fluidounce, flu-id-owns'. A liquid measure, eight fluidrams.

Fluidram, flu-id-dram'. A liquid measure equaling 56.96 grains of distilled water.

Fluke, flūk. Any trematode worm. **F.**, Busk's, *Fasciolopsis Buskii*, a fluke found in the small intestine in British India.

Fluor al'bus, flu'-or. Leukorrhea, *q. v.*

Fluorescein, Fluorescin, flu-or-es'-in, flu-or-es'-in. $C_{20}H_{12}O_6 \cdot H_2O$. Phthalic acid anhydrid fused with resorcin; it is used in ophthalmology.

Fluorescence, flu-or-es'-ens. Power of a body to change wave-rate (or color) of light passing through it. **F. Screen,** a screen coated with materials which fluoresce when exposed to X-rays.

Fluorid, flu'-or-id. A compound of fluorin and a base.

Flu'orin. An element resembling chlorin in chemic properties. See *Elements, Table of*.

Fluorol, flu'-or-ol. NaF. Sodium fluorid, an antiseptic.

Fluorometer, flu-o-rom'-et-er. A device for adjusting the shadow in skiagraphy.

Fluoroscope, flu'-or-os-kōp. The instrument for holding the fluorescent screen in X-ray examination.

Fluoroscopy, flu-or-os'-ko-pe. Process of examining the tissues by a fluorescent screen.

Fluorphenytol, flu-or-fen'-et-ol. $(C_6H_5F)_2$. A calmative and hypnotic; it is used in whooping-cough.

Flux, fluks. 1. Dysentery. 2. A liquid flow or discharge. **F.**, Al'vine, diarrhea. **F.**, Blood'y, dysentery.

Flux'ion. 1. The gathering of fluid in any one part. 2. Catarrh.

Fly-blister, flī'-blis-ter. Cantharidal blister.

Flying-blister. A blister rapidly moved from place to place.

Focal, fo'-kal. Pertaining to the focus. **F. Depth,** the capacity of an objective to define objects out of focus. **F. Dis'tance,** the distance from the center of a lens or mirror to its focus. **F. Le'sion,** a lesion of the spinal cord or brain limited in extent.

Focus, fo'-kus. 1. The principal seat of a disease. 2. The meeting-point of rays made convergent by a convex lens or a concave mirror.

Fœniculum, fen-ik'-u-lum. A genus of plants; fennel.

Foerster's Shifting Type. Variations in the visual field, limits of which differ according as they are determined moving the disc from the center outward or from within toward the center; they are seen in traumatic neuroses.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

Fœtus, fo'-tus. See *Fetus*. **F. papyra'ceus**, a dead fetus flattened by the living twin.

Fold, fold. A plication or doubling of various parts of the body.

Folia, fo'-le-ah. Plural of *Folium*, *q. v.*

Foliar Proc'ess, fo'-le-an. The slender process of the malleolus.

Fo'lium. 1. A leaf. 2. One of the many folds of the cerebellum. **F. cacu'minis**, a lobule on the upper surface of the vermis. **F. ver'mis**, the terminal lobule in the superior worm of the cerebellum.

Follicle, fol'-ik-l. A small secretory cavity or sac. **F., Hair,** a depression containing the root of the hair. **F., Lymph,** collections of adenoid tissue in mucous membranes. **F., Seba'ceous,** one of the sacs beneath the skin, secreting the oily fluid that softens the skin. **F., Sol'itary,** one of the small, discrete lymph-follicles found in the intestinal mucous membrane.

Folliclis, fol'-ik-lis. A skin disease of tubercular subjects characterized by a macular eruption which later becomes nodular and then pustular.

Follicular, fol-ik'-u-lar. Containing follicles. **F. Tu'mor,** sebaceous cyst.

Folliculitis, fol-ik-u-lit'-tis. Inflammation of one or more follicles. **F. bar'bæ,** inflammation of the hair follicles of the beard. **F. sycosis.** **F. decal'vans**, inflammatory disease of the hair follicles resulting in patches of baldness.

Folliculose, fol-ik-u-lôs. Full of follicles.

Fomenta'tion. The application of warm liquids to the body.

Fomes, fo'-mës. Any porous substance absorbing contagium.

Fomites, fo'-mit-ës. The plural of *Fomes*, *q. v.*

Fons pulsatil'is, fons. The name for the anterior fontanel.

Fontana's Bands. The wavy arrangement presented by nerve fibers, which lie alongside each other in loose spirals, in places where considerable mobility is possible. **F.'s Spa'ces,** the minute spaces occupying the angle of the iris and communicating with the aqueous chamber and Schlemm's canal.

Fontanel, Fontanelle, fon-tan-el'. A membranous space at the junction of the cranial bones in an infant, due to incomplete ossification.

Ventriculus, fon-tik'-u-lus. 1. A fontanel. 2. An issue.

Food. Any substance which, when introduced into the body, is capable of being utilized for the growth and the repair of the tissues.

Foot. The organ at the extremity of the leg. **F.-clo'nus.** See *Ankle Clonus*. **F., Fun'gus.** See *Madura Foot*. **F.-phenomenon.** See *Ankle Clonus*. **F.-pound,** the force required to raise a pound to the height of one foot. **F.-re'flex.** See *Ankle Clonus*.

Foot-and-mouth Disease'. A contagious disease of animals marked by formation of vesicles in the mouth and on the feet.

FORAMEN

Foot-ball Knee. Periostitis from overuse of the extensors of the thigh.

Foot'ling Presenta'tion. Labor in which the fetal feet present.

Foramen, for-a'-men. A passage or an opening. **F.**, Aor'tic, an

opening in the diaphragm transmitting the aorta. **F.**, A'pical,

the passage at the end of the root of a tooth for the neural

supply to the dental pulp. **F.**, Arach'noid, an opening in the

roof of the fourth ventricle. **F.**, Aud'itory, Exter'nal, the

external meatus of the auditory canal. **F.**, Aud'itory, Inter'-

nal, one in the petrous bone transmitting the auditory and

facial nerves. **F. cæcum**, (1) one between the frontal bone and

the crista galli of the ethmoid; (2) (of oblongata) one in a

depression at the termination of the anterior median fissure;

(3) one in the mucous membrane in the median line of the pos-

terior wall of the pharynx; (4) one at the posterior termination

of the median raphe of tongue. **F.**, Con'dyloid, Ante'rior, a

passage in the occipital bone for the hypoglossal nerve. **F.**,

Con'dyloid, Poste'rior, the fossa behind the occipital condyles.

F., Cot'yloid. See *Cotyloid*. **F.**, Den'tal, Infe'rior, the external

aperture of the inferior dental canal in the ramus of the lower

jaw. **F.**, Esopha'geal, passage for the esophagus through the

diaphragm. **F.**, Eth'moid, Ante'rior, a canal between the ethmoid

and frontal bones. **F.**, Fron'tal, the supraorbital notch. **F.**,

Inci'sor, aperture of the incisor canal in the alveolar margin.

F., Infraor'bital, passage for the infraorbital nerve and artery.

F. interventric'ulare, the foramen of Monro, *q. v.* **F.**, Inter-

vertebral, passage for the spinal nerves between the

pedicles of adjacent vertebrae. **F.**, Ju'gular. See *F., Lac-*

erated, Posterior. **F. jugula're spu'rium**, a foramen in the

temporal bone of the embryo transmitting a vein from

the lateral sinus to the external jugular. **F.**, Lacera'ted,

Ante'rior. Same as *Fissure, Sphenoid*. **F.**, Lacera'ted,

Mid'dle, an opening for the carotid artery between the apex of

the petrous bone and the great wing of the sphenoid. **F.**,

Lacera'ted, Poste'rior, the space formed by the jugular notches

of the temporal and occipital bones. **F. mag'num**. See *F.*,

Occipital. **F.**, Mas'toid, small aperture behind mastoid process.

F., Med'ullary, the canal conveying the nutrient vessels

to the medullary cavity of a bone. **F.**, Men'tal, opening in

the lower jaw for mental nerves and vessels. **F.**, Nu'trient.

See *F., Medullary*. **F.**, Obtura'tor, the large aperture between

the ischium and pubis. **F.**, Occip'ital, a large hole in the

occipital bone through which the oblongata is continuous with

the spinal cord. **F.**, Olfac'tory, many foramina in the cribri-

form plate of the ethmoid. **F.**, Op'tic, passage at apex of

orbit for the optic nerve and ophthalmic artery. **F. ova'le**,

(1) fetal opening between the auricles of the heart;

(2) an opening in the great wing of the sphenoid for

nerves and arteries. **F.**, Pal'atine, Ante'rior, the opening

FORCIPRESSURE

anterior part of roof of mouth for nerve and artery. **F.**, Pal'atine, Poste'rior, the orifice of the posterior palatine canal upon the hard palate. **F.**, Pari'etal, one near the posterior superior angle of the parietal bone. **F.**, Pterygopal'atine, the external aperture of the pterygopalatine canal. **F.**, Quad'rate, passage in the diaphragm for inferior vena cava. **F.**, rotun'dum, a round aperture in great wing of sphenoid bone for the superior maxillary nerve. **F.**, Sa'cral, Ante'rior, apertures, four on each side, on the anterior surface of the sacrum, connecting with the sacral canal. **F.**, Sa'cral, Poste'rior, apertures, four on each side, on the posterior surface of the sacrum, connecting with the sacral canal. **F.**, Sacrosciat'ic, Great, the oval space between the lesser sacrosciat'ic ligament and the innominate bone. **F.**, Sacrosciat'ic, Small, the space between the greater and lesser sacrosciat'ic ligaments and the part of the innominate bone between the spine and the tuberosity of the ischium. **F.**, Sphenopal'atine, the space between the sphenoid and orbital processes of the palate bone. **F.**, spino'sum, passage in great wing of sphenoid bone for the middle meningeal artery. **F.**, Supraor'bial, a groove, sometimes converted into a foramen, in the superior margin of the orbit transmitting the supra-orbital vessels and nerve. **F.**, Thy'roid, (1) one in the ala of the thyroid cartilage. (2) See **F.**, Obturator. **F.**, Ver'tebral, the space between the body and arch of a vertebra. **F.**, Vertebrate'rial, foramina in the transverse processes of the cervical vertebrae, for the vertebral artery and vein.

Force, fôrs. That which produces or arrests motion. **F.**, Electromot'ive, the force producing an electric current.

Forced Feed'ing, fôrst. Compulsory feeding, as of the insane.

For'ceps. 1. Pincers, a two-bladed instrument for extracting, etc.

2. The curved bundles of fibers passing from the callosum to the hemispheres. **F.**, Alve'olar, forceps used in removing portions of the alveolar process. **F.**, Ante'rior, the forceps minor,

q. v. **F.**, Axis-trac'tion, an obstetrical forceps specially constructed to enable pulling in the direction of the pelvic axis.

F., Bone, a forceps used for cutting bone. **F.**, Den'tal, forceps used for the extraction of teeth. **F.**, Dress'ing, forceps used for handling surgical dressings. **F.**, Ep'ilating, forceps for pulling out hairs. **F.**, Fixa'tion, forceps for holding structures in a fixed position during an operation. **F.**, Hemostat'ic, forceps used in compressing bleeding vessels. **F.**, Obstet'rical, forceps used for extracting the fetus. **F.**, ma'jor, a curved band of fibers passing from the splenium to the occipital lobe.

F., mi'nor, a curved band of fibers passing from the genu of the callosum to the frontal lobe. **F.**, Poste'rior, the forceps major, q. v. **F.**, Ron'geur. See Rongeur.

Forc'ipate, fôr-si-pât. Shaped like forceps.

Forc'ipressure. The arrest of minor hemorrhage by spring forceps.

FORMOFORIN

- Forearm**, *för'-arm*. The arm between the wrist and elbow.
- Forebrain**, *för'-brän*. See *Prosencephalon*.
- Forefinger**, *för'-fing-ger*. The index finger.
- Foregut**. A cavity in the raised cephalic end of the embryo.
- Forehead**. The front upper part of the head above the orbits.
- Foreign Bod'y**. An irritant substance in a wound or cavity.
- Forensic**, *för-en'-sik*. Pertaining to a court of law. **F. Medicine**, legal medicine.
- Foreskin**, *för'-skin*. The prepuce, *q. v.*
- Formacoll**, *for'-ma-kol*. Formaldehyd-gelatin.
- Forel's Ven'tral Tegmen'tal Decussa'tion**. Crossing of the tract from the red nucleus and the rubro-spinal tract to the opposite side.
- Formad's Kid'neys**. The elongated and enlarged kidneys of chronic alcoholism.
- Formagen**, *for'-ma-jen*. A dental cement.
- Formal**, *for'-mal*. $\text{CH}_2(\text{OCH}_3)_2$. An anesthetic and hypnotic.
- Formaldehyd**. CH_2O . A gas possessing powerful disinfectant properties. **F.-ca'sein**, a compound of formaldehyd and casein; it is an inodorous surgical antiseptic. **F. Test**. Phenylhydrazin has been proposed by Vitali as a test for formaldehyd. A mixture of the two gives rise to a milky discoloration; eventually a yellowish deposit is precipitated upon the sides of the test-tube. In concentrated solutions the turbidity appears immediately. In solutions of a strength of 1:100 the reaction occurs after a few seconds; in those of 1:1000, in 1 minute; in those of 1:10,000, in 5 minutes; in those of 1:100,000, in 2 to 3 hours. See also *Kentmann*.
- Formalin**, *for'-mal-in*. Proprietary name for forty per cent. aqueous solution of formaldehyd.
- Formalith**. A proprietary diatomaceous earth containing formol.
- Formamid**, *for-mam'-id*. $\text{CHO}(\text{NH}_2)$. One of the amids.
- Forman'ilid**. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}(\text{HCO})$. An antipyretic and a local anesthetic.
- Formate**, *for'-mät*. A salt of formic acid.
- Forma'tio reticula'ris**. An intermingling of oblique and longitudinal fibers resembling a network in certain parts of the spinal cord, mid-brain, and pons.
- Formative Al'dehyd**, *for'-mat-iv*. See *Formaldehyd*. **F. Cells**, large spheric cells beneath the hypoblast. **F. Yolk**, the part of the ovum forming the embryo.
- For'matol**. A disinfectant dusting-powder.
- Formical'dehyd**. See *Formaldehyd*.
- Formica'tion**. A sensation as of ants creeping over the body.
- Formin**, *for'-min*. See *Urotropin*.
- Formochlor**. A solution of formaldehyd and calcium chlorid; it is a disinfectant.
- Form'oforin**, *For'moform*. A mixture of formaldehyd, thymol,

FOSSA

zinc oxid, and starch; it is used for perspiring feet.

For'mol, formol. Same as *Formalin*.

Formopyrin. A combination of antipyrin and formaldehyd.

Formula, for'-nu-lah. 1. A prescribed method. 2. A concise statement of the composition of a body. 3. A recipe.

Formulary, for'-mu-la-re. A collection of formulas.

Formyl Iodid, for'mil-i'-o-did. Iodoform.

Fornicate Convolution, for'-nik-ät. See *Gyrus fornicatus*.

Fornicolumn, for'-ne-kol-um. Anterior pillar of fornix.

Fornix, for'-niks. An arched portion of the brain composed of the two hippocamps and their respective fimbrias.

Fortification Spec'trum, for-tif-ik-d'-shun. See *Teichopsia*.

Fossa, fos'-ah. A depression, furrow, or sinus. **F., Acetab'ular,** one at the bottom of the acetabulum. **F., Amyg'daloid,** the depression for the lodgment of the tonsil. **F., Antecubital,** the depression in front of the elbow. **F., Ca'nine,** a depression on the external surface of the superior maxilla. **F. capitel'li,** one for the head of the malleus. **F., Coronoid,** a depression in the humerus receiving the coronoid process of the ulna. **F., Cra'nial,** any one of three depressions in the base of the skull for the lobes of the brain. **F. cyst'idis fel'leæ,** depression in the liver in which is lodged the gall-bladder. **F., Digas'tric,** a deep groove on the inner aspect of the mastoid process. **F., Dig'ital.** Same as *F., Trochanteric*. **F., Floc'ular,** the *F. subarcuata* in the child in whom it is larger. **F., Glen'oid,** one in the temporal bone receiving the condyle of the lower jaw. **F. hel'icis,** a furrow between the helix and antihelix. **F. hemiellip'tica,** the uppermost of two recesses in the forepart of the cavity of the vestibule. **F. hemisphæ'rica,** the lower recess in the forepart of the vestibule. **F., Hy'aloid,** a hollow for the lens in the anterior surface of the vitreous body. **F. ileocæca'lis in'fima,** a small peritoneal pouch between the ileum and the cecum. **F., Ileocol'ic,** a furrow in the peritoneum behind the ileocolic fold. **F., Il'i'ac, Exter'nal,** the outer surface of the ilium. **F., Il'i'ac, Inter'nal,** wide depression on the inner surface of the ilium. **F., Infraclav'icular,** one below the clavicle. **F. in-nomina'ta,** a shallow depression between the false vocal band and the arytenoepiglottic fold. **F. interpeduncula'ris,** a deep groove in the anterior surface of the mid-brain. **F., Intersig'moid,** a depression on the lower surface of the mesosigmoid. **F., Ischiorec'tal,** a hollow between the rectum and the tuberosity of the ischium. **F., Lac'rimal,** one in the orbital plate of frontal bone receiving the lacrimal gland. **F. mandibula'ris.** See *F., Glenoid*. **F. navicula'ris,** (1) the dilatation of the urethra in the glans penis; (2) a hollow between the vaginal aperture and the fourchet; (3) one between the crura of the antihelix. **F. navicula'ris auric'ulæ,** fossa of the helix. **F. navicula'ris larynge'i,** one in the mucous membrane of the larynx. **F. navicula'ris ure'thræ,** a widening of the

FRAGMENTATION

pharynx. **F. superior**, a depression at the end of the limitans on the floor of the fourth ventricle. **F. vesicalis**, the internal inguinal fossa. **F. triangula** deep depression on the external surface of the art cartilages. **F. trochlearis**, a hollow in the orbita of the frontal bone for the trochlea of the superior muscle.

Foveate, *fo'-ve-ät*, Pitted.

Foveola, *fo'-ve-ol-ä*, A small fovea or depression. **F. coccygea**, a depression back of the anus. **F. granularis**, any one small pits in the cranial bones produced by the Paian bodies. **F. radialis**, a depression between the t of the extensors of the thumb when those muscles atracted. **F. retroana**, the foveola coccygea. **F. gula**, a triangular depression between the anterior of the fornix.

Fowler's Position. See *Position*. **F.'s Solution**, a solution containing arsenious acid, potassium bicarbonate, and t of lavender; liquor potassii arsenitis.

Foxglove, *foks'-gluv*. See *Digitalis*.

Fractional Cultivation, *frak'-shun-al*. The cultivation microorganism from a growth of several. **F. Distillation** separation of a complex substance by successive distil

Fracture, *frak'-chär*. The breaking of a bone. **F.-box**, a support a broken limb. **F., Com'minuted**, fracture with s ing of the bone. **F., Complete**, entirely through the bone.

Complicated, one with injury of adjacent parts. **F. pound**, with a communicating wound of the skin.

Con'tre-coup, fracture of skull at another point than struck, usually opposite. See *Contre-coup*. **F., Dep** one with the fractured part depressed below the norma

F., Double, one bone fractured in two places. **F. fever** due to fracture of a bone. **F., Formed**, a fractu

gesting the instrument that caused it. **F., Green'-sti** side of the bone is broken, the other bent. **F., Im** one with compression of the fragments into each oth

Interperios' teal. Same as *F., Green-stick*. **F., Sim'ple**, f without rupture of the overlying skin. **F., Spi'ral**, oduced by twisting a long bone. **F. Sponta'neous**, o

uto slight force, as when there is disease of the bone. **Troph'ic**, one caused by trophic disturbance. **F., Uni** one in which bony union has failed.

Fraenkel's Glands. Minute glands opening immediately the edge of the vocal cords. **F.'s Leuke'mia**, acute le with large mononuclear lymphocytes. **F.'s Diplococ**

pneumococcus. See *Micrococi*, Table of.

Fragillitas, *fraj-ül'-it-as*. Brittleness. **F. cranium**, brit the hair. **F. os'sium**, brittleness of the bones.

Fragmentation, *frag-men-tä'-shun*. A subdivision in

- Frambesia**, **Frambesia**, *fram-be'-se-ah*. Yaws, a contagious tropic cutaneous disease with raspberry-like tubercles.
- Frangula**, *fran'-gu-lah*. The bark of *Rhamnus frangula*.
- Fran'gulin**. $C_{25}H_{40}O_{10}$. A purgative glucosid from frangula.
- Frankenhausen's Gang'lion**. The ganglion cervicale, a cluster of small ganglions at the side of the neck of the uterus.
- Frankincense**, *frank'-in-sens*. See *Olibanum*.
- Franklin Glas'ses**, *frank'-lin*. Bifocal glasses.
- Franklin'ic Electric'ity**. Static or frictional electricity. **F. Reac'tion of Degenera'tion**, a rare form of reaction of degeneration produced by static electricity and similar to that obtained by the faradic current. **F. Taste**, an acid taste perceived on applying the positive pole of the electrode of the static machine to the tongue.
- Frankliniza'tion**. Treatment by static electricity.
- Fraserin**, *fra'-zer-in*. A tonic alkaloid from *Frasera carolinensis*.
- Fraunhofer's Lines**. Black lines in the solar spectrum.
- Frax'etin**. A product, $C_{10}H_8O_8$, of fraxin.
- Frax'in**. $C_{15}H_{15}O_{10}$. A glucosid from *Fraxinus excelsior*.
- Fraxinin**, *fraks'-in-in*. Same as Mannite.
- Frax'inus**. A genus of trees, the ash. **F. america'na**, white ash; the bark is used in dysmenorrhea. **F. excel'sior**, European ash; the bark, leaves, and wood are medicinal.
- Freckle**, *frek'-l*. See *Lentigo*.
- Frederic's Sign**. Perception of the heart-sounds over the whole abdomen in cases of perforative peritonitis with escape of gas into the peritoneal cavity.
- Freezing Mix'ture**, *fre'-zing*. A mixture for producing extreme cold. **F.-point**, the temperature at which a liquid freezes.
- Fremitus**, *frem'-it-us*. Palpable vibration, as of the chest-walls.
- F., Fric'tion**. See *Friction*. **F., Hydat'id**, vibration felt in palpation over a hydatid cyst. **F., Rhon'chal**, vibrations caused by the passage of air through a large bronchial tube containing mucus. **F., Tac'tile**, thrill felt by the hand applied to the chest of a person speaking. **F., Tus'sive**, thrill felt by the hand applied to the chest of a person coughing. **F., Vo'cal**, thrill caused by speaking and conveyed to the ear of the auscultator.
- Frenkel's Sign**. Diminished tone (hypotonia) of the muscles of the lower extremities in tabes dorsalis.
- Fren'ulum**. A small frenum. **F. of Giacomini**, a narrow band between the uncus and the dentate fascia. **F. val'vulæ co'li**, a narrow membranous ridge on either side of the ileocecal valve. **F. ve'li**, the upper thickened part of the valve of Vieussens.
- Fren'um**. A fold of membrane acting as a check. **F. clitor'idis**, the two folds of mucous membrane coming from the nymphæ after having united under the glans of the clitoris. **F. la'bil inferio'ris** and **superio'ris**, folds of mucous membrane in the

Fretum, frē'-sum. A constriction, found between the ascending limb of the aortic bulb in the embryonic stage.
Freund's Law. In the progress of development, the vertebrae undergo changes of position: (1) Vertebrae have a tendency to grow downward behind, and (2) vertebrae have risen out of the pelvis, they form the abdominal wall.

Friable, fri'-ab-l. Easily broken or crumbled.

Friar's Bal'sam, fri'-ars. The compound of myrror and opium.

Friction, frik'-shun. The act of rubbing. It produces a thrill of the chest-wall produced by the rubbing of two dry roughened surfaces, as in pleurisy, visceral pleuras. **F. Mur'mur,** a murmur produced by the conditions described.

Frictional Electric'ity, frik'-shun-al. Electricity produced by friction.

Friedlaender's Decid'ual Cells. The cells of the uterine mucosa that form the decidua. **F.'s Disease',** obliteration of the uterine cavity.

Friedmann's Vasomotor Symp'toms. Symptoms following injury to the head, such as vertigo, nausea, and intolerance of light, and of galvanic excitation; with ophthalmoplegia and myasthenia may subside and recur with fever, unconsciousness, and paralytic ending in fatal coma. They are characteristic of slow development with a

FUERBRINGER'S REACTION

Frohn's Rea'gent. Add 5 grams of potassium iodid and 10 c.c. of hydrochloric acid to 1.5 grams of freshly precipitated bismuth subnitrate which has been treated with 20 c.c. of water and heated to the boiling-point.

Frommann's Lines. Transverse striae appearing in the axis-cylinder of a nerve near Ranvier's nodes on treatment with silver nitrate.

Frommer's Test for Ac'etone. Render 10 c.c. of urine strongly alkaline by means of potassium hydrate, add 10 to 12 drops of a 10 per cent. solution of salicylaldehyd in absolute alcohol, and warm the mixture to about 70° C. If acetone be present the fluid becomes yellow, then red, purplish-red, and, on long standing, dark red.

Fron'tad. Toward the frontal aspect.

Frontal, frun'-tal. Pertaining to the anterior part. **F. Bone,** the bone of the forehead. **F. Sec'tion,** a transverse vertical section. **F. Sin'uses,** air-spaces in the frontal bone.

Frontoma'lar. Relating to the frontal and malar bones.

Frontomax'illary. Relating to the frontal bone and the upper jaw-bone.

Frontoparietal, frun-to-pa-ri'-et-al. Relating to the frontal and parietal bones.

Frontotemporal, frun-to-tem'-por-al. Relating to the frontal and temporal bones.

Front-tap Contraction, frun'-tap. Contraction of the gastrocnemius muscle when the muscles of the front of the leg are tapped.

Froiep's Gang'lion, a rudimentary ganglion occasionally found in connection with one or more of the roots of the hypoglossal nerve. **F.'s Indura'tion,** myositis fibrosa.

Frost-bite, frost'-bit. An injury to the skin or a part from extreme cold.

Frost-itch. See *Pruritus hiemalis*.

Fru'ctose, fruk'-tós. Fruit-sugar; levulose.

Fru'ctosuria, fruk-to-sü'-re-ah. Fruit-sugar in the urine.

Fruit, früt. The developed ovary of a plant; also the offspring of animals.

Fuchs's Colobo'ma. A small crescentic defect of the choroid at the lower border of the optic disc. **F.'s Op'tic At'rophy,** peripheral atrophy of the bundles composing the optic nerve.

Fuch'sin, fuk'-sin. Rosanilin hydrochlorid, a staining agent.

Fuchsinophile, Fuchsinoph'ilous. Stainable with fuchsin.

Fucus, fu'-kus. A genus of marine algæ. **F. cris'pus.** Same as *Chondria*.

Fucus vesiculo'sus, used as an alterative and a tonic.

Fucaldehyd, C₁₀H₁₆O₂. An oily compound from fucus.

Fucaldehyd, fu'-kus-sol. Same as *Fucusaldehyd*.

Fugate's Reaction for Albu'min. Gelatin casein reaction.

FUNICULUS

causes a cloudiness or flocculent precipitate in the presence of albumin. **F.'s Sign**, a subphrenic abscess may be distinguished from a collection of pus above the diaphragm by the transmission, in case of the former, of the respiratory movements to a needle inserted into the abscess.

Fugitive, *fu'-jit-iv*. Wandering, as, *e. g.*, a pain.

Fukala's Operation. Extraction of the crystalline lens in high degrees of myopia.

Fulgurant, *ful'-jur-ant*. Severe and terrific.

Fulgurating Pain. A pain occurring in momentary exacerbations.

Fulguration, *ful'-ju-ra'-shun*. 1. Lightning stroke. 2. Sensation of darting pain.

Ful'minant, **Ful'minating**. Occurring with sudden severity.

Ful'minate. A compound of fulminic acid with a base.

Fumigation, *fu-mig-a'-shun*. Exposure to disinfectant vapors.

Fuming, *fu'-ming*. Smoking, as certain acids.

Function, *funk'-shun*. The normal or special action of a part.

Functional, *funk'-shun-al*. Pertaining to function. **F. Disease'**, the disturbance of the function of a part.

Fundal, *fun'-dal*. Pertaining to the fundus. **F. Placen'ta**, a placenta normally attached near the uterine fundus.

Fundament, *fun'-dam-ent*. 1. The base. 2. The anus.

Fundus, *fun'-dus*. The enlarged portion of certain hollow organs.

F. of Gall-bladder, the wide anterior end. **F. Glands**, microscopic tubular glands in the cardiac portion of the gastric mucous membrane. **F. oculi**, posterior and internal part of the eye. **F. uteri**, that portion of the womb cephalad from the line joining the entrances of the oviducts. **F. ventric'uli**, the large rounded *cul-de-sac* cephalad to the cardia of the stomach, when the organ is dilated.

Fungi, *fun'-ji*. A section of saprophytic cryptogams.

Fungiform, **Fungoid**, *fun'-gif-orm*, *fun'-goid*. Having the form of a mushroom. **F. Papill'as**, the reddish papillas of the tongue, larger than the cervical papillas.

Fungosity, *fun'-gos'-it-e*. A soft excrescence.

Fungous, *fun'-gus*. The same as **Fungoid**, *q. v.*

Fungus, *fun'-gus*. Any one of the group of fungi. **F.-foot**. See *Madura Foot*. **F. hæmatoides**, a bleeding and ulcerated vascular tumor.

Funic, *fu'-nik*. Pertaining to the funiculus. **F. Mur'mur**, **F. Souff'le**. See *Umbilical Souffle*.

Funicle, *fu'-nik-l*. A little cord of aggregated fibers.

Funicular, *fu-nik'-u-lar*. Pertaining to a funiculus. **F. Her'nia**, hernia into the spermatic or umbilical cord. **F. Proc'ess**, the peritoneal prolongation descending with the testicle.

Funiculitis, *fu-nik'-u-l'i-tis*. Inflammation of the spermatic cord.

Funiculus, *fu-nik'-u-lus*. A cord-like structure, as the spe-

- matic cord or umbilical cord; a small bundle. **F. cuneatus**, the continuation into the oblongata of the posterolateral column of the cord. **F. gracilis**, the continuation into the oblongata of the posteromedian column of the cord. **F. solitarius**, a bundle of nerve fibers in the medulla made up of the descending fibers of the glossopharyngeal, pars intermedia, and vagus nerves. **F. teres**, a column on each side of the median furrow on the floor of the fourth ventricle.
- Funis, fu'-nis**. The same as *Funiculus*, *q. v.*
- Funnel-breast**. A depression of the lower part of the sternum.
- F.-chest**. Same as *F.-breast*. **F.-drainage, drainage** of diseased parts by means of funnels.
- Fur, fer**. A morbid coating of the tongue.
- Furcula, Furculum**. A forked elevation in the floor of the embryonic pharynx; the joined clavicles of a bird; wishbone.
- Furfuraceous, fer-fer'-se-us**. Resembling bran.
- Furfuraldehyd.** $C_5H_4O_2$. A liquid from bran, sugar, etc.
- Furfurol, fer'-fer-ol**. Same as *Furfuraldehyd.* **F. Reaction** for *Pro'teids*. Furfurol is produced on heating proteids with sulphuric acid.
- Furfuron**. A proprietary liniment for gout and rheumatism.
- Furor uterinus, fu'-ror**. See *Nymphomania*.
- Furuncle, fu'-rung-kel**. A boil; a circumscribed abscess.
- Furuncular, fu'-rung'-ku-lar**. Pertaining to a furuncle. **F. Diathesis**. The same as *Furunculosis*, *q. v.*
- Furunculin, fu'-rung'-ku-lin**. See *Fax medicinalis*.
- Furunculoid, Furunculous**. Pertaining to a furuncle.
- Furunculo'sis**. The systemic condition favoring boil-formation.
- Furunculus, fu'-run'-ku-lus**. A furuncle. **F. orientalis**, a disease of the face in the Orient with a circumscribed ulcer on the cheek or at the angle of the mouth.
- Fuscin, fus'-in**. The black pigment of the retina.
- Fusel Oil**. See *Oil*.
- Fusible, fu'-sib-il**. That which can be easily fused or melted. **F. Calculus**, a urinary calculus composed of triple phosphate and calcium phosphate.
- Fusiform, fu'-sif-orm**. Spindle-shaped. **F. Lobule**, the inferior temporooccipital convolution.
- Fusion, fu'-shun**. The process of liquefying a solid by heat.
- Fusocellular, fu'-so-sel'-u-lar**. Spindle-celled.
- Fustigation, fus-tig'-a'-shun**. Flagellation, as in massage.
- Fustin, fus'-tin**. $C_{19}H_{11}O_{12}$. Yellow dye from *Rhus cotinus*; Venetian sumach.

GALACTOPHAGOUS

G.

- Gaboon' Bark.** A poisonous bark of unknown origin.
- Gadberry's Mix'ture.** A mixture containing iron sulphate, quinin sulphate, nitric acid, and potassium nitrate.
- Gadinin, gad'-in-in.** A poisonous ptomain from fish.
- Gaduin, gad'-u-in.** A fatty principle in cod-liver oil.
- Gaduol, gad'-u-ol.** Same as *Morrhual*.
- Gadus morrhua, gad'-us mor-u'-ah.** Cod-fish.
- Gaertnerian Cyst.** A cystic tumor developed from Gaertner's duct.
- Gaertner's Duct.** A tube extending from the broad ligament to the walls of the uterus and vagina during intrauterine life; it is a vestige of the main portion of the Wolffian duct.
- Gafsa But'ton, gaf'-sah.** See *Furunculus orientalis*.
- Gag.** An instrument to prevent closure of the jaws.
- Galacyl, gi'-as-il.** The calcium salt of guaiacol sulphonic acid; it is a local anesthetic.
- Gaiethol, gi'-eth-ol.** See *Guaethol*.
- Gait, gai.** A mode of walking or running. **G., Atax'ic,** that in which the foot is raised high and the whole sole at once strikes the ground suddenly. **G., Cerebel'lar,** one with staggered movement. **G., Cow,** a swaying movement due to knock-knee. **G., Equ'ine,** that of peroneal paralysis in which the foot is raised by flexing the thigh on the abdomen. **G., Frog,** a hopping gait of infantile paralysis. **G., Spas'tic,** that in which the legs are held together and move stiffly, the toes seem to drag and catch. **G., Step'page,** that in which the toes are lifted high and the heel brought down first. **G., Wad'dle,** that of pseudohypertrophic paralysis, resembling the waddling gait of a duck.
- Galactagog, gal-ak'-lag-og.** An agent which stimulates the secretion of milk.
- Galac'tase.** A proteolytic ferment of milk.
- Galactemia, gal-ak'-te-me-ah.** Milk in the blood.
- Galactia, gal-ak'-te-ah.** Defective or abnormal secretion of milk.
- Galactidrosis, gal-ak'-tid-ro'-sis.** The sweating of milk-like fluid.
- Galactin, gal-ak'-tin.** $C_{24}H_{72}N_4O_{14}$. An alkaloid from milk.
- Galactoblast, gal-ak'-to-blast.** A colostrum-corpuscle.
- Galac'toceles.** A milk tumor; a cystic tumor of the female breast.
- Galactochloral, ga-lak-to-klor'-al.** $C_6H_5Cl_2O_6$. A mixture of galactose and chloral, heated in presence of hydrochloric acid; it is similar to chloralose.
- Galactometer, gal-ak-tom'-et-er.** See *Lactometer*.
- Galactophagous, gal-ak-toff'-ag-us.** Subsisting on milk.

Galactoph'lysis. A vesicular eruption containing milky fluid.

Galactophoritis, gal-ak-tof-or-i'-tis. Inflammation of milk-ducts.

Galactophorous, gal-ak-tof'-or-us. Milk-bearing.

Galactophorus, gal-ak-tof'-or-us. An artificial nipple.

Galactophthisis, gal-ak-to-thi'-sis. Phthisis due to overlactation.

Galactophygius, gal-ak-toff'-ig-us. Retarding milk-secretion.

Galactopla'nia. The secretion of milk from an abnormal part.

Galactopoietic, gal-ak-to-poi-et'-ik. The same as *Galactagog*, q. v.

Galactoposia, gal-ak-to-po'-se-ah. Milk diet; the milk-cure.

Galactopyretus, gal-ak-to-pi-re'-tus. Milk-fever.

Galactorrhea, gal-ak-to-r-e'-ah. An excessive flow of milk.

Galactoscope, gal-ak'-to-skop. See *Lactoscope*.

Galactose, gal-ak'-tós. $C_6H_{12}O_6$. A crystalline sugar obtained by the action of dilute acids on lactose.

Galactosis, gal-ak-to'-sis. The secretion of milk.

Galactostasis, gal-ak-to-stas'-is. 1. A suppression of the milk-secretion. 2. A stasis of milk in a breast.

Galactotherapy, gal-ak-to-ther'-ap-e. 1. The treatment of sucklings by drugs administered to the mother. 2. The milk-cure.

Galactotoxismus, gal-ak-to-tox'-is-mus. Intoxication by decomposed milk.

Galacturia, gal-ak-tu'-re-ah. The same as *Chyluria*, q. v.

Galangal, gal-an'-gal. The aromatic root of *Alpinia galanga* and *A. officinarum*; it is called also China root.

Galan'gol. The active principle of galangal.

Galbanum, gal'-ban-um. A gummy-resin from ferula; it is expectorant and antispasmodic.

Galbismín, gal-bi'-mín. A proprietary substitute for iodoform.

Galea, gal'-le-ah. 1. The amnion or caul. 2. A bandage for the head. *G. aponeurotica*, the aponeurosis connecting the occipital and frontal muscles.

Galeati's Glands. See *Lieberkühn's Crypts*.

Galen's Ampul'la. A dilatation of the vena magna Galeni occurring in the middle of Bichat's fissure, between the splenium and the quadrigeminal bodies. It receives the two basililar and several small cerebral and cerebellar veins. *G.'s Anastomo'sis.* See *G.'s Nerve*. *G.'s Card'iac Vein*, the anterior cardiac or right marginal vein. *G.'s Chan'cre.* See *Celsus's Chancre*. *G.'s Duct.* See *Botal's Duct*. *G.'s For'a'men*, the opening of the anterior cardiac vein in the right auricle. *G.'s Nerve*, a small branch of the superior laryngeal nerve that passes along the posterior surface of the cricoarytenoideus posticus and anastomoses with the ascending branch of the inferior laryngeal nerve. *G.'s Veins*, two large venous trunks formed by the deep cerebral veins; they unite to form the vena magna Galeni, which opens into the straight sinus. *G.'s Ven'tricle.* See *Morgagni's Ventricle*.

Gale'nic, Galen'ical. Relating to Galen. *G. Med'icines*, of vegetable origin.

gall-stones, the stones conveyed
 careous concretions in the gall-bladder.
 Galla, gal'-ak. The nutgall, used in
 Gallabromol. See Gallabromol.
 Gallacetophenone, gal-ak-et-o-fel'-nde
 yellow powder used instead of pyrogallol.
 Gallal, gal'-al. Aluminum gallate, a
 Gallanilid, gal-an'-il-id. See Gallanil.
 Gallanol, Gallinol, gal'-an-al, gal'
 Gallic acid anilid, used in dermatology.
 Gallate, gal'-at. A salt of gallic acid.
 Gallic, gal'-ik. Pertaining to nutgall.
 Gallicin, $C_6H_7(OH)_3COOCH_3$. Mercuric
 diseases.
 Gallinaginis cap'sul. An emulsion in
 Gallipot, gal'-e-pot. An apothecary's
 Gallium, gal'-e-am. See Elements.
 Gallobromol. $C_7Br_3O_3H_4$. A compound
 which is sedative and astringent.
 Galloformin, gal'-o-for'-min. A compound
 gallic acid.
 Gallois's Test for In'bit. Allow the
 to incipient dryness; moisten the
 curic nitrate solution and it assumes
 which becomes a fine red on heating
 on cooling. Trypsin, sugar, and pyrogallol.
 Galles, gal'-es. A standard liquid for
 Gall'oping Consumption. A rapid form

GANGLION

- the existence and measuring the strength of a galvanic current.
- Galvanopuncture**, *gal-van-o-pungk'-chür*. Electropuncture, *q. v.*
- Galvan'oscope**. An instrument for revealing the existence of a galvanic current.
- Galvanosurgery**. The surgical use of galvanism.
- Galvanotaxis**, *gal-van-o-taks'-is*. Same as *Galvanotropism*.
- Galvanotherapeutics**. Treatment by means of galvanism.
- Galvanotherapy**, *gal-van-o-ther'-a-pe*. Galvanotherapeutics, *q. v.*
- Gal'vanothermy**. The galvanic production of heat.
- Galvano'onus**. A tonic contraction from galvanism.
- Galvanotropism**, *gal-van-ot'-ro-pism*. The turning movements of growing organs under the influence of an electric current.
- Galzlekte**, *gal-ze-ek'-le*. A South African disease of cattle due to *Trypanosoma theileri*.
- Gambault and Philippe, Me'dian Triang'ular Tract of**. A part of the descending posteromedial tract of the spinal cord.
- Gamboge**, *gam-böf'*. Gum-resin from *Garcinia hanburii*; it is a drastic hydragog and cathartic.
- Gamete**, *gam'-et*. Any sexual reproductive body.
- Gametocyte**, *gam-et-o-sit*. A cell different in appearance from the ordinary individuals of the species and from which the gamete is derived.
- Gametoschizont**, *gam-et-o-skis'-ont*. A parasite of the sexual type in organisms exhibiting alternation of generation.
- Gammacismus**, *gam-as-is-mus*. Imperfect enunciation of *g.*
- Gangliasthe'nia**. Asthenia from disease of the ganglia.
- Gangliated**, *gang'-le-a-ted*. Provided with ganglia.
- Gangliform**, *gang'-glif-orm*. Formed like a ganglion.
- Ganglioblast**, *gang'-gle-o-blast*. An embryonic ganglionic cell.
- Gangliolum**, *gang-li'-o-lum*. A little ganglion.
- Ganglioma**, *gang-le-o'-mah*. A swelling of a lymphatic gland.
- Gang'lion**. Pl. *Ganglions*, or *Ganglia*. 1. A semiindependent nervous center. 2. An enlarged lymphatic gland. 3. An encysted tumor on a tendon or on an aponeurosis. **G., Auric'ular**. See *G., Otic*. **G.s, Ba'sal**, those at base of cerebrum; they include the corpora striata, optic thalami, corpora geniculata, corpora quadrigemina, locus niger, and nuclei tegmenti. **G., Car'diac, Supe'rior**, a ganglion of the superficial cardiac plexus beneath the arch of the aorta. **G., Caro't'id**, one in the lower part of the cavernous sinus. **G., Caro't'id, Infe'rior**, one in the lower portion of the carotid canal. **G., Caro't'id, Supe'rior**, one in the upper portion of the carotid canal. **G.s, Cephal'ic**, sympathetic ganglions of the head; they include the otic, ciliary, sphenopalatine, and submaxillary. **G., Cer'vical, Infe'rior**, that between the neck of the first rib and the transverse process of the last cervical vertebra. **G., Cer'vical, Mid'dle**, that opposite the fifth cervical vertebra, near the inferior thyroid artery.

GANGLION

G., Cervical, Superior, that opposite the second and third cervical vertebrae. G., Cervical, of Uterus, that near the cervix uteri. G., Cil'ary, that in the posterior part of the orbit. G., Coccyg'eal, that on the anterior surface of the tip of the coccyx. G., Gasse'rian. See *Gasserian*. G., Genic'ulate, a gangliform enlargement of the seventh nerve in aqueduct of Fallopius. G., Hepat'ic, one around the hepatic artery. G. im'par. Same as G., Coccygeal. G., Infer'ior (of vagus), one near the jugular foramen. G., Inframax'illary, Anterior, one near the incisor teeth. G., Inframax'illary, Poste'rior, one near the last molar tooth. G., Intercarot'ic, one connected with the carotid plexus at the bifurcation of the common carotid artery. G., Interpedun'cular. See *Gudden's Ganglion*. G., Ju'gular, (1) one in the upper part of the jugular foramen; (2) one in the jugular foramen. G., Lentic'ular. See G., Cil'ary. G., Lin'gual. See G., Submaxillary. G.s, Lum'bar (four or five), on each side and behind the abdominal aorta. G., Lymphat'ic, any lymphatic gland. G., Meckel's. See G., Sphenopalatine. G., Mesenter'ic, Infer'ior, one in the inferior mesenteric artery. G., Mesenter'ic, Lat'eral, one in connection with superior mesenteric plexus on left side. G., Mesenter'ic, Super'ior, one near the origin of the superior mesenteric artery. G., Na'sal. See G., Sphenopalatine. G. Nod'o'sum, the ganglion on the trunk of the vagus just before the jugular foramen. G., Ophthal'mic, G., Or'bital. See G., Cil'ary. G., O'tic, one below the foramen ovale; it sends a branch to the tensor tympani and to the tensor palati. G., Pe'trous, one on the lower border of the petrous bone. G., Pharyn'geal, one near the ascending pharyngeal artery. G., Phre'nic, one under the diaphragm at the junction of the right phrenic nerve and phrenic plexus. G., Prostat'ic, one on the prostate. G., Pterygopal'atine. See *Sphenopalatine*. G., Re'nal, one around the renal artery. G.s, Sa'cral, four or five pairs on the ventral surface of the sacrum. G., Semilu'nar, the Gasserian ganglion, *q. v.* G.s, Semilu'nar, two ganglions, right and left, near the suprarenal bodies, forming the chief centers of the solar plexus. G.s, So'lar. Same as G.s, Semilunar. G., Sphenopal'atine, Meckel's ganglion, in the sphenomaxillary fossa. G.s, Spi'nal, those on the spinal nerves near the intervertebral foramina. G.s, Spi'ral, that on the spiral canal of the modiolus. G.s, Splanch'nic. Same as G.s, Semilunar. G., Submax'illary, that above the submaxillary gland. G., Suprare'nal, that at the junction of the great splanchnic nerves. G.s, Thorac'ic, twelve pairs on the thoracic sympathetic cord between the transverse processes of the vertebrae and the heads of the ribs. G., Thy'roid, Infer'ior. See G., Cervical, Middle. G., Thy'roid, Super'ior. See G., Cervical, Superior. G., Tym'panic, that in the canal between the lower surface of the petrous bone and the tympanum. G., Vestib'ular, that in the aqueduct of Fallopius.

GARLAND'S S-CURVE

- Ganglionar**, *gang-gle-on'-er*. Pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, a ganglion.
- Ganglioneure**, *gang'-gle-on-ur*. A cell of a nervous ganglion.
- Ganglionic**, *gang-gle-on'-ik*. Pertaining to a ganglion. **G. Canal**, the canal around the cochlear modiolus for the spiral ganglion.
- Ganglionitis**, *gang-gle-on-i'-tis*. Inflammation of a ganglion.
- Gangolphe's Sign**. In intestinal obstruction a serosanguineous effusion in the abdomen soon after strangulation has taken place.
- Gango'sa**. Rhinopharyngitis mutilans. A tropical disease characterized by a destructive ulceration of the nasopharynx and adjacent structures.
- Gangraena oris**, *gang-gré-nah o'-ris*. Cancrum oris, *q. v.*
- Gangrene**, *gang'-grén*. The mortification or death of soft tissue. **G.**, Carbolic Acid, dry gangrene from carbolized dressings. **G.**, Diabetic, a complication of diabetes. **G.**, Dry, death of a part from insufficient blood. **G.**, Embolic, due to an embolus cutting off the blood-supply. **G.**, Hospital, a contagious gangrene arising in crowded conditions where there is absence of antiseptics. **G.**, Moist, gangrene with abundance of serous exudation. **G.**, Nosocomial. Same as *G.*, Hospital. **G.**, Primary, without preceding inflammation of a part. **G.**, Pulp. Same as *G.*, Hospital. **G.**, Secondary, a form with preceding inflammation. **G.**, Senile, a gangrene of the extremities in the aged. **G.**, Symmetric, that attacking corresponding parts on opposite sides. **G.**, White, a moist gangrene due to anemia and lymphatic obstruction.
- Gangrenous**, *gang'-grén-us*. Pertaining to gangrene.
- Gant's Line**. An imaginary line below the greater trochanter, serving as a guide in section of the femur.
- Gapes**, *gáps*. A disease of fowls caused by the presence of a worm (*Syngamus trachealis*) in the trachea.
- Gaps**, **Cranial**. Congenital fissures of the skull.
- Gardenin**, *gar'-den-in*. $C_{22}H_{30}O_{10}$. A compound from the resin of *Gardenia lucida*.
- Gardner-Brown's Test**. In labyrinthine disease the patient ceases to hear the sound of a tuning-fork placed upon the vertex from half a second to several seconds before the examiner ceases to feel its vibrations.
- Garel's Sign**, **Garel-Burger's Sign**. Luminous perception by the eye of the sound side only, when an electric light is placed in the buccal cavity; it is observed in empyema of the antrum of Highmore.
- Gargarism**, **Gargarisma**, *gar'-gar-izm*, *gar-gar-is'-mah*. A gargle.
- Garget**, *gar'-jet*. 1. Inflammation of the cow's udder. 2. A disease of swine characterized by a staggering gait and loss of appetite.
- Gargle**, *gar'-gl*. 1. A wash for the throat. 2. To wash the throat.
- Garland's S-curve**. See *Ellis's Sign*.

GASTROCELE

Garlic, gar'-lik. The plant *Allium sativum*; it is a tonic.

Garrod's Test for Hematoporphyrin in U'rine. Add to 100 c.c. of urine 20 c.c. of a 10 per cent. solution of caustic soda, and filter. Wash the precipitate thoroughly and dissolve with absolute alcohol to which enough hydrochloric acid has been added to make solution complete. Spectroscopic examination may now be made of the solution for the two absorption bands characteristic of hematoporphyrin. **G.'s Test for U'ric A'cid in Blood.** To 30 c.c. of serum add 0.5 c.c. of acetic acid, and immerse a fine thread. The thread becomes incrustated with uric-acid crystals. This is obtained especially in gout, but also in leukemia and chlorosis.

Garrot, gar'-ot. A compressing bandage used in hemorrhage.

Gas. An aeriform substance.

Gaseous, gas'-e-us. Of the nature of gas. **G. Pulse,** a very full, soft pulse.

Gasp, gasp. To catch for breath.

Gasserian, gas-e'-re-an. Relating to Gasser. **G. Ar'tery.** 1. A branch given off by the internal carotid to the Gasserian ganglion. 2. A branch of the middle meningeal artery to the Gasserian ganglion. **G. Ganglion,** the ganglion of the sensory root of the fifth cranial nerve.

Gasterasthenia, gas-ter-as-the'-ne-ah. Debility of the stomach.

Gasterhysterot'omy. An abdominal incision of the uterus.

Gastral, gas'-tral. Pertaining to the stomach.

Gastralgia, gas-tral'-je-ah. Pain in the stomach.

Gastrectasis, gas-trek'-tas-is. Dilatation of the stomach.

Gastrec'tomy. Resection of the pyloric end of the stomach.

Gastrelcosis, gas-trel-ko'-sis. Ulceration of the stomach.

Gastric, gas'-trik. Pertaining to the stomach. **G. Cri'ses,** paroxysms of pain in the epigastrium in locomotor ataxia. **G. Diges'tion,** digestion in the stomach. **G. Fe'ver,** fever with gastric derangement. **G. Juice,** the normal secretion of the stomach.

Gastricism, gas'-tris-izm. Dyspepsia.

Gastritis, gas-tri'-tis. Inflammation of the stomach. **G., Atro'phic,** a chronic form with atrophy of the mucous membrane. **G., Hypertroph'ic,** gastritis with hyperplasia of the mucous membrane. **G., Phleg'monous,** a form with abscesses in the stomach-walls. **G. polypo'sa,** a form marked by a mammillated state of the gastric mucous membrane. **G., Pseudomem'branous,** a kind in which patches of false membrane occur within the stomach.

Gastroanastomosis, gas-tro-an-as-to-mo'-sis. In hour-glass contraction, the formation of a communication between the two pouches of the stomach.

Gastrobrosis, gas-tro-bro'-sis. Perforation of the stomach.

Gastrocele, gas'-tro-sel. Hernia of the stomach.

- Gastrocnemius**, *gas-trok-ne'-me-us*. The large muscle of the calf of the leg. See *Muscles*, Table of.
- Gastrocolic Omen'tum**, *gas-tro-kol'-ik*. The great omentum.
- Gastrocolit'is**. Inflammation of both the stomach and colon.
- Gastrocolostomy**, *gas-tro-ko-los'-to-me*. The formation of a fistula between the stomach and colon.
- Gastrocolotomy**, *gas-tro-kol-ot'-o-me*. The formation of a communication between the stomach and colon.
- Gastrocolpotomy**. An abdominal incision through the vagina.
- GastrodiaPHONE**, *gas-tro-di'-af-an*. An electric apparatus for illuminating the interior of the stomach so that its outlines can be seen through the abdominal wall.
- GastrodiaPHANOSCOPY**, **GastrodiaPHANY**, *gas-tro-di'-af-an-os'-kops*, *gas-tro-di'-af-an-e*. The use of the gastrodiaPHONE.
- Gastrodid'yMUS**. A double monster with one abdominal cavity.
- Gastrodis'cus hom'inis**. A rare trematode worm.
- Gastroduodeni'tis**. Inflammation of the stomach and duodenum.
- Gastroduodenostomy**, *gas-tro-du-d-en-os'-to-me*. The formation of a fistula between the stomach and duodenum.
- Gastrodynia**, *gas-tro-din'-e-ah*. Pain in the stomach.
- Gastroelytrotomy**, *gas-tro-el-il-rot'-o-me*. See *Gastrocolpotomy*.
- Gastroenteral'gia**. Pain in the stomach and intestines.
- Gastroenter'ic**. Pertaining to both stomach and intestine.
- Gastroenteri'tis**. Inflammation of the stomach and bowels.
- Gastroenterostomy**, *gas-tro-en-ter-os'-to-me*. The formation of a fistula between the stomach and intestine.
- Gastroenterotomy**, *gas-tro-en-ter-ot'-o-me*. An intestinal incision through the abdominal wall.
- Gastroepiplo'ic**. Pertaining to both the stomach and omentum.
- Gastrogastros'tomy**. See *Gastroanastomosis*.
- Gastrograph**, *gas'-tro-graf*. A device for learning the mechanical action of the stomach.
- Gastrohelcosis**, *gas-tro-hel-ko'-sis*. Ulceration of the stomach.
- Gastrohepat'ic**. Relating to the stomach and liver.
- Gastrohysterec'tomy**. Uterine excision through the abdomen.
- Gastrohysterotomy**, *gas-tro-his-ter-ot'-o-me*. Cesarean section.
- Gastrointestinal**, *gas-tro-in-tes'-tin-al*. See *Gastroenteric*.
- Gastrojejunostomy**, *gas-tro-je-jun-os'-to-me*. The formation of a fistula between the stomach and the jejunum.
- Gastrolith**, *gas'-tro-lith*. A calcareous formation in the stomach.
- Gastrolithi'asis**. The formation of gastroliths.
- Gastrologist**, *gas-trol'-o-jist*. One versed in gastric disorders.
- Gastrology**, *gas-trol'-o-je*. A treatise on the stomach.
- Gastrolysis**, *gas-trol'-is-is*. The loosening of adhesions between the stomach and adjacent organs.
- Gastromalacia**, *gas-tro-mal-a'-se-ah*. Morbid softening of the stomach.
- Gastromelus**, *gas-trom'-el-us*. A monster with limbs on the belly.
- Gastromenia**, *gas-tro-me'-ne-ah*. Gastric vicarious menstruation.

GAVARD'S MUSCLE

- Gastromyx'in.** A preparation of pepsin.
- Gastropathy, gas-trop'-ah-s.** Any disease of the stomach.
- Gastroperiodyn'ia.** Intense periodic pain in the stomach.
- Gastropexy, gas'-tro-peks-e.** The surgical fixation of the stomach for the relief of gastroptosis.
- Gastrophren'ic.** Pertaining to both stomach and diaphragm.
- Gastroplasty, gas'-tro-plas-te.** Plastic operation on the stomach.
- Gastrople'gia.** Paralysis of the stomach.
- Gastroplica'tion.** Reefing and stitching the stomach-wall.
- Gastroptosis, gas-tro-to'-sis.** Prolapse of the stomach.
- Gastroptyxis, Gas'troptyxy, gas-tro-tiks'-is.** In gastric dilatation, an operation to reduce the size of the stomach.
- Gastropyloroc'tomy.** Excision of the pyloric end of the stomach.
- Gastrorrhagia, gas-tror'-a'-je-ah.** See *Hematemesis*.
- Gastrorrhaphy, gas-tror'-a-fe.** Suture of a wound of the stomach.
- Gastrorrhe'a.** Regurgitant flow of gastric mucus from the mouth.
- Gastroschisis, gas-tros'-his-is.** Fissure of the abdominal wall.
- Gas'troscope.** An instrument for viewing interior of the stomach.
- Gastroscopy, gas-tros'-ko-pe.** Inspection of the stomach-cavity.
- Gastrosis, gas-tro'-sis.** Any disease of the stomach.
- Gastrosplen'ic.** Pertaining to the stomach and spleen.
- Gastrostenosis, gas-tro-sten-o'-sis.** Contraction of the stomach.
- Gastrostomy, gas-tros'-to-me.** Establishment of a gastric fistula.
- Gastrosuccor'hea, gas-tro-suk-o-re'-ah.** Hypersecretion of gastric juice.
- Gastrotome, gas'-tro-to'm.** An instrument to perform gastrotomy.
- Gastrotomy, gas-tro'-o-me.** Incision of the stomach or abdomen.
- Gastrotubot'omy.** Oviduct incision through the abdomen.
- Gastrotypani'tes.** Gaseous distention of the stomach.
- Gastrox'ia.** An abnormal acidity of the stomach-contents.
- Gastroxynsis, gas-troks'-in-sis.** See *Gastroxia*.
- Gastrula, gas'-tru-lah.** An early embryonic stage in which, by blastular invagination, there is formed a hollow, double-coated vesicle with an aperture.
- Gastrulation, gas-tru-la'-shun.** The formation of the gastrula.
- Gaucher's Disease.** An affection described by Gaucher as "primary epithelioma of the spleen," but probably identical with splenic anemia.
- Gaul'therase.** A special ferment acting on the glucosid of plants.
- Gaultheria, gaul'-thel-re-ah.** A genus of plants, and also the leaves of *G. procumbens*, wintergreen or teaberry; it is antipyretic and antirheumatic.
- Gaultherin, gaul'-ther-in.** A glucosid obtained from the bark of the black birch.
- Gauntlet, gawnt'-let.** A bandage for the hand and fingers.
- Gauze, gauz.** A thin, light cloth used in surgical dressings.
- Gavage, gav'-ahzh.** Forced feeding, as of infants.
- Gavard's Mus'cle.** Oblique muscular fibers of the stomach wall.

Gay-Lussac's Law. Same as *Charles's Law*.

Geigel's Re'flex. The inguinal reflex in the female, corresponding to the cremasteric reflex in the male.

Geissler Tube. A glass tube having a piece of platinum wire sealed into it at each end.

Geissospermin, *gi-so-sper'-min*. $C_{15}H_{24}N_2O_2 + H_2O$. A poisonous alkaloid from the bark of *Geissospermum vellosii*.

Gelante, *jel-an'-te*. A dressing of tragacanth and gelatin to which medicaments can be added.

Gelan'thum. A glycerin and gelatin vehicle in skin-diseases.

Gelatification, *jel-at-if-ik-a'-shun*. A conversion into gelatin.

Gelatin, *jel'-at-in*. A nitrogenous principle obtained by boiling certain animal tissues, as cartilage, ligaments, etc. *G. Cul'ture*, microorganisms grown in gelatin-solution. *G. Disc*, a disc of medicated gelatin used in ophthalmology. *G. Pep'tone*, a substance produced by digesting gelatin. *G. Su'gar*. See *Glyco-coll*.

Gelatiniferous, *jel-at-in-iff'-er-us*. Producing gelatin.

Gelatiniform, *jel-at-in'-if-orm*. Resembling gelatin.

Gelatinize, *jel'-at-in-iz*. To convert into gelatin.

Gelatinosa, *jel-at-in-o'-sah*. See *Substantia gelatinosa*.

Gelatinous, *jel'-at-in-us*. Resembling gelatin; jelly-like. *G. Tis'sue*, mucous tissue.

Gel'atol. An ointment-base containing gelatin and glycerin.

Gelle's Test. 1. The vibrations of a tuning-fork placed in contact with a rubber tube, the nozzle of which is inserted into the meatus, are distinctly perceived when the air is compressed by pressure upon the bulb attached to the tube. This does not occur when the chain of ossicles is diseased. 2. The air in the external auditory canal is compressed and a vibrating tuning-fork placed upon the vertex of the skull. In the normal ear the vibrations are diminished.

Gelose, *jel'-os*. 1. $C_6H_{10}O_6$. The gelatinizing principle of agar. 2. A culture-medium used in bacteriologic studies.

Gelosin, *jel'-o-sin*. A mucilage from Japanese alga.

Gel'semin. 1. A resinoid from the root of *Gelsemium sempervirens*; antipyretic and hypnotic. 2. A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{14}O_2N_2$, from root of gelsemium; it is antispasmodic.

Gelsemium, *jel-sem'-e-um*. A genus of shrubs; also the root of *G. sempervirens*, yellow jasmine; it is antispasmodic.

Gely's Su'ture. An intestinal suture applied by a thread with a needle at each end.

Gemellus, *jem'-el-us*. Double; in pairs. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Geminate, Geminous, *jem'-in-at*, *jem'-in-us*. In pairs.

Gemmation, *jem-a'-shun*. Reproduction by budding.

Gemmule, *jem'-ul*. A bud produced by gemmation.

Genal, *je'-nal*. Pertaining to the cheek. *G. Line*, a furrow on the cheek produced by abdominal disease.

General, *jen'-er-al*. Not special. *G. Paralysis*, *G. Par'esis*, in-

GENTISIN

- sanity characterized by progressive paralysis, with delusions of grandeur and dementia.
- Generalize**, *jen'-er-al-iz*. To make general; as a disease.
- Generate**, *jen'-er-at*. To beget; to produce.
- Generation**, *jen'-er-a-shun*. The begetting of offspring. **G.**, **Al'ternate**. See *Alternation of Generation*. **G.**, **Asex'ual**, reproduction by fission or gemination. **G.**, **Sex'ual**, reproduction by union of a male and female element. **G.**, **Spon'taneous**, generation of living from nonliving matter.
- Generative**, *jen'-er-a-tiv*. Pertaining to generation.
- Generic**, *jen'-er-ik*. Pertaining to the same genus.
- Genesisial**, **Genesisic**, *jen'-e-ze-al*, *jen'-e-sik*. Pertaining to generation.
- Genesisiology**, *jen'-e-ze-ol'-o-je*. The science of reproduction.
- Genesisis**, *jen'-es-is*. The act of begetting.
- Genetic**, *jen'-et-ik*. Pertaining to generation.
- Genetica**, *jen'-et-ik-ah*. Agents affecting the sexual organs.
- Genetous**, *jen'-et-us*. Congenital.
- Genial**, *je'-ne-al*. Pertaining to the chin. **G. Tu'bercles**, the four tubercles on the internal surface of the lower maxilla.
- Geniculate**, *jen'-ik'-u-lat*. Knee-like. **G. Bod'ies**. See *Corpora geniculata*. **G. Ganglion**. See *Ganglion*.
- Genicula'tum**, **Genic'ulum**. One of the corpora geniculata.
- Geniohyoglos'sus**. See *Muscles*, Table of.
- Geniohyoid**, *jen'-e-o-hi'-oid*. See *Muscles*, Table of.
- Genion**, *jen'-i-on*. The point at the apex of the lower genial tubercle.
- Genioplasty**, *je'-ne-o-plas-te*. The operation of restoring the chin.
- Genital**, *jen'-it-al*. Pertaining to the organs of generation. **G. Cor'puscles**, **G. Corpuscle**. See *Corpuscle*. **G. Folds**, the cutaneous folds around the genital tubercle. **G. Fur'row**, a groove on the under surface of the genital tubercle. **G. Spots**, nasal parts which show increased sensitiveness during menstruation. **G. Tu'bercle**, a fetal eminence giving origin to the genitalia.
- Genitalia**, *jen'-it-a'-le-ah*. The organs of generation.
- Genitals**, *jen'-it-ah*. The reproductive organs.
- Genitocrural**, *jen'-it-o-kru'-ral*. See *Nerves*, Table of.
- Genitourinary**. Pertaining to both genital and urinary organs.
- Gennari**, **Band**, **Line**, or **Layer** of. The outer band of Baillarger. See *Baillarger*.
- Gentile's Test for Glu'cose**. On the addition of a glucose solution to a solution of potassium ferricyanid rendered alkaline with caustic soda or potash it is decolorized; with the formation of potassium ferrocyanid, on applying gentle heat. Uric acid gives this same reaction.
- Gentian**, *jen'-she-an*. The bitter tonic root of *Gentiana lutea*. **G. vi'olet**, a violet coloring-matter used in histology.
- Gentianin**, *jen'-she-an'-in*. A crude bitter principle from gentian; it is used in dyspepsia.
- Gentisin**, *jen'-tis-in*. $C_{14}H_{10}O_8$. A coloring-matter from gentian

GERHARDT'S CHANGE OF PITCH

Genu, je'-nu. 1. The knee. 2. The part of a structure bent like a knee. **G. extror'sum, G. va'rum,** leg distorted inward throwing the knee outside of normal line. **G. intror'sum, G. va'l'gum,** leg distorted outward throwing knee inside of normal line. **G. recurva'tum,** the backward curvature of the knee-joint.

Gen'uclast. An instrument for breaking adhesions of knee-joint.

Genuflex, jen'-u-fleks. Bent at the knee.

Genupectoral, je-nu-pek'-to-ral. The knee-chest posture—the patient resting upon the knees and chest.

Genyantritis, jen-e-an-tri'tis. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the maxillary antrum.

Genyplasty, jen'-e-plas-te. An operation for restoring the cheek.

Ge'oform. A compound of gualacal and formaldehyd.

Geographic Tongue, je-o-graf'-ik. A rare disease of the tongue in which there are irregular areas of denudation.

Geophagism, je-off'-aj-izm. The practice of clay-eating.

Geophagy, je-off'-aj-e. Same as *Geophagism*.

Georget's Stupid'ity. Simple mental confusion without hallucination or delusion.

Geosote, je'-o-sot. Gualacal valerianate.

Geraniin, je-ra'-ni-in. An astringent precipitate from geranium.

Geraniol, je-ra'-ni-ol. The chief odorous constituent of attar of rose.

Geranium, jer-d'-ne-um. A genus of plants, and also the root of *G. maculatum*, cranesbill; it is astringent.

Geratology, jer-at-ol'-o-je. A treatise on old age.

Gerdy's Fi'bers. The superficial transverse ligament of the fingers, a fibrous band bounding the distal margin of the palm.

G's Fontanel', an abnormal or supernumerary fontanel existing between the two parietal bones at the point at which the sagittal suture ceases to be serrated and becomes nearly rectilinear.

G's Lig'ament, the suspensory ligament of the axilla that extends along the lower border of the pectoralis major and latissimus dorsi beneath the skin surrounding the hollow of the axilla.

G's Tu'bercle, a more or less pronounced elevation situated anteroexternally to the tubercle of the tibia, to which it is joined by a short ridge; it serves for the attachment of the tibialis anticus.

Gerhardt's Change of Pitch. The tympanitic sound heard over partly filled cavities is of a lower pitch when the patient is sitting than when he is lying down. **G's Disease'.** Same as *Mitchell's Disease*.

G's Reac'tion for Acetoac'etic (Diace'tic)

A'cid in the U'rine. A premonitory sign of diabetic coma.

Treatment with a solution of ferric chlorid causes a gray precipitate which is removed by filtration; on the further addition of the reagent a deep Bordeaux-red color is produced, which disappears on adding a few drops of sulphuric acid.

G's SV (1) a systolic bruit heard between the mastoid process

GERMINATIVE

spinal column in cases of aneurysm of the vertebral artery; (2) incomplete filling of the external jugular vein on the affected side, occasionally seen in thrombosis of the transverse sinus; (3) a band of dulness on percussion, superimposed upon the normal precordial dulness, about 3 cm. in width and extending toward the left clavicle; it is observed in cases of the persistence of the ductus arteriosus; (4) the absence of the movement of the larynx in dyspnea due to aneurysm of the aorta; in dyspnea from other causes, the excursions of the larynx are extensive. **G.'s Test for Urobilin**, shake the urine with chloroform to extract the urobilin; add to this chloroform extract an iodine solution, and then a solution of caustic potash; a green fluorescence will result.

Gerhardt-Semon's Law. Certain central or peripheral lesions of the recurrent laryngeal nerve cause the vocal cord to assume a position midway between adduction and abduction, the lesion of the nerve being insufficient to destroy it and to provoke a complete paralysis of the vocal cord (cadaveric position).

Gerlach's Network. The interlacing of the dendritic processes of the ganglion cells in the gray matter of the spinal cord. The network is only apparent, since the processes do not anastomose, but are merely in contact or contiguity. **G.'s Tubal Ton'sil**, a mass of adenoid tissue in the lower part of the Eustachian tube, particularly along its median wall and about the pharyngeal orifice. **G.'s Valve**, a circular valve sometimes existing in the cecum at the orifice of the vermiform appendix.

Gerlier's Disease, "*Vertige paralysant*." An endemic disease characterized by vertigo, ptosis, paresis of the extremities, and great depression.

Germ, germ. 1. A microbe or bacterium. 2. An ovum; a spore; an undeveloped embryo. **G.-cell**, a cell resulting from a fecundated germinal vesicle. **G.-disease**, any disease of microbic origin. **G. Epithelium**, the cylindric cells on the median plate of the mesoblast. **G.-force**, plastic or constructive force. **G.-plasm**, germinal protoplasm transmitting inherited peculiarities. **G.-ridge**. Same as *G. Epithelium*. **G. The'ory**, (1) the theory of the bacterial origin of disease; (2) the doctrine of the origin of every organism from a germ.

German Mea'sles, jer'-man. Roetheln, *q. v.*

Germanium, jer-ma'-ne-um. See *Elements, Table of*.

Germicidal, jer-mis-i'-dal. Destroying germs.

Germicide, jer'-mis-id. An agent destroying germs.

Germinal, jer'-min-al. Pertaining to a germ. **G. A'rea, G. Disc**, the white spot on one side of the vitelline membrane. **G. Mem'-brane**, the blastoderm, *q. v.* **G. Spot**, the nucleolus of the ovule.

G. Ves'icle, the nucleus of the ovule.

Germination, jer-min-a'-shun. The development of a seed or germ.

Germinative, jer'-min-a-tiv. The same as *Germinal*, *q. v.*

GIGANTOCYTE

- Germol**, *jer'-mol*. A bactericidal preparation.
- Geromorph'ism**. The appearance of age in a young person.
- Gerontic**, *jer-on'-tik*. Pertaining to old age.
- Gerontin**, *jer-on'-tin*. $C_5H_4N_2$. A poisonous leukomain from the hepatic cells of dogs.
- Gerontoxon**, *jer-on-tox'-on*. See *Arcus senilis*.
- Gerrard's Test for Glucose**. To a 5 per cent. solution of potassium cyanid add Fehling's solution until the blue color just commences to disappear. On heating this solution to boiling with one containing glucose no precipitation of cuprous oxid results, but the solution will be more or less decolorized.
- Gersuny's Symp'tom**. A peculiar sensation of adhesion of the mucosa of the bowel to the fecal mass while pressure is made with the tips of the fingers in cases of koprostasis.
- Gestation**, *jes-ia'-shun*. See *Pregnancy*.
- Ghost-corpuscle**, *göst*. See *Phantom-corpuscle*.
- Giacomini's Band**. A grayish band continuous with the gyrus dentatus, which passes from the cleft between the hippocampal and uncinate gyruses transversely over the latter and disappears on its ventricular surface. **G's Fren'ulum**, the continuation of the dentate gyre around the neck of the uncus.
- Gianuzzi's Cells or Cres'cents**. Crescentic granular cells, with a spheric nucleus, found in the submaxillary and parotid glands of the dog and rabbit; demilune cells.
- Giant**, *ji'-ant*. An adult of unusually large size.
- Giantism**, *ji'-ant-izm*. See *Gigantism*.
- Gibbons's Hy'drocele**. Hydrocele with a voluminous hernia.
- Gibbosity**, *gib-os'-il-e*. A protuberance or prominence.
- Gibbous**, *gib'-us*. Bunched or bulged out.
- Gibert's Pityri'asis**. Pityriasis rosea.
- Giddiness**, *gid'-e-nes*. A sensation of whirling.
- Gid'dy**. Having a sensation as of whirling.
- Giemsa's Stain**. Azur II, eosin, 3 gm.; azur II, 0.8 gm.; glycerin, 250 gm.; methyl alcohol, 250 gm. This stain is used in the detection of the *Spirochata pallida*.
- Gierke's Cor'puscles**. Roundish colloid bodies, of a significance not yet determined, sometimes found in the central nervous system; they appear to be identical with Hassall's corpuscles.
- Gifford's Re'flex**. Contraction of the pupil occurring when a strong effort is made to close the lids which are kept apart. The phenomenon is noted in a certain proportion of normal eyes, but more frequently in cases of reflex and accommodative iridoplegia, especially in dementia paralytica, tabes, partial or total blindness from diseases of the optic nerve or retina; etc.
- Gigantism**, *ji-gan'-tizm*. Abnormal overgrowth, or excessive size of the whole or a part of the body.
- Gigantoblast**, *ji-gan'-to-blast*. A very large red corpuscle.
- Gigantocyte**, *ji-gan'-to-sit*. Any very large red blood-cell, usually above sixteen microns in diameter.

drinker's Li' ver, a cirrhotic liver.
 Ginger, *jín'-jer*. See *Zingiber*.
 Gingerol, *jín'-jer-ol*. A pungent oil from
 Gingiva, *jín-jé'-vah*. The gum.
 Gingival, *jín'-jé'-al*. Pertaining to the
 line on the gums produced by certain
 Gingivitis, *jín-jé'-tis*. Inflammation of
 Ginglymoarthro'dial. Both ginglymoid
 Ginglymoid, *ging'-glim-oid*. Resembling
 Ginglymus, *ging'-glim-us*. A hinge-joint
 Ginseng, *jín'-seng*. The root of several
 demulcent.
 Giovannini's Disease'. A rare form of ne
 caused by a fungus.
 Giralde's "Bonnet à Poll." Widening of t
 region in chronic hydrocephalus. G
 a small tubular organ found at the ju
 cord and epididymis. It is a remna
 Wolfian tubules and corresponds to
 female.
 Giraud-Teulon's Law. Our binocular ret
 at the point of intersection of the prin
 of projection.
 Girdle, *ger'-dl*. A band to go around th
 an anesthetic ring around the body.
 the sensation as of a band tied around
 Giuffrida-Rugieri's Stig'ma of Degener
 incompleteness of the glenoid fossa.

AIN GLANDULIN

Gland, 1. A secretory organ. 2. A lymphatic ganglion. **G.**, Absorbent, a lymphatic gland. **G.**, Accessory Thyroid, an appendage of the thyroid gland. **G.**, Acinous. See **G.**, Racemose. **G.s.**, Aggregate. See *Cowper's Glands*. **G.s.**, Agminate. See *Peyer's Patches*. **G.s.**, Axillary, the lymph-glands in the axilla. **G.** of Bartholin. See *Bartholin's Glands*. **G.s.**, Bronchial, the lymph-glands of the root of the bronchi. **G.**, Carotid, a ductless gland at the bifurcation of the common carotid artery. **G.s.**, Ceruminous, glands secreting the cerumen of the ear. **G.s.**, Cervical, the lymph-glands of the neck. **G.**, Coccylgeal, a small vascular body at the tip of the coccyx. **G.**, Compound, one with its duct more or less branched. **G.**, Conglobate, a lymphatic gland. **G.**, Ductless, one without a duct. **G.**, Duodenal, a gland of the duodenum. **G.s.**, Hematopoietic, glands that take part in blood-formation, as the spleen, thymus, etc. **G.**, Intestinal, Solitary, one of the isolated lymph-glands distributed through the intestinal mucous membrane. **G.**, Lacrimal, a compound racemose gland in the upper and outer part of the orbit that secretes tears. **Gis.**, Lymphatic, masses of lymphatic tissue in the course of lymphatic vessels. **G.**, Mammary, the milk-secreting organ. **G.**, Muciparous, **G.**, Mucous, one that secretes mucus. **G.**, Parotid, a large salivary gland in front of the ear. **G.**, Pineal, the pineal body. **G.**, Pituitary, a term for the hypophysis of the brain. **G.**, Prostate. See *Prostate Gland*. **G.s.**, Pyloric, glands of the stomach near the pylorus secreting pepsin. **G.**, Racemose, a compound gland resembling a bunch of grapes. **G.**, Salivary, any one secreting saliva. **G.s.**, Sebaceous, glands in the corium of the skin secreting sebum. **G.s.**, Serous, glands secreting a thin watery fluid. **G.**, Simple, a gland having but one secreting sac and a single tubule. **G.**, Sublingual, a salivary gland on each side beneath the tongue. **G.**, Submaxillary, a salivary gland below the angle of the jaw. **G.s.**, Sudoriparous, **G.s.**, Sweat, the convoluted glands in the skin secreting sweat. **G.**, Thyroid. See *Thymus*. **G.**, Thyroid, See *Thyroid Gland*. **G.**, Tubular. Same as *Follicle*. **G.**, Tubular, Compound, one composed of several tubules with only one duct. **G.**, Urethral. See *Littre's Glands*. **G.**, Vaginal, one of the glands of the vaginal mucous membrane. **G.s.**, Valvovaginal, Bartholin's glands, small glands on each side of the vagina.

Glanders. Contagious disease of horses, often transmitted to man.

Glandemma, glan-dil-em'-ah. The capsule of a gland.

Glandula, glan'-du-lah. A small gland.

Glandular, glan'-du-lar. Pertaining to a gland.

Glandule, glan'-dul. A small gland.

Glan'dulen. A product of the bronchial glands of sheep compressed with sugar of milk; it is used in tuberculosis.

Glandulin, glan'-du-lin. An extract from gland-tissue.

GLOBULINURIA

Glandulosity, *glan-du-lo's-it-e*. A collection of, or full of, glands.

Glands, *glanz*. 1. A gland. 2. The bulbous extremity of the penis and clitoris.

Glaserian Ar'tery. The tympanic artery. **G. Fis'sure**, the glenoid or petrotympanic fissure which divides transversely the glenoid fossa of the temporal bone.

Glasgow's Sign. A systolic sound in the brachial artery, heard in latent aneurysm of the aorta.

Glassy, *glas'-e*. Resembling glass, as hyaline matter.

Glauber's Salt, *glaw'-berz*. Na_2SO_4 . Sodium sulphate.

Glaucina, *glaw-si'-nah*. The natural form of cowpox.

Glaucoma, *glaw-ko'-mah*. A disease of the eye, characterized by increased intraocular tension.

Glaucomatous, *glaw-ko'-mat-us*. Affected with or like glaucoma.

Gleet. Chronic stage of gonorrhea with mucopurulent discharge.

Gleety, *gle'-te*. Resembling or affected with gleet.

Glénard's Disease. Enteroptosis; abdominal ptosis.

Glenohumeral, *gle-no-hu'-mer-al*. Pertaining to the glenoid cavity and the humerus. **G. Lig'aments**, three ligaments of the capsule of the shoulder-joint.

Glenoid, *gle'-noid*. Pit-like; shallow. **G. Cav'ity**, a fossa in the head of the scapula for the humerus. **G. Fossa**. See *Fossa*, *Glenoid*.

Gley's Glands. The parathyroid glands.

Glia, *gli'-ah*. See *Neuroglia*. **G. Cells**. See *Deiters's Cells*.

Gladin, *gli'-ad-in*. A globulin from wheat and rye.

Glioma, *gli-o'-mah*. A tumor composed of neuroglia.

Glomatosis, *gli-o-mat-o'-sis*. The formation of a glioma.

Gliomyo'ma. Glioma mixed with myoma.

Gliomyxo'ma. A glioma with a mucoid degeneration.

Glioneuroma, *gli-o-nu-ro'-mah*. A combined glioma and neuroma.

Gliosarcoma, *gli-o-sar-ko'-mah*. A sarcomatous glioma.

Gliosis, *gli-o'-sis*. A diffuse proliferation of neuroglia cells.

Glisson's Cap'sule. The interlobular connective tissue of the liver enveloping the portal vein, hepatic artery, and hepatic duct.

Glissonian Cirrho'sis. Perihepatitis.

Globate, *glo'-bat*. Spheroid; shaped like a globe.

Globe of the Eye, *glob*. The eyeball.

Glo'bin. A proteid decomposition-product of hemoglobin; an auxetic.

Globular, *glob'-u-lar*. Shaped like a globe.

Globule, *glob'-ul*. A small spheric body.

Globulicidal, *glob-u-lis-i'-dal*. Destroying blood-corpuscles.

Globulin, *glob'-u-lin*. 1. The albuminous constituent of blood-corpuscles and of the crystalline lens. 2. A class of native proteids. For tests, see *Hammarsten*, *Pohl*.

Globulinuria. The presence in the urine of globulin.

GLOSSY SKIN

- Globulose**, *glob'-u-lās*. A product of peptic digestion of globulin.
- Globus**, *glob'-bus*. A ball or globe. **G. hystericus**, the sensation in hysteria as of a ball in the throat. **G. major**, the head of the epididymis. **G. minor**, the lower end of the epididymis. **G. pal-lidus**, the light-colored inner portion of the lenticular nucleus.
- Glomerate**, *glom'-er-āt*. Clustered; grouped.
- Glomerular**, *glo-mer'-u-lar*. Pertaining to a glomerulus.
- Glomerule**, **Glomer'ulus**. A knot or small tuft of vessels.
- Glomerulitis**, **Glomerulonephritis**, *glo-mer-u-lī'-tis*, *glo-mer-u-lo-nēf-rī'-tis*. Inflammation of the renal glomeruli.
- Glo'mus**. A ball or skein of blood-vessels, a glomerule. **G. chorioid'eum**, an elongated skein-like mass in the choroid plexus at the junction of the central part and descending horn of the lateral ventricle.
- Glonoin**, *glon'-o-in*. Nitroglycerin, *q. v.*
- Glon'oism**. Intoxication from nitroglycerin.
- Glossa**, *glos'-ah*. The tongue.
- Glossagra**, *glos-a'-grah*. The same as **Glossalgia**, *q. v.*
- Glossal**, *glos'al*. Pertaining to the tongue.
- Glossalgia**, *glos-al'-je-ah*. Pain in the tongue.
- Glossectomy**, *glos-ek'-to-me*. Amputation or excision of the tongue.
- Glossina morsitans**. The tse-tse fly, *q. v.*
- Glossitis**, *glos-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the tongue.
- Glossocoele**, *glos'-o-sēl*. A swollen or an edematous tongue.
- Glossopiglottid'eum**. Pertaining to the tongue and epiglottis.
- Glossograph**, *glos'-o-graf*. An instrument for showing the movements of the tongue in speaking.
- Glossography**, *glos-og'-ra-fe*. A description of the tongue.
- Glossohyal**, *glos-a-hī'-al*. Pertaining to the tongue and hyoid bone.
- Glossoid**, *glos'-oid*. Resembling the tongue.
- Glossology**, *glos-ol'-o-je*. The science of the tongue.
- Glossolysis**, *glos-ol'-is-is*. Paralysis of the tongue.
- Glossopalatin'us**. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- Glossopathy**, *glos-op'-a-the*. Any disease of the tongue.
- Glossopharyngeal**, *glos-o-far-in'-je-al*. Pertaining to the tongue and pharynx. **G. Nerve**, the ninth cranial nerve.
- Glossophygia**, *glos-o-fī'-je-ah*. Parasitic glossitis.
- Glossophytia**, *glos-o-fīt'-te-ah*. A dark discoloration of the tongue from an epithelial accumulation.
- Glossoplasty**, *glos-o-plas'-te*. Plastic surgery of the tongue.
- Glossoplegia**, *glos-o-plē'-je-ah*. Paralysis of the tongue.
- Glossospasm**, *glos'-o-spasm*. A spasm of the muscles of the tongue.
- Glossotomy**, *glos-ol'-o-me*. Dissection or excision of the tongue.
- Glossy Skin**, *glos'-e*. Neurosis of the skin marked by shiny smoothness, attended with intense pain.

Glucaprotela, glu'ka-

Glucosamia, glu-dos-
a' dextrom.

Glucose, glu'-du, 1

For tests, see Al-

Bran, Crémier, 1

v. Jaksch, Knapp

Mulder, Nylander,

van, Schiff, Silver,

Müller.

Glu'rosid. A body-

riple.

Glucosid, glu'-do-rid.

namia in glucose.

Glucosuria, glu'-do-ru-

ribu'-like Tu'mm.

Gluge's Cui'pusides.

has a nucleus, but

Glusid, glu'-sid. Cal

Glutacids, glu'-am'-id

provid.

Glutal, glu'-tal, 1

Three bodies below

of the glotal in all

Glutal, glu'-tal, 1

Gluten, glu'-du, 1

Gluten, glu'-du, 1

GOGGLE-EYE

Glyceritum, *glis'-er-it, glis'-er-i'-tum*. A medicinal substance dissolved in glycerin.

glis'-er-ol. Same as *Glycerin*.

hosphate, *glis'-er-o-fos'-fat*. A combination of glycerin phosphoric acid with a base.

glis'-er-il. C_2H_5 . The radicle of glycerin.

li'-sin. See *Glycocol*.

gli'-ko-sin. $C_2H_5NO_2$. A product of the decomposition of proteids.

gli'-ko-kol. Amino-acetic acid, a primary decomposition product of protein. See *Glycocol*.

1. $C_6H_{10}O_5$. 1. Animal starch, found in liver and

2. Protoplasm in fungi containing this compound.

esis, *gli-ko-jen'-es-is*. The formation of glycogen.

ia, *gli-ko-he'-me-ah*. See *Glucohemis*.

i'-kol. $C_2H_6O_2$. A diatomic alcohol.

ic Ferment. A glucose-decomposing ferment.

gli'-ko-nin. A glycerite of the yolk of egg.

tein, *gli-ko-pro'-te-in*. Any protein which contains a hydrate in its molecule.

'a. A discharge of saccharine fluid from the body.

nia. The presence of glucose in the blood.

ia, *gli-ko-su'-re-ah*. Sugar in the urine.

e, *gli'-ko-sōn*. A proprietary remedy for gastric diseases.

za, *glis'-er-i'-zah*. A genus of plants, and also the demulcent of *G. glabra*, licorice root; licorice.

'zin. $C_{24}H_{36}O_9$. A principle from licorice.

Formula. A chemie formula designed to illustrate the element and connection of the atoms of a molecule.

Test for Bile Pigments in the U'rine. Fuming nitric carefully added, so that it forms a sublayer. At the junction of the two liquids a series of colored layers is formed in the following order, from above downward; green; blue; red; and reddish-yellow. The green ring must always be present, and the reddish-violet at the same time; otherwise the reaction might be confounded with that for lutein.

ia, *nā-thal'-je-ah*. Pain in the jaw.

nā'-thik. Pertaining to the jaw. **G. Index**, a number indicating the amount of projection of the jaw.

na'-the-on. The lowest point in the median line of the maxilla.

na'-thi'-tis. Inflammation of the jaw.

phalus, *nā-tho-sef'-al-us*. A fetal monster without a mouth but with large jaws.

asty, *nā'-tho-plas-te*. A plastic operation on the jaw.

'der, *go'-ah*. The powdered medullary matter of the *Andira araroba*, which yields chrysarobin, *q. v.*

e. Cup-like cells in the intestinal epithelium.

gog'-l-i. The eye of exophthalmic goiter.

GONIDIUM

Goggles, gog'-ls. Colored spectacles to protect the eyes.

Goiter, Goitre, goi'-ter. An enlargement of the thyroid gland.

Exophthal'mic. See *Exophthalmic*.

Gold, gold. A valuable yellow metal; its salts are used in medicine. See *Elements, Table of*. **G.-thread.** See *Cotton*.

Gold'-beaters' Skin. A membrane prepared from veal skin.

Golden Seal, gol'-den. See *Hydrastis*.

Goldflam's Disease'. See *Erb's Disease*.

Goldscheider-Marinesco's Law. The fewer connections a neuron has, and, consequently, the fewer stimuli it receives, the less is its tendency to degeneration.

Golgi's Cells. Nerve-cells with very short processes found in the gray matter of the brain and spinal cord. **G.'s Corpuscles.** Tendon-spindles; small, fusiform bodies, resembling corpuscles, existing in tendons, at the junction of the tendons with the muscular fibers. They have not been found in the ocular muscles. **G.'s Fun'nels,** funnel-shaped structures composed of spiral threads described by Golgi and others, surrounding the axis-cylinder of a myelinic nerve-fiber, supporting the myelin. They appear to be artificially produced in the process of staining.

Golgi-Mazzoni's Corpuscles. See *Mazzoni's Corpuscles*.

Golgi-Rezzonico's Fun'nels. See *Golgi's Funnels*.

Goll's Col'umn. The posterointernal column of the spinal cord.

G.'s Nu'cleus, a small nucleus in the fasciculus of the oblongata in which the long fibers of Golgi terminate.

Golonboff's Sign of Chloro'sis. An acute pain located over the spleen, and pain on percussion over the long bones, especially the tibiae.

Goltz's Experiment. Arrest of the heart's action produced in the frog by repeated tapping of the abdomen.

Gomphiasis, gom-fl'-as-is. Looseness of the teeth.

Gomphosis, gom-fo'-sis. A form of synarthrosis. *q. v.*

Gonad, gon'-ad. A reproductive gland.

Gonagra, gon-a'-grah. Gout of the knee.

Gonarthritis, gon-ar-thri'-tis. Inflammation of the knee.

Gonarthrocase, gon-ar-throk'-as-e. White swelling of the knee.

Gonarthrotomy, gon-ar-throt'-o-me. An incision into the knee joint.

Gonecystic, gon-e-sis'-tik. Pertaining to the seminal vesicle.

Gonecystis, gon-e-sis'-tis. A seminal vesicle.

Gonecystitis, gon-e-sis-ti'-tis. Inflammation of a seminal vesicle.

Goneitis, gon-e-i'-tis. Inflammation of the knee.

Gonepoiesis, gon-e-poi-e'-sis. A secretion of semen.

Gonepoietic, gon-e-poi-et'-ik. Pertaining to the secretion of semen.

Gonidium, go-nid'-e-um. Any one of the chromosomes of fungi concerned in reproduction.

GOTTSTEIN'S BASAL PROCESS

Goniometer, *gon-e-on'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring angles.

Gonioscope, *gon'-e-o-scōp*. An apparatus used in noting the varying angles made by the optic axis with the lines of muscle action.

Gonion, *gō'-ne-on*. The angle of the lower jaw.

Gonitis, *gon-i'-tis*. See *Gonitis*.

Gonococcemia, *gon-o-kok-se'-me-ah*. The presence of gonococci in the blood.

Gonococcus, *gon-o-kok'-us*. The specific germ of gonorrhea.

Gonohemia, *gon-o-he'-me-ah*. Gonorrheal infection.

Gonopapsin, *gon-o-pep'-sin*. A proprietary gonorrheal remedy.

Gonorrhea, *gon-or-d'-ah*. A contagious inflammation with a purulent discharge from the genitals.

Gonorrheal, *gon-or-d'-ah*. Pertaining to gonorrhea. **G. Arthritis**, **G. Rheumatism**, a rheumatic affection of the joints following gonorrhea.

Gonosan, *gon'-o-san*. A preparation of kava-kava and sandalwood oil used in the treatment of gonorrhea.

Gonoschocele, *gon-os'-ke-o-sel*. Swelling of testicle with semen.

Gonotoxin, *gon-o-toks'-in*. The poison of gonococcus.

Gonyalgia, *gon-a-al'-je-ah*. Pain in the knees.

Gonyocoele, *gon'-e-o-sel*. White swelling of the knee.

Gonyoncus, *gon-e-ong'-kus*. A tumor or swelling of the knee.

Goodell's Law or Sign. "When the cervix is as hard as one's nose, pregnancy does not exist; when it is as soft as one's lips, pregnancy is probable."

Goose-flesh, **Goose-skin**. Prominence of the skin about the hair-follicles.

Gordinier's Writing-center. An area in the cortex cerebri for the educated movements necessary in writing. It is at the posterior end of the medifrontal gyrus of the left cerebral hemisphere in right-handed people.

Gordon Reflex, or **Paradoxical Reflex**. Extension of the great toe or of all the toes when the deep flexor muscles of the leg are being compressed. Found in disease of the pyramidal tract anywhere between its origin in the cortex cerebri and its termination at the various levels of the spinal cord.

Gorget, *gōr'-jet*. A grooved instrument used in lithotomy.

Gosselin's Fracture. V-shaped fracture of the lower end of the tibia.

Gossyp'in. An emmenagog extract from cotton-root bark.

Gossyp'ium. The genus of plants furnishing cotton; the bark of the root is emmenagog and oxytocic.

Gossypol, *gos'-ip-ol*. A compound from cotton-seed, allied to tannin.

Gottstein's Basal Process. The attenuated process of an outer

v. GRAEFE'S DISEASE

Gouge. An instrument for cutting away bone or hard tissues.
Goulard's Ce'rate. A mixture of lead subacetate (20), and cerate of camphor (80).

Gould's Bowed-head Sign. In retinitis pigmentosa or other disease destroying the peripheral portion of the retina, the patient often bows the head low to see the pavement, in order to bring the image upon the functional portion of the retina.

Goundou, ghoon-doo. A tropical disease characterized by the formation of symmetrical bony tumors of the nasal processes of the superior maxillary bones.

Gousset's Symp'toms of Phren'ic Neural'gia. A painful point, always present and well defined, to the right of the fourth or fifth chondrosternal articulation; it must not be confounded with the retrosternal pain of chronic aortitis.

Gout, gout. A disease associated with joint-inflammation, swelling, uric acid in the blood, etc. **G., La'tent, G., Masked,** a state ascribed to a gouty habit but without the typical symptoms of gout. **G., Misplaced', G., Retroce'dent,** a form with severe internal manifestations without arthritic symptoms. **G., Poor Man's,** that due to exposure, poor food, and excess in the use of malt liquor.

Gouty, gout'-te. Pertaining to or of the nature of gout. **G. Diath'esis** or **Hab'it,** the peculiar state of the body predisposing to gout. **G. Kid'ney,** a chronically contracted kidney due to gout.

Gowers's Col'umn. The ascending anterolateral tract of the spinal cord. **G.'s Interme'diate Proc'ess,** the lateral horn, a projection of the intermediate gray substance in the dorsal region of the spinal cord. **G.'s Paraple'gia,** a paraplegia due to vertebral caries. **G.'s Symp'tom,** intermittent and abrupt oscillations of the iris under the influence of light, anterior probably to the total loss of the reflex; it is occasionally seen in tabes dorsalis. **G.'s Tract.** Same as *G.'s Column*.

Goyrand's Her'nia. Inguinointerstitial hernia; incomplete inguinal hernia.

Graafian Fol'licle. A small, spheric vesicle, found in the cortical layer of the ovary, which contains an ovule. **G. O'viduct.** See *Fallopian Tube*.

Gracile, gras'-il. Slender. **G. Fascic'ulus, G. Funic'ulus.** See *Fasciculus*. **G. Nu'cleus.** See *Nucleus gracilis*.

Gracilis, gras'-il-is. The rectus internus femoris muscle. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Graduate, grad'-u-at. 1. A glass vessel marked with liquid measurements. 2. One who has a college degree.

Graduated, grad'-u-a-ted. Divided into degrees.

v. Graefe's Disease'. Progressive ophthalmoplegia. **G.'s Sign,** inability of the upper eyelid to follow the downward movement of the eyeball; it is most frequently seen in exophthalmic goiter. **G.'s Spots,** certain spots near the supraorbital for-

men, or over the vertebrae, which, when pressed upon, cause a sudden relaxation of the spasm of the eyelids in cases of blepharofacial spasm.

Graft. Transplanted living tissue, as of the skin.

Graham's Law. The rate of diffusion of gases through porous membranes is in inverse ratio to the square root of their density.

Grain, grān. 1. A small pill. 2. A seed of cereals. 3. The smallest division of a pound.

Gram. The unit of weight of the metric system, 15.43 grains troy.

Gram's Method. A method of staining bacteria. **G.'s Solu'tion,** a solution of iodine (1), potassium iodide (2), water (300); it is used as a stain for bacteria.

Gram-negative, said of bacteria which do not retain the stain when acted upon by Gram's solution. **G.-positive,** said of bacteria which retain the stain after being acted upon by Gram's solution.

Granatoin, gran-at-o-in. The same as *Pseudopelletierin*, *q. v.*

Granatum, gran-a'tum. The dried bark of the root of *Punica granatum*, the pomegranate tree; it is a valuable anthelmintic.

Grancher's Disease'. Spleno-pneumonia; pneumonia massiva.

A form of pneumonia with splenization of the lung, the coagulable exudate filling not only the alveoli, but also the larger bronchi. **G.'s Sign,** a raised pitch of inspiratory murmur, an indication of pulmonary consolidation. **G.'s Triad,** the three symptoms characteristic of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis; weakened vesicular murmur, increased vocal fremitus, and Skodaic resonance.

Grandry's Corpuscles. Minute oval or spheric taste-corpuscles found in the papillae of the beak and tongue of birds.

Granula, gran'-u-lah. The granules or microsomes of protoplasm.

Granular, gran'-u-lar. Composed of grains or granulations. **G. Conjunctivitis, G. Lids.** See *Trachoma*.

Granulation. Formation of small elevations on a healing surface.

G., Arach'noid. Same as *Pacchionian Body*, *q. v.*

Granule, gran'-ul. 1. A small rounded grain. 2. A spore. 3. A small pill. **G. Layer,** one of the retinal layers; also the sub-cortical layer of the cerebellum.

Granulo'ma. A tumor consisting of granulation tissue. **G. trichophyticum,** granuloma due to *Trichophyton*.

Granulose, gran'-u-lös. The soluble portion of starch-granules.

Gratum, gran'-um. A grain.

Grape'-cure. The treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis by ingestion of quantities of grapes. **G.-sugar.** See *Glucose*.

Graphite, graf'-it. A native form of carbon.

Graphology, graf-ol'-o-je. The study of the handwriting for the purpose of diagnosing nerve-disease.

Graphospasm, graf'-o-spasm. Writers' cramp.

Grashey's Aphasia. Aphasia due to diminished duration of sen-

GREISS'S TEST

sory impressions, with consequent disturbance of perception and association; it is seen in concussion of the brain and certain acute diseases.

Grasset-Rauzier's Type of Syringomyelia. A form with marked sudoral and vasomotor symptoms.

Gra'ting. The sound produced by the friction of rough surfaces.

Gra'tiolet's Op'tic Radia'tion. The radiatio occipito-thalamica.

A bundle of fibers passing from the lateral geniculate body and the pulvinar through the internal capsule to the visual center in the occipital lobe.

Gratiolin, gra'ti'-ol-in. Alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{31}O_7$, from *Gratiola officinalis*.

Grattage, grah-tahsh'. Scraping; cureting.

Grave, grāv. 1. Serious. 2. A place of interment. **G.-wax,** adipocere, *q. v.*

Gravedo, grav-el'-do. Coryza; catarrh of the upper air-passages.

Gravel, grav'-el. A sand-like deposit in the urine.

Graves's Disease'. See *Basedow's Disease*. **G.'s Sign,** increase of the systolic impulse often noted in the beginning of pericarditis.

Gravid, grav'-id. Pregnant; being with child.

Gravidin, grav'-id-in. Same as *Kyestein*.

Gravimetric, grav-in-et'-rik. Determined by weight. **G. Anal'-ysis.** See *Analysis*.

Gravitation, grav-it-a'-shun. The force by which bodies are drawn to the earth's center.

Gravity, grav'-it-e. The property of possessing weight. **G., Specif'ic,** the weight of a substance compared with that of water.

Grawitz's Granules. Minute granules, staining readily with basic dyes, seen in red blood-cells in certain pathological conditions.

G.'s Tu'mor, hypernephroma; a lipomatoid tumor of the kidney having its origin in aberrant masses of suprarenal tissue, and situated immediately beneath the renal capsule.

Gray, grā. A color between white and black. **G. At'rophy, G. Degenera'tion.** See *Degeneration*. **G. Mat'ter,** the cortical substance of the brain. **G. Oil,** mercurial liquid used in syphilis.

G. Pow'der, mercury with chalk. **G. Soap.** See *Sapo cinereus*.

G. Soft'ening, an inflammatory softening of the brain or cord with a gray discoloration. **G. Sub'stance.** See *G. Matter*.

Green, grēn. A color. **G.-blind'ness,** an inability to distinguish the color green. **G. Sick'ness.** See *Chlorosis*. **G. Soft'ening,** purulent softening of nervous matter. **G. Vit'riol,** ferrous sulphate.

Green'-stick Frac'ture. See *Fracture*.

Greffotome, gref'-o-tōm. An instrument for making tissue-graft

Gregarina, greg-ar-el'-nah. A genus of parasitic protozoa.

Gregory's Pow'der. Compound powder of rhubarb.

Greiss's Test for Ni'trous Ac'id. An intense yellow color is prod

solution containing nitrous acid which has been acidified with a few drops of sulphuric acid.

Griesinger's Disease'. A form of pernicious anemia connected with the presence of *Dochmius duodenalis* in the intestinal tract. **G's Sign,** (1) an edematous swelling behind the mastoid process in thrombosis of the transverse sinus; (2) in thrombosis of the basilar artery, compression of the carotids produces symptoms of cerebral anemia (pallor, syncope, convulsions). This is a sign of doubtful value, since it may also be caused by disturbances of the cerebral circulation resulting from cardiac and vascular lesions (especially arteriosclerosis).

Griffe des orteilles, gräf-da-sor-la'-e. Claw-foot.

Griffith's Mix'ture. A mixture of ferrous sulphate (6), myrrh (18), sugar (18), potassium carbonate (8), lavender (50), rose-water (900).

Grigg's Test for Pro'teids. A precipitate is formed with all proteids except peptones on the addition of a solution of metaphosphoric acid.

Grindelia, grin-de'-le-ah. A genus of plants, and also the leaves and tops of *G. robusta*; it is an antispasmodic.

Grinders, grin'-ders. The name applied to the molar teeth.

Grinders' Asthma or Disease', grin'-ders. A chronic lung-disease from the inhalation of metallic or siliceous dust.

Grip, Grippe. See *Influenza*.

Grippal, grip'-al. Pertaining to influenza.

Grippotoxin, grip-o-tox'-in. The specific poison of influenza.

Grisolle's Sign. The early eruption of small-pox is distinguished from that of measles by the fact that the papules remain distinct to the touch even when the skin is tightly stretched.

Gristle, gris'-l. Cartilage.

Groan, grön. 1. To utter a low moaning sound. 2. The sound so uttered.

Gro'cer's Itch. A peculiar psoriasis or eczema of the hands.

Grocco's Sign. A paravertebral triangle of dulness in pleural effusion on the side opposite to that of the effusion.

Groin, groin. The depression between the thigh and trunk.

Groove, groov. A furrow, channel, crease, or fold.

Gross's Disease'. See *Physick's Encysted Rectum*.

Gross, grös. Coarse, great. **G. Anat'omy.** See *Anatomy*. **G.**

Appear'ance, appearance of tissue as seen without a microscope. **G. Le'sion, a lesion** perceptible to the eye.

Ground-bundle ground'-bun-dl. One of the two portions of the anterolateral tract of the cord.

Grow'ing Pains. Neuralgic pains in the limbs during youth.

Grub. See *Comedo*.

Gruher's Bur'sa. The synovial cavity of the tarsal sinus.

Reac'tion, the addition of some of the culture of *Spiz cholera asiaticæ* to the serum of an animal rendered immune to cholera causes these organisms to become nonmotile.

GUAIACYL

to agglutinate. The reaction does not occur with other species. **G.'s Test for Hearing**, if the end of the finger be inserted into the ear after the sound of a vibrating tuning-fork held before the ear has completely ceased, and the tuning-fork be then firmly placed upon the finger, a weakened sound becomes again audible and remains so for some time.

Gruber-Widal's Reaction. See *Widal's Reaction*.

Gruby's Disease. See *Celsus's Area*.

Gruel, *gru'-el*. A decoction of meal in water.

Grumous, *gru'-mus*. Thick; viscid; clotted.

Grutum, *gru'-tum*. See *Milium*.

Grymfelt's Tri'angle. A triangular space bounded above by the twelfth rib and the lower border of the serratus posticus inferior, behind by the anterior border of the quadratus lumborum, and anteriorly by the posterior border of the internal oblique. Lumbar hernia may occur in this space.

Gryochrome, *gri'-o-krom*. A somatochrome nerve-cell the stainable portion of which consists of minute granules.

Gryposis, *grip'-d'-sis*. An inward curving of the nails.

Guachamaca, *gwah-chah-mah'-kah*. A poisonous plant of Venezuela, *Malouetia nitida*, yielding an arrow-poison.

Guachamacin, *gwah-chah-mah'-kin*. Alkaloid from guachamaca, identical with curarin.

Guaco, *gwah'-ko*. A South American plant, *Mikania amara*; used as a febrifuge and anthelmintic.

Guaethol, *gwa-eth'-ol*. Guaiacol-ethyl, $C_6H_4OC_2H_5.OH$, an internal and external substitute for guaiacol.

Guaiac, *gwi'-ak*. An alterative resin from the wood of *Guaiacum officinale*, a South American tree.

Gualacetin, *gwi-as'-et-in*. Sodium pyrocatechinacetate; it is antitubercular.

Gualacic, *gwi'-as-ik*. Relating to or obtained from guaiacum.

Guaiacin, *gwi'-as-in*. Alkaloid from guaiacum.

Guaiacol, *gwi'-ak-ol*. The methyl ether of pyrocatechin, $C_7H_8O_2$, a distillation product of creasote; it is antiseptic and antitubercular. **G. Bini'odid**, $C_7H_8I_2O_2$, a brown powder; it is antitubercular. **G. Car'bonate**, $C_{13}H_{14}O_8$, odorless crystals; it is used in tuberculosis. **G. Cin'namite**. See *Styracol*. **G. Eth'ylen**, the ethylene ether of guaiacol; it is antitubercular. **G. Phos'phate**, $(C_6H_4OCH_3)_2PO_3$, hard tablets; used as guaiacol. **G.-sa'lol** or **G. Salic'yate**, $C_{14}H_{12}O_4$, a crystalline substance; it is antiseptic and antirheumatic. **G. Suc'cinate**, $(C_6H_4OCH_3)_2C_4H_4O_4$, fine crystals; it is used as guaiacol. **G. Vale'rianate**, *geosote*; it is an antitubercular and antizymotic oily fluid.

Guaiacum, *gwi'-ak-um*. A genus of trees of the West Indies. **G.**

Wood, the heart-wood of *G. officinale*; it is stimulant and diaphoretic. **G. Re'sin**. See *Guaiac*.

Guaiacyl, *gwi'-as-il*. Same as *Guaiacyl*, q. v.

GUILLOTINE

- Guaiaperol**, *gwi-ap'-er-ol*. Piperidin guaiacolate, $C_8H_{11}N(C_7H_5O_2)_2$; it is antitubercular.
- Guaiakin**, *gwi'-ah-kwin*. Quinin guaiacol-bisulphonate; it is used in anemia and malaria.
- Guanidin**, *gwan'-id-in*. See *Uramin*.
- Guanin**, *gwah'-nin*. $C_5H_5N_5O$. A leukomatin from guano. For test, see *Capranica*.
- Guano**, *gwah'-no*. The dung of sea-fowl.
- Guarana**, *gwah'-rah'-nah*. Paste of the seeds of *Paullinia cupana*, a Brazilian shrub; it is used in migraine.
- Guaranin**, *gwah'-rah'-nin*. An alkaloid, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$, from guarana, identical with caffeine; it is used as caffeine.
- Gubernaculum testis**, *gu-ber-nak'-u-lum*. A fetal cord directing the descent of the testes. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- Gubler's Hemiplegia**. Hemiplegia of the extremities with crossed paralysis of the cranial motor nerves, especially the facial. **G.'s Line**, an imaginary line connecting the points of origin of the fifth cranial nerves on the lower surface of the pons. **G.'s Tu'mor**, a distention of the synovial sheaths on the dorsum of the hand in palsies of the antibrachial type, and particularly in lead-palsy.
- v. Gudden's Inferior Commissure**. Fibers of the optic tract which come from the internal geniculate body and cross in the posterior portion of the chiasma to the opposite tract. **G.'s Law**, the proximal end of a divided nerve undergoes cellulipetal degeneration. **G.'s Ganglion**, the interpeduncular ganglion, a collection of nerve-cells just above the pons and in the median line. **G.'s tractus peduncularis transversus**, the cimbria, a fasciculus passing from the pregeminum and postgeniculum over the crus cerebri to the oculomotor sulcus.
- Guéneau de Mussy's Point**. See *Mussy's Point*.
- Guenz's Ligament**. The ligamentous fibers of the obturator membrane which form the upper and inner wall of the canal transmitting the obturator vessels and nerves.
- Guenzburg's Test for Free Hydrochloric Acid in Gastric Juice**. Two drops of a solution consisting of phloroglucin, 2 grams; vanillin, 1 gram; alcohol, 30 c.c., mixed with two drops of filtered gastric juice, are carefully heated in a porcelain capsule. The presence of free HCl is indicated by the appearance of a bright red color; if absent, the color will be brown or brownish-red.
- Guérin's Glands**. See *Skene's Glands*. **G.'s Sinus**, the lacuna magna, situated in the mesial line of the upper wall of the urethra, near the external meatus. **G.'s Valve**, a fold of mucous membrane bounding G.'s sinus.
- Guthol**, *gwe'-thol*. Oily liquid allied to guaiacol; analgesic.
- Guidi's Canal**. See *Vidian Canal*.
- Guillotine**, *gil'-o-tén*. An instrument for excision of the tonsils and laryngeal tumors.

GUTTUR

Guinea Worm, gin'-e worm. A nematode worm of the tropics.

Filaria medinensis, occasionally parasitic in human tissues.

Guinon's Disease'. *Tic de Guinon.* See *Tourette's Disease*.

Gull and Sutton's Disease'. Arterio-capillary fibrosis; diffuse arteriosclerosis.

Gullet, gul'-et. See *Esophagus*.

Gull's Renal Epistaxis. Essential renal hematuria, or renal hemophilia.

Gull-Toynbee's Law. In otitis media the cerebellum and lateral sinus are likely to become involved by mastoid disease, while the cerebrum is threatened by caries of the roof of the tympanum.

Gullstrand's Law. When the corneal reflex from either of the eyes of the patient, who is made to turn the head while fixing some distant object, moves in the direction in which the head is turning, it moves toward the weaker muscle.

Gum. 1. The concrete juice of certain plants. 2. The gingivus.

G., Aca'cia, gum from *Acacia senegal*. **G.-Ara'bic.** Same as

G., Acacia. **G. Bas'sora,** a Persian gum said to be from plum and almond trees. **G.-boil,** an abscess of the jaw; parulis.

G., Brit'ish, dextrin. **G.-res'in,** a concrete vegetable juice. **G.-trag'acanth.** See *Tragacanth*.

Gumma, gum'-ah. A gummy tumor from a peculiar caseation of a tertiary syphilitic inflammatory deposit.

Gummatous, gum'-at-us. Resembling a gumma.

Gummy, gum'-e. 1. Gummatous. 2. Resembling gum.

Gums, gumz. See *Gingiva*.

Guncotton, gum'-kot-n. See *Pyroxylin*.

Gunn's Dots. Brilliant white dots seen, on oblique illumination, about the macula lutea; they do not seem to be pathologic.

Gunning's Test for Acetone. Add to the liquid to be tested tincture of iodine or Lugol's solution, and then ammonia until a black precipitate is formed. This gradually disappears, leaving a sediment of iodoform.

Gun'stock Deform'ity. See *Deformity*.

Gurg'ling. The sound of air passing through fluid in a cavity.

Gurjun Bal'sam, ger'-jun. East India wood oil, an oleoresin from the tree *Dipterocarpus turbinatus*; it is used in leprosy.

Gustatory, gus'-tat-o-re. Pertaining to the special sense of taste.

G. Bulbs. See *Taste-buds*. **G. Cells.** See *Cell*. **G. Cen'ter.**

See *Center*.

Gut. The intestine. See also *Catgut*.

Guthrie's Mus'cle. The deep transversus perinaei.

Gutta, gul'-ah. A drop. **G.-per'cha,** the flexible concrete juice of *Dichopsis gutta*, an East India tree; it is used as a protective application. **G. rosa'cea.** See *Acnie rosacea*. **G. sere'na,** a synonym for *Amaurosis*, q. v.

Guttatim, gut'-a'-tim. Drop by drop.

Guttur, gul'-oor. The throat, with reference to the trachea.

- Guttur, *gut'-u-ral*. Pertaining to the throat.
- Gutturotet'any. Pharyngeal spasm with stammering.
- Guvacin, *gu'-va-sin*. A teniafuge alkaloid from *areca nut*.
- Guye's Sign. Aprosexia occurring in childhood with adenoid vegetations of the nasopharynx.
- Guyon's Isth'mus. Narrowing and prolongation of the internal os uteri, which thus forms a small canal; it is not pathologic.
- G.'s Sign, ballottement in cases of renal tumor.
- Gymna'sium. A place for systematic muscular exercise.
- Gymnastic, *jin-nas'-tik*. Pertaining to gymnastics.
- Gymnastics, *jin-nas'-tiks*. Systematic bodily exercise. G., Swe'-dish, a system of exercises to restore paretic muscles.
- Gymnobacterium, *jin-no-bak-le'-re-um*. Any bacterium devoid of flagella.
- Gym'nocyte. A unicellular organism without a limiting membrane.
- Gynandria, *jin-an'-dre-ah*. Hermaphroditism, *q. v.*
- Gynandrim, *jin-an'-dri-um*. Hermaphroditism.
- Gynatresia, *jin-al-re'-ze-ah*. Imperforation of the vagina.
- Gynecologic, *jin-ek-o-loj'-ik*. Pertaining to gynecology.
- Gynecologist, *jin-ek-ol'-o-jist*. One versed in gynecology.
- Gynecology, *jin-e-kol'-o-je*. The science of the diseases of women.
- Gynecomastia, *jin-e-ko-mas'-te-ah*. An excessive development of the male breasts.
- Gynecophorus hematobius. Same as *Bilharzia hematobia*.
- Gynephobia, *jin-e-fo'-be-ah*. A morbid dread of women.
- Gynocar'dia odora'ta. Chaulmoogra, an East India plant yielding an oil.
- Gynoplastic, *jin-o-plas'-tik*. A plastic operation on female genitals.
- Gypsum, *jip'-sum*. Native calcium sulphate.
- Gyration, *ji-ra'-shun*. Revolving in a circle.
- Gyre, *jir*. A cerebral convolution.
- Gyrencephalic, *ji-ren-sef-al'-ik*. Pertaining to a brain having numerous convolutions.
- Gyrencephalus, *ji-ren-sef'-al-us*. Having a brain with numerous convolutions.
- Gyri, *ji'-ri*. Pl. of *gyrus*. 1. The convolutions of the brain. 2. The spiral cavities of the internal ear.
- Gyromele, *ji'-ro-mel*. An instrument for cleansing and massaging the stomach.
- Gyrosa, *ji-ro'-sah*. Gastric vertigo in which everything seems to whirl around.
- Gyrospasm, *ji'-ro-spasm*. A rotatory spasm of the head.
- Gyrus, *ji'-rus*. A convolution of the brain. G. am'biens, or circumam'biens, a small convolution in the uncus at the end of the lateral olfactory stria. G. Andreae Retzii, any one of a number of ill-defined gyres between the dentate and the hippocampal gyres, in front of the splenium. G., An'gular, the

posterior part of that one between the intraparietal fissure front and above and the horizontal limb of the Sylvian fissure. *G., Anter'nal*, four small convolutions connecting the occipital with the temporooccipital and parietal lobes. *G., Ascend' Front'al*, that in front of Rolando's fissure. *G., Ascend' Pari'etal*, that just behind Rolando's fissure. *G., Callo's*, the convolution immediately above the callosum. *G., De'tale*, in man, a rudimentary one in the hippocampal fissure. *G., epicallosus or supracallosus*, the infundibulum, *g. n.* *G., fascic'laris*, the fasciculus, *g. n.* *G., foveic'laris*, a long convolution on the median surface of the brain above the corpus callosum. *G., Front'al*, the convolutions of the frontal lobe. *G., Hippocamp'al*, that part of the fimbriate convolution that winds around the splenium of the corpus callosum. *G., Insular*, the small gyri composing the island of Reil. *G., intralimbic*, that part of the uncus caudad of the dentate gyrus. *G., Isola's*, the postinsula, a long gyrus in the island of Reil. *G., Marginal*, the median surface of the first frontal convolution. *G., Mediofront'al*, the convolution between the superofrontal and subfrontal fissures. *G., Mediotemp'oral*, the convolution between the supertemporal and the mediotemporal fissures. *Mesoc'cal*, the convolution between the intracerebral and olfactory fissures. *G., Occip'ital*, the convolutions making the occipital lobe. *G., Olfac'tory*. See *Serie*, *Olfactory*. *Paracent'ral*, one on the medial surface of the brain representing the junction of the upper ends of the ascending frontal and ascending parietal convolutions. *G., Pari'etal*, those of the parietal lobe. *G., Poster'nal*. Same as *G., Ascending Pari'etal*. *G., Postpari'etal*, the convolution between the posterior limb of the mediotemporal fissure and the paroccipital fissure. *G., Precent'ral*. Same as *G., Ascending Front'al*. *G., Preinsular*, a one of four or five small gyres in the insula or island of Reil. *G., semilunaris*, a small convolution in the uncus at the end of the lateral olfactory stria. *G., Subcalcarine*, a convolution between the calcarine and the collateral fissures. *G., Subcollateral*, a convolution between the collateral and the subtemporal fissures. *G., Subfront'al*, the convolution between the subfrontal and the Sylvian fissures. *G., Subtemp'oral*, the convolution between the mediotemporal and the subtemporal fissures. *G., Superfront'al*, the convolution between the callosal marginal and the superofrontal fissures. *G., Supertemp'oral*, the convolution between the Sylvian and the supertemporal fissure. *G., Supramarginal*, the anterior part of one between the intraparietal fissure in front and above and the horizontal limb of the Sylvian fissure. *G., Temp'oral*, those of the temporal lobe. *G., Transtemp'oral*, any one of a number of small ones on the opercular surface of the temporal lobe. *G., Unc'us*, the hook-like termination of the fimbriate convolution.

H.

- Haab's Pu'pil Re'flex.** If a bright object already present in the visual field be looked at, the pupils contract, while there is no appreciable change during convergence or accommodation. This points to a cortical lesion.
- Habena, ha-be'-nah.** 1. A frenum. 2. A bandage.
- Habenula, ha-ben'-u-lah.** A name applied to several anatomic structures. **H. arcua'ta, H. tec'ta,** the inner zone of the basilar membrane of the cochlea. **H. cona'rii,** the peduncle of the pineal gland.
- Habit, hab'-it.** Disposition. Tendency to repetition. **H. Chore'a, H.-spasm,** habitual spasmodic action of voluntary muscles.
- Habitat, hab'-it-at.** The natural locality of an animal or a plant.
- Habitation, hab'-it-a'-shun.** A dwelling-place; habitat.
- Habromania, hab-ro-ma'-ne-ah.** A gay form of insanity.
- Hachement, hahsh-mon(g)'. The same as Hacking, q. v.**
- Hacking, hak'-ing.** The chopping movement in massage. **H. Cough,** a frequent short cough.
- Hæ-. See He-.**
- Hæmatoxy'lon campechia'num.** American tropical tree, log-wood; the wood is astringent.
- Haeser's Coeffi'cient.** The number 2.33, with which the last two figures of the specific gravity of the urine are multiplied in order to obtain the amount of solids in 1000 c.c. of urine.
- Haffkine's Vac'cine or Se'rum.** A preparation of plague bacilli used by inoculation as a preventive of the plague.
- Hail'stone Spu'ta.** See *Sputa*.
- Haines's Coeffi'cient.** The number 1.1 which when multiplied by the last two figures of the specific gravity of urine will give the amount of solids in grains for each fluidounce. **H.'s Solu'tion for Glu'cose in U'rine.** Copper sulphate 3, potassium hydrate 9, glycerin 100, water 600. Use as Fehling's solution; a red precipitate will be formed.
- Hair, hâr.** The hirsute appendage of the skin. **H.-bulb,** the expanded portion at the lower end of a hair-root. **H.-cell,** an epithelial cell with a hair-like process. **H.-fol'licle,** a recess lodging the root of a hair. **H.-papi'l'a,** a portion of the corium projecting upward into the center of a hair-bulb. **H.-salt,** native magnesium sulphate.
- Hairy, hâr'-e.** Characterized by hair. **H. Heart,** a heart covered with a rough mass of exudate. **H. Tongue,** a tongue covered with hair-like papillas.
- Haloplankton, hal-to-plank'-ton.** The totality of the swimming and floating population of the ocean.
- Halister'e'sis.** The loss of lime-salts from bone; osteomalacia.
- Halitus, hal'-it-us.** A vapor; an expired breath.

HALSTERN'S DISEASE

Hall's (Marshall) Disease'. Hydrocephaloid occurring in infants suffering from severe chronic intestinal catarrh. **H.'s Fa'cies**, the prominent forehead and small features peculiar to hydrocephalus.

Haller's An'sa. A loop formed in front of the internal jugular vein by a small nerve branching off from the facial just below the stylomastoid foramen and joining the glossopharyngeal a little below Andersch's ganglion. It is not constant. **H.'s Cir'cle.** See *Zinn's Circle*. **H.'s Col'ic Omen'tum**, a process of the upper right border of the greater omentum which may become adherent to the testis during fetal life and be included in the sac of an inguinal hernia. **H.'s Cones**, the coni vasculosi of the epididymis. **H.'s Congen'ital Her'nia.** See *Malgaigne's Hernia*. **H.'s Fre'tum.** See *H.'s Isthmus*. **H.'s Haben'ula**, the slender cord formed by the obliteration of the canal which during early life connects the cavity of the peritoneum with that of the tunica vaginalis. **H.'s Isth'mus**, fretum Halleri, the constriction which separates the ventricle from the aortic bulb during early fetal life. **H.'s Net'work**, the rete vasculosum of the testis. **H.'s Plex'us**, Haller's laryngeal plexus, the network formed by branches of the external laryngeal and sympathetic nerves on the outer surface of the inferior constrictor pharyngis. **H.'s Splen'did Line**, linea splendens; the longitudinal fibrous band of the pia corresponding to the site of the anterior median fissure of the spinal cord. **H.'s Tri'pod**, tripod Halleri; the celiac axis. **H.'s tu'nica vasculo'sa**, the lamina vasculosa of the choroid. **H.'s vas ab'errans**, a small, convoluted duct connected with the tail of the epididymis or the beginning of the vas deferens. **H.'s Ve'nous Cir'cle**, an incomplete circle of superficial veins frequently seen through the integument of the mammas, especially during lactation.

Hallepeau's Disease. Chronic pustular dermatitis, a form of Neumann's disease.

Hallucination, *hal-lu-sin-a'-shun*. A false perception or image.

Hallus, *hal'-us*. See *Hallux*.

Hallux, *hal'-uks*. The great toe. **H. flex'us**. Same as *Hammer-toe*. **H. rig'idus**, ankylosis of the metatarsophalangeal articulation. **H. val'gus**, an outward bending of the great toe. **H. va'rus**, an inward bending of the great toe.

Halo, *ha'-lo*. A brownish circle about the female nipple. **H. glaucomato'sus**, in glaucoma, a white ring surrounding the optic disc. **H.-symp'tom**, the colored circles seen around lights in glaucoma.

Halobios, *hal-o'-be-os*. The totality of the marine flora and fauna.

Halogenous, *hal-oj'-en-us*. Producing saline compounds.

Halogens, *hal'o-jenz*. The electronegative elements, chlorine, bromine, iodine, and fluorine.

Haloid, *ha'-loid*. Any salt of the halogens.

Halstern's Disease'. Endemic syphilis.

HARD CHANCRE

The part of the leg between the knee and hip-joint. **H.**, the tendons of the posterior muscles of the thigh.

lin, ham-am-e'-lin. A tonic and hemostatic extract from leaves of witch-hazel.

lis. A genus of shrubs, and also the leaves of *H. virginica*; witch-hazel; it is used as a hemostatic and astringent.

's Test. In dislocation of the shoulder-joint a ruler applied to the dislocated humerus may be made to touch the acromion and external condyle at the same time.

sten's Test for Globulin. To the neutral solution add red sulphate of magnesia until no more of the salt dissolves.

Separate the globulin thus precipitated by filtration, wash with a saturated solution of sulphate of magnesia.

-toe, ham'-er-to. A permanent hyperextension of the middle phalanx and flexion of the second and third phalanges.

and's Disease'. Athetosis.

, ham'-u-lar. Shaped like a hook.

, ham'-u-lus. A hook-like process of a bone.

The organ of prehension in man. **H., Bat'tedore,** the hand and seen in cases of acromegaly. **H.-elect'rode,** an electrode for use in the hand. **H., Trail'ing,** in synchronous motion of both hands, that upon which the attention, visual control, is not fixed.

, hang'-nail. A fragment of epidermis hanging at the base of a nail, attended with inflammation.

Defen'sive Pro'teids. A germicidal globulin found by Pasteur in the blood of certain animals and giving immunity to them from toxins.

's Canal'. The artificial passage produced between the anterior and posterior fibers of the zonula of Zinn by the injection of a viscous fluid. **H.'s Interme'diate Mem'brane,** the middle membrane; the inner, cellular layer of the enamel organ of the dental germ of the fetus.

Disease'. Hypertrophic cirrhosis of the liver, with nodules.

esia, haf-al-je'-ze-ah. Pain on touching objects.

obia, haf-e-fö'-be-ah. A morbid fear of touching things.

pe, hap'-lo-sköp. An instrument used in testing the visual axes. **H., Mir'ror-**, an instrument for observing the degree of varying degrees of convergence of the visual axes.

hap'-tiks. The science of the tactile sense.

A general term for the various bodies which can be bound to the side-chains of Ehrlich's theory.

ille. Having an affinity for a haptophore.

ore, hap'-lo-för. That portion of haptins and cells which is capable of binding these to some other body; e.g., a haptin.

ic, or Haptoph'orous. Pertaining to the haptophore.

re. The true Hunterian chancre.

HAWKING

Harderian Gland. A racemose gland located at the inner cantus of the eye of most vertebrates, and especially of those having a well-developed, nictitating membrane.

Hardy-Béhier's Symptom. See *Béhier-Hardy's Symptom*.

Harelip, har'-lip. A congenital fissure of the lip. **H.** Suture of the twisted suture.

Harlequin Fe'tus. A fetus with congenital ichthyosis.

Harley's Disease'. See *Dressler's Disease*.

Harmalin, har'-ma-lin. An alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{14}N_2O$, from harmala; it is used as a stimulant and anthelmintic.

Harmel, har'-mel. Wild rue, *Peganum harmala*, of Turkey; it is a vermifuge.

Harmonia, Harmony, har-mo'-ne-ah, har'-mo-ne. A suture between two bones in which the opposed surfaces are smooth.

Harrison's Groove. A curve extending from the level of the external cartilage toward the axilla, and corresponding to the insertion of the diaphragm; it is pronounced in rickets.

Hartmann's Fossa. Fossa ileocecalis infima; a small, infundibular fossa of the peritoneum lying between Tuffier's infundibulum and the mesoappendix.

Hartshorn, hart'-horn. Ammonium hydrate.

Haschisch, Hashishin, hash'-ish, hash'-ish-in. An alcoholic extract of *Cannabis indica*.

Hasheesh, Hashisch, Hashish, hash'-ish. The dried stems and leaves of *Cannabis indica*.

Hasner's Valve. An inconstant valvular fold of mucosa at the inferior meatus of the nasal duct.

Hassall's Bod'ies. Concentrically striated corpuscles, appearing of a degenerative character, found in the thymus gland. **H.** Test, the growth of *Saccharomyces cerevisia*, observed under the microscope, is indicative of the presence of sugar in urine.

Ha'ters' Disease'. A form of chronic mercurial poisoning.

Haunch, hawnch. The part of the body including the hips and the buttocks. **H.-bone,** the ilium.

Haustus, haws'-tus. A draft of medicine. **H. ni'ger,** black draught. **Haut mal, ho' mal.** A severe form of epilepsy.

Havers's Canals'. The canals pervading the compact substance of bone in a longitudinal direction and anastomosing with one another by transverse or oblique branches. They contain blood-vessels and lymphatics. **H.'s Glands,** glandule mucosae; fatty bodies connected with the synovial fringes of most of the joints. They were believed by Havers to secrete the synovia. **H.'s Lamel'las,** the concentric lamellas of bone which form the Haversian canals. **H.'s Spac'es,** large, irregularly shaped spaces found chiefly in growing bones.

Sys'tem, the concentric arrangement of the bony lamellae, usually eight or ten in number, around a Haversian canal.

Hawking, hawk'-ing. An effort at raising phlegm from the

Hay Asthma or Fever. A microbic disease of the nasal mucous membrane, with coryza, catarrhal inflammation, and lachrimation.

Hayem's Corpuscles or Hematoblasts. See *Bizzozero's Blood-platelets*. **H.'s Disease'**, apoplecticform myelitis. **H.'s Solution** (used in the microscopic examination of the blood), sodium chlorid, 1 gram; sodium sulphate, 5 grams; mercuric chlorid, 0.5 gram; dissolved in 200 c.c. of distilled water.

Haygarth's Nodes. Nodosities of the joints in arthritis deformans.

Hazelin, ha'-zel-in. A colorless distilled product containing the volatile active principles of *Hamamelis virginiana*.

Head, hed. 1. The upper part of the body, containing the brain.

2. The upper end of a long bone. **H.-ache**, pain in the head.

H.-drop, a Japanese disease characterized by drooping of the head. **H.-fold**, a blastodermic fold at the cephalic end of the embryo. **H.-gut.** See *Foregut*. **H.-kid'ney**, the pronephros.

H.-lock'ing, the entanglement of the heads of twins at the time of birth. **H.-louse, Pediculus capitis.**

Heal, hel. To make sound; to cure.

Healing, hel'-ing. The union and cicatrization of a wound. **H. by First Inten'tion**, union without scar-formation. **H. by Sec'-ond Inten'tion**, union with granulation. **H. by Third Inten'-tion**, union by adhesion of granulating surfaces.

Health, helth. The normal condition of the body.

Health'y Ul'cer. An ulcer showing a tendency to heal.

Hear'ing. Special sense conveying sound-impressions to the brain. **H.-dis'tance**, the distance at which a certain sound can be heard.

Heart, hart. The hollow muscular body, the center of the circulatory system. **H.-block**, dissociation of auricular and ventricular rhythms due to interference with the conduction of the contraction process. **H.-b., Complete'**, when the ventricular contractions are independent of the auricular. **H.-b., Par'tial or Incomplete'**, when one of the auricular contractions regularly excites the ventricles to contraction. **H.-burn**, a burning sensation at the epigastrium and lower part of the chest. **H.-clot**, coagulation of blood in the cardiac cavity. **H., Fat'y**, (1) fatty degeneration of the muscular fibers of the heart; (2) an increase in the quantity of subpericardial fat. **H., Fy'broid.** See *Fibroid*. **H., Hair'y.** See *Hairy*.

Heat, het. 1. The sensation of warmth. 2. The periodic sexual excitement of animals. **H., Atom'ic.** See *Atomic*. **H.-center or -centers**, various incompletely determined areas in the brain credited with control of body temperature. **H., La'tent.** See *Latent*. **H., Molec'ular**, the product of the molecular weight of a compound multiplied by its specific heat. **H., Prick'ly.** See *Urticaria*. **H., Specif'ic**, the ratio of the capacity for heat of a substance to the capacity of water.

HELICIS

- stroke, sunstroke; prostration from excessive heat. **H.**-unit. Same as *Calorie*.
- Hebephrenia**, *he-be-fre'-ne-ah*. A peculiar form of insanity incident to the age of puberty.
- Heberden's Disease**. Angina pectoris. **H.'s Nodes**, deformity of the fingers in arthritis deformans.
- Heberden-Rosenbach's Nodes**. See *Heberden's Nodes*.
- Hebostetomy**. Section through body of pubis to facilitate labor; pubiotomy.
- Hebotomy**, *he-bot'-o-me*. Same as *Pubiotomy*.
- Hebetude**, *heb'-e-tud*. Dulness of the senses and of the intellect.
- Hebra's Erythema**. Polymorphous erythema. **H.'s Pityriasis**, pityriasis rubra. **H.'s Prurigo**, true prurigo.
- Hectic**, *hek'-tik*. 1. Habitual. 2. Pertaining to phthisis. **H. Fe'ver**, the protracted fever of phthisis. **H. Flush**, reddening of the cheeks in tuberculosis.
- Hectogram**, **Hectoliter**, **Hectometer**, *hek'-to-gram, le-ter, me-ter*. One hundred grams, liters, or meters, respectively.
- Hedeoma**, *he-de-o'-mah*. A genus of herbs, and also the leaves and tops of *H. pulegioides*, pennyroyal; it is used as a carminative.
- Hedgehog Crystals**. Spiny, cuneate crystals of uric acid.
- Hed'onal**. Methyl-propyl-carbinol-urethane; a hypnotic.
- Hedrocele**, *hed'-ro-sel*. 1. Hernia through the ischiatic notch. 2. Prolapse of the anus.
- Heel**, *hel*. The hinder part of the foot. **H.-bone**, the os calcis.
- Hegar's Sign**. Compressibility of the lower segment of the uterus and the upper half of the cervix noticed on bimanual examination during the first two or three months of pregnancy.
- Heidenhain's Dem'ilunes**. See *Giannuzzi's Crescents*. **H.'s Rods** or **Str'as**, the slender columnar cells of the uriniferous tubules.
- Heim-Kreyssig's Sign**. See *Kreyssig's Sign*.
- v. Heine's Infantile Paral'ysis**. Spastic spinal paralysis of infancy.
- Heister's Divertic'ulum**. The sinus of the jugular vein. **H.'s Valves**, transverse or spiral valvular folds of the cystic duct.
- Helcoid**, *hel'-koid*. Resembling an ulcer.
- Helcology**, *hel'-kol'-o-je*. The science of ulcers.
- Helcoplasty**, *hel'-ko-plas-te*. Engrafting of sound skin on ulcers.
- Helcosis**, *hel'-ko'-sis*. The formation of an ulcer.
- Helcosol**, *hel'-ko-sol*. Bismuth pyrogallate; used as an antiseptic.
- Helenin**, *hel'-en-in*. C_6H_5O . A stearopten from *Inula helenium*; used as an internal and external antiseptic.
- Helixin**, *hel'-eks'-in*. A glucosid, $C_{22}H_{34}O_{11}$, from *Hedera helix*.
- Hel'icin**. $C_{13}H_{18}O_7 + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$. An oxidation product of salicin.
- Helicina**, *hel'-is-in'-ah*. A mixture of snail-mucus and sugar, used in chest diseases.
- Helicine**, *hel'-is-in*. Spiral. **H. Ar'teries**, the spiral arteries of the penis.
- Hel'icis**. Muscle of the helix of the ear. See *Muscles*, Table of

HELWEG'S BUNDLE

hel'-ik-oid. Coiled like a helix.

r'ma. The opening between the two scalas of the cochlea.

phalitis, hel-e-en-sef-al-i'-tis. Inflammation of the brain exposure to the rays of the sun.

bia, he-le-o-fo'-be-ah. A morbid fear of sunlight.

r'apy. The treatment of disease by exposure to sun-

pin, he-le-ol'-ro-pin. $C_6H_6O_2$. An antipyretic, antiseptistalline substance from piperin.

pism, he-le-o'-ro-pism. Phenomena of an organism by tion of light.

he'-le-um. See *Elements, Table of*.

'-liks. The margin of the external ear.

re. See *Helleborus*. **H.**, American or Swamp. See *um viride*. **H.**, Black, *Helleborus niger*, and its root; it is a cathartic and emmenagog.

cin, hel-eb-or-e'-in. A poisonous glucosid, $C_{26}H_{44}O_{16}$, *helleborus niger* and *viridis*.

in, hel-eb'-or-in. $C_{26}H_{44}O_{16}$. A poisonous glucosid from hellebore.

us, hel-eb'-or-us. A genus of herbs, hellebore.

Plex'us. The network of arteries in the deeper layer of intestinal submucosa. **H.'s Test for Albumin**. Place thirty drops of nitric acid in a test-tube, and overlay an equal quantity of the urine to be tested. The exist- of albumin is indicated by a well-defined white ring en the two liquids.

tz's Lig'ament. The anterior ligament of the malleus that es the long process of the latter and is inserted into the or part of its neck and head. **H.'s Line**, the line perpen- r to the plane of the axes of rotation of the eyeballs.

a, hel'-minth. An intestinal worm.

agog, hel-min'-tha-gag. See *Anthelmintic*.

hi'asis. Condition characterized by the presence of i. **H. elas'tica**, elastic tumors of the axillas and groins i. *Filaria*.

ic, hel-min'-thik. The same as *Anthelmintic*, *q. v.*

hism. The existence of intestinal worms in the body.

ogen'esis. The same as *Helminthiasis*, *q. v.*

hology, hel-min'-thol'-o-je. A treatise on worms.

hous, hel-min'-thus. Wormy.

, hel'-mit-ol. Methylene citronate of urotropin; a y antiseptic.

hel-o'-des. Marsh-fever.

hel-o'-nin. An extract from the rhizomes of *Chamae-rolinianum*; it is diuretic and anthelmintic.

Triang'ular Bun'dle. The triangular or olivary tract, in the ventral part of the anterolateral column of the d.

HEMATIN

Hemabrometer, *hem-ab-ar-om'-et-er*. An instrument for determining the specific gravity of the blood.

Hemachroin, *hem-ak-ro'-in*. Hematosin, *q. v.*

Hemachrome, *hem'-ak-rôm*. The red coloring-matter of blood.

Hemachro'sis. Affection with abnormal red coloration of blood.

Hemacyanin, *hem-as-i'-an-in*. The blue coloring-matter of blood.

Hemacytometer, *hem-as-i-tom'-et-er*. See Hemocytometer.

Hemad, *hem'-ad*. Toward the hemal or ventral side.

Hemadromometer, *hem-ad-ro-mom'-et-er*. See Hemodromometer.

Hemadynam'eter. Apparatus for measuring blood-pressure.

Hemadynamom'eter. See Hemodynamometer.

Hemafacient, *hem-af-a'-shent*. An agent producing blood.

Hemagog, *hem'-ag-og*. Agent increasing menstrual discharge.

Hemal, *hem'-al*. Pertaining to the blood. **H. Arch**, the arch formed by the ribs, sternum, and vertebral bodies. **H. S.**, the sternum or linea alba.

Hemalbumin, *hem-al-bu'-min*. Iron albuminate, used in anemia.

Hemalopia, *hem-al-o'-pe-ah*. 1. An effusion of blood into the eye. 2. Erythropsia, *q. v.*

Hemameba, *hem-am-e'-bah*. 1. A leukocyte. 2. A paramoeboid microorganism of the blood, as the malarial parasite.

Hemangioendothelioma, *hem-an-je-o-en-do-the-le-o'-mah*. Epithelial hyperplasia of the capillaries.

Hemangioma, *hem-an-je-o'-mah*. A true angioma.

Hemangiosarco'ma. The same as *Angiosarcoma*, *q. v.*

Hemaphrein, *hem-af-e'-in*. A brown coloring-matter from blood.

Hemapoiesis, *hem-ap-oi-e'-sis*. See Hematopoiesis.

Hemapoietic, *hem-ap-oi-et'-ik*. See Hematopoietic.

Hemapophysis, *hem-ap-off'-is-is*. A costal cartilage.

Hemarthrosis, *hem-ar-thro'-sis*. An effusion of blood in a joint.

Hemastat'ic. See Hemostatic.

Hemastatics, *hem-as-tat'-iks*. The hydrostatics of the blood.

Hemasthenosis, *hem-as-then-o'-sis*. Weakening of the blood.

Hematachometer, *hem-at-ak-om'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring the rapidity of the circulation of the blood.

Hematangionosis, *hem-at-an-je-on'-o-sus*. Disease of blood vessels.

Hemate'in. $C_{16}H_{12}O_6$. A stain from hematoxylin.

Hematemesis, *hem-at-em'-es-is*. The vomiting of blood.

Hematenceph'alon. A hemorrhage within the brain.

Hemathermous, *hem-ath-er'-mus*. See Hematothermal.

Hemathidrosis, *hem-at-hid-ro'-sis*. See Hematidrosis.

Hematic, *hem-at'-ik*. Bloody.

Hematica, *hem-at'-ik-ah*. Agents affecting the blood.

Hematidrosis, *hem-at-id-ro'-sis*. Bloody sweat, caused by extravasation of blood into the coils and ducts of sweat-glands.

Hematim'eter. See Hematocytometer.

Hematin, *hem'-at-in*. $CaH_2N_2FeO_6$. A brown pigment of hemoglobin of blood.

HEMATOMA

- Hematinic**, *hem-at-in'-ik*. An agent improving the blood-quality.
- Hematinometer**, *hem-at-in-om'-et-er*. An instrument for estimating the quantity of hemoglobin in the blood.
- Hematuria**, *hem-at-in-u'-re-ah*. Hematin in the urine.
- Hematobium**, *hem-at-o'-be-um*. 1. An animalcule in the blood. 2. A blood-corpuscle.
- Hematoblast**, *hem'-at-o-blast*. 1. An immature red blood-corpuscle. 2. A blood-platelet.
- Hematocele**, *hem'-at-o-sel*. A blood-tumor.
- Hematoceph'alus**. An effusion of blood into the brain.
- Hematochezia**, *hem-at-o-ke'-ze-ah*. A discharge of blood by stool.
- Hematochylu'ria**. The presence in the urine of blood and chyle.
- Hematocolpos**, *hem-at-o-kol'-pos*. Hemorrhage into the vagina.
- Hematocrite**, *hem'-at-o-krit*. See *Hematokrit*.
- Hematocryal**, *hem-at-o-kri'-al*. Cold-blooded.
- Hematocrystallin**, *hem-at-o-kris'-tal-in*. See *Hemoglobin*.
- Hematocy'anin**. A blue coloring-matter from the blood of *Octopus*.
- Hematocyst**, *hem'-at-o-sist*. 1. A blood-cyst. 2. An effusion of blood into the bladder.
- Hematocyte**, *hem'-at-o-sit*. A blood-corpuscle.
- Hematocytometer**, *hem-at-o-si-tom'-et-er*. A device for counting the corpuscles in a given volume of blood.
- Hematodes**, *hem-at-o'-des*. See *Hematomyces*.
- Hem'atogen**. An iron albuminate derivative, used in anemia.
- Hematogen'esis**. The development of the blood.
- Hematogenic**, *hem-at-o-jen'-ik*. Pertaining to formation of blood.
- Hematogenous**, *hem-at-o'-en-us*. Derived from the blood.
- Hematoglobin**, *hem-at-o-glo'-bin*. See *Hemoglobin*.
- Hematoglobulin**, *hem-at-o-glob'-u-lin*. See *Hemoglobulin*.
- Hematography**, *hem-at-og'-ra-fe*. A description of the blood.
- Hematohidrosis**, *hem-at-o-hid-ro'-sis*. See *Hematidrosis*.
- Hematoid**, *hem'-at-oid*. Blood-like.
- Hemato'l'din**. An iron-free derivative of hemoglobin, identical with bilirubin, *q. v.*
- Hematokolpus**, *hem-at-o-kol'-pus*. Same as *Hematocolpos*.
- Hematokrit**, *hem'-at-o-krit*. An instrument for determining, by centrifugal force, the volume of corpuscles in blood as compared with the volume of serum.
- Hematolin**, *hem-at'-o-lin*. $C_{88}H_{78}N_8O_7$. A derivative of hematin.
- Hematology**, *hem-at-ol'-o-je*. The science of the blood.
- Hematolymphangio'ma**. A tumor of blood- and lymph-vessels.
- Hematolysis**, *hem-at-ol'-is-is*. 1. Destruction or disorganization of the blood or of the corpuscles. 2. Diminished coagulability of the blood.
- Hematolytic**, *hem-at-o-lit'-ik*. See *Hemolytic*.
- Hematoma**, *hem-at-o'-mah*. A tumor containing blood. **H.**

HEMATOXYLIN

- au'ris**, a blood-tumor beneath the perichondrium of the cartilage.
- Hematomediasti'num**. See *Hemomediastinum*.
- Hematometer**, *hem-at-om'-et-er*. An instrument to estimate properties or constituents of blood. See *Hemodynamometer*, *Hemoglobinometer*.
- Hematometra**, *hem-at-o-me'-trah*. 1. A hemorrhage into womb. 2. A collection of menstrual discharge in the womb.
- Hematomphal'oceles**. A bloody tumor at the navel.
- Hematom'yces**. A bloody variety of encephaloid cancer.
- Hematomyelia**, *hem-at-o-mi-e'-le-ah*. Hemorrhage into the cord.
- Hematomyel'itis**. Acute myelitis from hemorrhage into the cord.
- Hematopericar'dium**. A bloody effusion into the pericardium.
- Hematopex'is**. The coagulation-time of the blood.
- Hematophagous**, *hem-at-oph'-ag-us*. Living on blood.
- Hematophilia**, *hem-at-o-phil'-e-ah*. See *Hemophilia*.
- Hematophyte**, *hem'-at-o-fit*. A microscopic parasite of the blood.
- Hematoplastic**, *hem-at-o-plas'-tik*. Blood-forming.
- Hematopoiesis**, *hem-at-o-poi-e'-sis*. Blood-making.
- Hematopoietic**, *hem-at-o-poi-el'-ik*. Pertaining to hematopoiesis.
- Hematoporphyrin**, *hem-at-o-por'-fir-in*, $C_{34}H_{34}N_8O_{12}$. A substance produced by removing the iron from hematin. For see *Garrod*.
- Hematoporphyrinuria**, *hem-at-o-por-fir-in-u'-re-ah*. The presence of hematoporphyrin in the urine.
- Hematoposia**, *hem-at-o-po'-ze-ah*. The drinking of blood.
- Hematopsia**, *hem-at-op'-se-ah*. Hemalopia, *q. v.*
- Hematorrhachis**, *hem-at-or'-ak-is*. Spinal hemorrhage.
- Hematorrhea**, *hem-at-or-e'-ah*. A passive flow of blood.
- Hematosal'pinx**. A bloody distention of the Fallopian tube.
- Hematoscheocele**, *hem-at-os'-ke-o-sel*. A bloody tumor of the scrotum.
- Hem'atoscope**. An instrument for the spectroscopic examination of the blood.
- Hematos'copy**. Spectroscopic examination of the blood and blood-discs.
- Hematosepsis**, *hem-at-o-sep'-sis*. See *Septicemia*.
- Hematosin**, *hem-at-o'-sin*. See *Hematin*.
- Hematosis**, *hem-at-o'-sis*. Blood-formation.
- Hematospec'troscope**. An instrument for examining the blood.
- Hematospectros'copy**. The use of the hematospectroscope.
- Hematosper'mia**. The passage of bloody semen.
- Hemathothermal**, *hem-at-o-ther'-mah*. Warm-blooded.
- Hemathorax**, *hem-at-o-tho'-raks*. See *Hemothorax*.
- Hematotoxic**, *hem-at-o-tox'-ik*. Pertaining to blood-poisoning.
- Hematotympanum**, *hem-at-o-tim'-pan-um*. Bloody exudate in the middle-ear or drum-cavity.
- Hematoxic**, *hem-at-oks'-ik*. The same as *Hematotoxic*.
- Hematox'ylin**, $C_{16}H_{14}O_6$. A crystalline pigment from

HEMIENCEPHALUS

Hematozoon, *hem-at-o-zo'-on*. Any living organism in the blood.

Hematuria, *hem-at-u'-re-ah*. Blood in the urine. **H.**, **Egyptian**, **Endemic**, that due to the action of the *Bilharzia hematobia*, a trematode worm.

Hemautograph, *hem-au'-to-graf*. The tracing formed on a moving paper by an arterial jet.

Hemautography. The production of a hemautograph.

Hemaxis, *hem-aks'-is*. Blood-letting.

Hemeralopia, *hem-er-al-o'-pe-ah*. Day-blindness; night-blindness.

Because of the confusion in the definition of this word its use should be discontinued. Cf. *Nyctalopia*.

Hemiablepsia, *hem-e-ab-lep'-se-ah*. Same as *Hemianopsia*, *q. v.*

Hemiachromatopsia, *hem-e-ah-kro-mat-op'-se-ah*. Absent color-perception in one-half of the field of vision.

Hemialbumin, *hem-e-al-bu'-min*. The same as *Antialbumin*, *q. v.*

Hemialbuminose. The same as *Hemialbumose*, *q. v.*

Hemialbumose. An albumose that is converted by further digestive activity into hemipeptone.

Hemialbumosuria. The presence in the urine of hemialbumose.

Hemianalgesia. A loss of sense of pain on one side of the body.

Hemianesthesia. A loss of sensibility on one side of the body.

Hemianopia, **Hemianopsia**, *hem-e-an-o'-pe-ah*, *hem-e-an-op'-se-ah*.

Blindness of one-half of the visual field.

Hemiarthrosis, *hem-e-ar-thro'-sis*. A false synchondrosis.

Hemiataxia. An inability to coordinate on one side of the body.

Hemiatetosis, *hem-e-ath-et-o'-sis*. Involuntary rhythmic movements of but one side of the body.

Hemiatrophy. Impaired nutrition of one side of the body.

Hemic, *hem'-ik*. Hemal, *q. v.* **H. Calculus**, a concretion of coagulated blood. **H. Murmur**, a murmur due to anemia.

Hemicatalepsy, *hem-e-kat'-al-ep-se*. See *Hypnotism*.

Hemicellulose, *hem-e-sel'-u-lös*. The term for the carbohydrates of a cell-wall that are not colored blue by chlor-zinc-iodid.

Hemicephalia. An absence of a lateral half of the skull.

Hemicephalus. A monster with only half of a head, the calvaria and the cerebral hemispheres being absent.

Hemichorea. Chorea confined to one side of the body.

Hemicordal, *hem-e-kor'-dal*. Pertaining to one lateral half of the spinal cord.

Hemicrania, *hem-e-kra'-ne-ah*. 1. Neuralgia of half of the head; migraine. 2. Imperfect development of half of the skull.

Hemidiaphoresis. Sweating of one-half of the body.

Hemidrosis, *hem-id-ro'-sis*. The production of bloody sweat.

Hemidysesthesia, *hem-e-dis-es-the'-se-ah*. A dulled sensation in the lateral half of the body.

Hemiencephalus, *hem-e-en-sef'-al-us*. A monster without organs of sense, but having otherwise a nearly normal brain.

HEMOCYTE

Hemip'lepsy. Epilepsy of one lateral half of the body.
Hemiglossi'tis. Inflammation of one-half of the tongue.
Hemihidrosis, hem-e-hid-ro'-sis. Same as *Hemidiaphoresis, q. v.*
Hemihyperesthe'sia. Hyperesthesia of one lateral half of the body.

Hemihypertrophy, hem-e-hi-per'-tro-fe. Hypertrophy of one-half of the body or of one-half of a limb.

Hemimelus, hem-in'-el-us. 1. A monster with atrophied extremities. 2. A phocomelus.

Hem'in. Hematin chlorid, a crystalline derivative of blood. For test, see *Teichmann*.

Hemineurasthe'nia. One-sided neurasthenia.

Hemiopia, hem-e-o'-pe-ah. The same as *Hemianopsia, q. v.*

Hemiopic, hem-e-o'-pik. Affected with hemiopia.

Hemipagus, hem-ip'-ag-us. A double monomphalic monster united by the thoraces, and having a common mouth.

Hemiparaneesthesia, hem-e-par-an-es-the'-ze-ah. Anesthesia of one-half of the lower portion of the body.

Hemiparaple'gia. Paralysis of the lower limb on one side.

Hemipar'esis. Paresis of one lateral half of the body.

Hemipep'tone. A peptone formed in proteid digestion.

Hemiphonia, hem-e-fo'-ne-ah. Half-voice; half-whisper.

Hemiplegia, hem-e-ple'-je-ah. Paralysis of one side of the body.

H., Al'ternate, that affecting one side of the face and the trunk and extremities of the opposite side. **H., Cer'ebral,** that due to brain-lesion. **H., Crossed.** Same as *H., Alternate.* **H., Fa'cial,** motor paralysis of one side of the face. **H., Hephes'tic,** a form of spasmodic hemiplegia in blacksmiths. **H., Spas'tic,** infantile form with spasms. **H., Spi'nal,** Brown-Séquard's paralysis, *q. v.*

Hemiprotein, hem-e-pro'-te-in. The same as *Antialbumid, q. v.*

Hemiptera, he-mip'-ter-ah. Same as *Rhynchota, q. v.*

Hemisection, hem-e-sek'-shun. Division of one-half of a part.

Hem'ispasm. A spasm affecting but one side of the body.

Hemisphere, hem'-is-fer. Half a sphere.

Hemisystole, hem-e-sis'-to-le. Contraction of but half of the heart.

Hemiteric, hem-e-ter'-ik. Deformed but not monstrous.

Hemlock, hem'-lok. 1. See *Conium*. 2. A tree of the genus *Tsuga*.

Hemochromato'sis. Discoloration from deposit of blood-pigment.

Hemochromogen, hem-o-kro'-mo-jen. A reduced alkali-hematin.

Hemochromometer, hem-o-kro-mom'-et-er. An instrument for making the color-test in estimating the quality of the blood.

Hemoconia. See *Hemokonia*.

HemocrySTALLIN, hem-o-kris'-tal-in. See *Hemoglobin*.

Hemocyanin, hem-o-si'-an-in. The same as *Hematocyanin, q. v.*

Hemocyte, hem'-o-sit. A blood-corpuscle.

HEMOPERITONEUM

- Hemocytolysis**, *hem-o-si-toi'-is-is*. Dissolution of blood-corpuscles.
- Hemocytometer**, *hem-o-si-toi'-et-er*. A device for estimating the relative number of corpuscles in the blood.
- Hemocytotrip'sis**. The breaking-up of blood-corpuscles by pressure.
- Hemocyto'zoon**, *hem-o-si-to-zo'-on*. The plasmodium of malaria.
- Hemodromometer**, *hem-o-dro-mom'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood-current.
- Hemodynamom'eter**. Contrivance for measuring blood-pressure.
- Hemoferrum**, *hem-o-fer'-um*. The trade name for oxyhemoglobin.
- Hemofuchsin**, *hem-o-fook'-sin*. An iron-free pigment of the blood.
- Hemofuscin**, *hem-o-fus'-in*. A brown pigment from the blood.
- Hemogalloi**, *hem-o-gal'-ol*. A brown powder derived from hemoglobin and used in anemia.
- Hemogelometer**, *hem-o-jel-om'-e-ter*. An instrument for the determination of the coagulation-time of blood.
- Hemogenesis**, *hem-o-jen'-es-is*. The formation of blood.
- Hemogenic**, *hem-o-jen'-ik*. Producing blood.
- Hemoglobin**, *hem-o-glo'-bin*. The coloring-matter of red corpuscles. For test, see *Kobert*.
- Hemoglobinemia**, *hem-o-glo-bin-e'-me-ah*. The presence in the blood of dissolved hemoglobin.
- Hemoglobinometer**, *hem-o-glo-bin-om'-et-er*. An instrument for estimating the hemoglobin in the blood.
- Hemoglobinu'ria**. The presence of hemoglobin in the urine. **H.**, **Epidem'ic**, a condition of the new-born marked by cyanosis and jaundice. **H.**, **Intermit'tent** or **Paroxys'mal**, a form with recurring periodic attacks. **H.**, **Tox'ic**, a form due to poisoning.
- Hemogregari'na**. Gregarine-like bodies in malarial blood.
- Hemoid**, *hem'-oid*. Resembling blood.
- Hemokonia**, *hem-o-ko'-ne-ah*. Minute, spheric, colorless granules normally existing in the blood. Blood-motes.
- Hemol**, *hem'-ol*. An iron-powder obtained from blood.
- Hemol'ogy**. See *Hematology*.
- Hemolymph**, *hem'-o-lim'pf*. 1. Bloody lymph. 2. The circulating nutritive fluid of certain invertebrates.
- Hemolysin**, *hem-ol'-is-in*. A cytolyisin capable of destroying red blood-cells. See *Cytolysin*, and *Isolysin*.
- Hemolysis**. The breaking-up of the red blood-corpuscles.
- Hemolytic**, *hem-o-lit'-ik*. An agent causing hemolysis. **H.** **Se'rum**, a serum which causes hemolysis.
- Hemomediast'inum**. A bloody effusion in the mediastinum.
- Hemometer**, *hem-om'-et-er*. See *Hemodynamometer*.
- Hemome'tra**. Same as *Hematometra*, q. v.
- Hemopericardium**, *hem-o-per-ik-ar'-de-um*. See *Hematopericardium*.
- Hemoperitone'um**. A bloody effusion in the peritoneal cavity.

HENLE'S AMPULLA

Hemopex'is. See *Hematopexis*.

Hemophagocyte, *hem-o-fag'-o-sit*. A white blood-corpuscle.

Hemophilia, *hem-o-fil'-e-ah*. Abnormal tendency to hemorrhage.

Hemophthal'mia. A hemorrhage into the interior of the eye.

Hemopneumotho'rax. A pleural effusion of air and blood.

Hemopoiesis, *hem-o-poi'-e-sis*. See *Hematopoiesis*.

Hemoptysis, *hem-op'-tis-is*. The spitting of blood.

Hemor'rachis. Same as *Hemorrhachis*.

Hemorrhage, *hem'-or-aj*. A flow of blood from the vessels.

Acciden'tal, that due to premature detachment of the placenta.

H., Cap'illary, oozing of blood from the capillaries.

cealed', a variety of accidental hemorrhage occurring during pregnancy.

the ovum and uterine walls without escape from the vagina.

H., Consec'utive, one ensuing some time after the primary.

H., Crit'ical, one occurring at a crisis.

H., Pete'chial, one occurring on the surface in the form of minute points.

H., Pos't-labor, one following labor.

H., Pri'mary, that immediately following an injury.

H., Sec'ondary, that occurring some time after an injury.

H., Unavoid'able, that from detachment of the placenta.

placenta previa.

H., Vica'rious, a habitual discharging in an abnormal situation.

Hemorrhagic, *hem-or-aj'-ik*. Pertaining to hemorrhage.

Hemorrhagip'arous. Producing hemorrhage.

Hemorrhoea, *hem-or-e'-ah*. Hemorrhage, *q. v.*

Hem'orrhoid. A pile; a small blood-tumor at the anal orifice.

Hemorrhoid'al. Pertaining to the anus or to hemorrhoids.

Hemosiderin, *hem-o-sid'-er-in*. An iron-derivative of blood.

Hemospasia, *hem-o-spa'-ze-ah*. The drawing of blood.

Hemospastic, *hem-o-spas'-tik*. An agent drawing blood.

Hemosper'matism. See *Hematospermia*.

Hemospodidium, *hem-o-spo-rid'-e-um*. Any species of malarial parasite.

living in the blood, e. g., the Plasmodium malariae.

Hemosta'sia, Hemosta'sis. The stagnation of blood in the vessels.

Hemostatic, *hem-o-stat'-ik*. Arresting hemorrhage.

Hemostatin, *hem-o-stat'-in*. An extract from veal-tongue.

Hemotachometer, *hem-o-tak-om'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood-current.

Hemothorax, *hem-o-tho'-raks*. An effusion of blood into the chest.

Hemp. See *Cannabis*.

Henbane, *hen'-ban*. See *Hyoscyamus*.

Henke's Retrovis'ceral Space. The prevertebral space of the thorax which is continuous with the cervical space.

filled with areolar and fatty tissue.

H.'s Tri'angle. A triangular space, formed by the lateral border of the rectus abdominis.

the descending portion of the inguinal fold.

Henle's Ampul'la. 1. The fusiform dilatation of the duct of the testis.

at its junction with the seminal vesicle.

2. The dilated portion of the duct of the testis.

granular protoplasm and one or more relatively small nuclei in the seminiferous tubules. **H.'s Fenestrated Membrane**, the subendothelial fibroelastic layer of the tunica intima of an artery. **H.'s Fissures**, interstices, filled with connective tissue, between the muscular fibers of the myocardium. **H.'s Glands**, tubular glands found in the palpebral conjunctiva. **H.'s Internal Cremaster**, the smooth muscular fibers, remains of the gubernaculum, surrounding the vas deferens and the vessels of the spermatic cord. **H.'s Ligament**, the inner portion of the conjoined tendon which is chiefly attached to the sheath of the rectus muscle. **H.'s Loop**, the U-shaped section of a uriniferous tubule which is formed by a descending and an ascending loop-tube. **H.'s Membrane**. See *Bruch's Layer*. **H.'s Outer Fibrous Layer**, the zone of cone-fibers at the margin of the fovea centralis. **H.'s Sheath**, (1) the perineural sheath, (2) the cellular layer forming the outer portion of the inner root-sheath of the hair. **H.'s Sphincter**, the striated muscular fibers which encircle the prostatic and membranous portions of the urethra. **H.'s Spine**, spina supræmentum, an inconstant small spine at the junction of the posterior and superior walls of the external auditory meatus. It serves as a landmark in trephining of the mastoid process. **H.'s Stratum Nerveum**. See *Brücke's Tunica Nervea*.

Henoch's Purpura. A variety of purpura with gastrointestinal symptoms occurring chiefly in young subjects; also a rapidly fatal form of purpura (purpura fulminans).

Henoch-Bergeron's Disease. See *Bergeron's Disease*.

Henry's Law. See *Dalton's Law*.

Hensen's Canal. Canalis reuniens; the short, vertical tube connecting the blind extremity of the cochlear canal with the sacculæ. **H.'s Cells**, columnar epithelial cells found in the organ of Corti. **H.'s Disc or Stria**, the colorless, transverse band which divides a dark (anisotropic), sarcous element in the middle. **H.'s Knot or Node**, the thickened extremity forming the head of the primitive streak.

Hensing's Fold. Parietocolic fold; superior ligament of the cecum. A more or less triangular fold of the peritoneum which is attached by its lower border to the abdominal wall from the lower extremity of the kidney to the iliac fossa, and to the posteroexternal aspect of the colon, at times also to the cecum, by its anterior or internal border. The apex is fixed in the lumbar fossa, the lower free border extending from the iliac fossa to the intestine.

Hepaptosis, hep-at-o'-sis. See *Hepatoptosis*.

Hepar, he'-par. The liver. **H. loba'tum**, a liver having numerous lobes produced by deep fissures, as in syphilitic hepatitis. **H. sicca'tum**, dried liver used medicinally. **H. sulphuris**, potassium sulphid.

Hepatalgia, hep-at-al'-je-ah. Pain in the liver.

HERBST'S CORPUSCLES

Hepatectomize, *hep-at-ek'-to-miz*. To excise a part of the liver.
Hepatectomy, *hep-at-ek'-to-me*. An excision of a part of the liver.

Hepatic, *hep-at'-ik*. Pertaining to the liver. **H. Duct**. See **Duct**. **H. Lobes**, the anatomic divisions of the liver. **H. Veins**, three veins running from the liver to the inferior vena cava. **H. Zones**, certain areas in a hepatic lobule.

Hepatica, *hep-at'-ik-ah*. 1. Agents affecting the liver. 2. A genus of herbs and demulcent leaves of *Anemone hepatica*.

Hepaticolithotripsy, *hep-at-ic-o-lith'-o-trip-se*. Crushing a stone in the hepatic duct.

Hepaticos'tomy. The formation of a fistula into the hepatic duct.

Hepatin, *hep'-at-in*. Glycogen, *q. v.*

Hepatitis, *hep-at'-it-is*. Inflammation of the liver.

Hepatiza'tion. A conversion into a liver-like substance.

Hepato-. A prefix signifying relation to the liver.

Hepatocele, *hep'-at-o-sel*. Hernia of the liver.

Hepatocirrhosis, *hep-at-o-sir'-o'-sis*. Cirrhosis of the liver.

Hepatocys'tic. Pertaining to the liver and gall-bladder.

Hepatodynia, *hep-at-o-din'-e-ah*. Pain in the liver.

Hepatogenic, **Hepatogenous**, *hep-at-o-jen'-ik*, *hep-at-oj'-en-us*. Produced by the liver.

Hepatology, *hep-at-og'-ra-fe*. A description of the liver.

Hep'atolith. A stone in the liver; a biliary calculus.

Hepatolithi'asis. A condition characterized by the formation of hepatoliths.

Hepatology, *hep-at-ol'-o-je*. The science of the nature, structure, diseases, etc., of the liver.

Hepatomalacia, *hep-at-o-mal-a'-se-ah*. Softening of the liver.

Hepatopathy, *hep-at-op'-a-the*. Any disease of the liver.

Hepatopexy, *hep-at-o-peks'-e*. Fixation of wandering liver.

Hepatophagy, *hep'-at-o-faj*. A giant-cell destroying liver-cells.

Hepatophyma, *hep-at-o-fi'-mah*. Suppurative swelling of the liver.

Hepatopostema, *hep-at-o-pos-te'-mah*. Abscess of the liver.

Hepatopto'sis. Glénard's name for movable liver.

Hepatorrhaphy, *hep-at-or'-a-fe*. Suture of the liver.

Hepatorrhe'a. 1. A morbid flow from the liver. 2. Bilious diarrhea.

Hepatorrhesis, *hep-at-or-eks'-is*. Rupture of the liver.

Hepatotomy, *hep-at-ol'-o-me*. An incision of the liver.

Hephestic, *hef-es'-tik*. Affecting hammermen. **H. Hemiplegia** or **Spasm**. See **Hemiplegia**.

Heptad, *hep'-tad*. An element with a valence of seven.

Heptane, *hep'-tân*. C_7H_{16} . A colorless liquid from petroleum.

Her'apathite. Quinin iodosulphate, used in scrofula.

Herb, urb. Any plant with a soft, succulent stem.

Herbivorous, *her-biv'-or-us*. Eating vegetation.

Herbst's Cor'puscles. Small bodies resembling Pacinian cor

HERNIA

found in the mucosa of the tongue of some animals and

ary, *her-ed'-it-a-re*. Acquired by inheritance. **H.**
ia, a hereditary form of ataxia.

t, *her-ed'-it-e*. The influence of parents upon offspring.

s Law. The distinctness or purity of any sensation or
ption depends upon the proportion existing between
intensity and the sum total of the intensities of all simul-
us sensations and conceptions. **H.'s Test**. If, on looking
both eyes through a tube blackened inside and having
ad across one end, a small round object be dropped im-
tely in front of or behind the thread, a subject with bin-
c vision can at once tell whether it has fallen nearer to his
or further away from them than the thread. In the
ce of binocular vision a few trials will show that the
ve distances of the falling object and the thread cannot
ppreciated. **H.'s The'ory of Col'or-sensa'tion**. The
y predicates disassimilation and assimilation (decomposi-
and restitution) of the visual substance in vision—white,
nd yellow representing the sensation of disassimilation;
green, and blue that of restitution.

brodism, **Hermaphroditism**, *her-maf'-ro-dism*, *her-maf'-*
tiam. The condition of a hermaphrodite. **H.**, **Com'plex**,
ed by the presence of the internal and external organs of
sexes. **H.**, **Dimid'iate** or **Lat'eral**, an instance in which
organs are developed on one side, female organs on the
ite side. **H.**, **Spu'rious**, that in which the individual is of
ex, but has the outward appearance of the other. **H.**,
verse, that in which the outward organs indicate one
the internal organs the opposite sex. **H.**, **True**, the
nce of a double sex. **H.**, **Unilat'eral**, on one side an
t and a testicle, on the other either an ovary or a testicle.
hrodite, *her-maf'-ro-dit*. One whose generative organs
ine those of both sexes.

ic, *her-mef'-ik*. Protected from air; air-tight.

in. The proprietary name for a surgical antiseptic.

her'-ne-ah. The protrusion of a viscus from its normal
on. **H.**, **Abdom'inal**, a protrusion of part of the viscera
gh the abdominal wall. **H.** of **Blad'der**, hernia of the
er through an opening of the abdominal cavity. **H. cer'**-

hernia of a part of the brain through the skull. **H.**,
dete', one in which the sac and its contents have passed
ernal orifice. **H.**, **Concealed'**, one not perceptible on
tion. **H.**, **Congen'ital**, a hernia existing at birth into the

l process of the peritoneum. **H.**, **Cru'ral**. Same as **H.**
rl. **H.**, **Cys'tic**, cystocele, *q. v.* **H.**, **Diaphragmat'ic**
of the abdominal viscera into the thorax. **H.**, **Diver't**

HERYNG'S ULCER

vaginalis. **H.**, Fem'oral, one through the femoral canal. **H.**, Funic'ular, one into the umbilical cord. **H.**, Incar'cerated, an old occluded hernia causing obstruction of the bowels. **H.**, Incomplete', one that has not quite passed through the hernial orifice. **H.**, In'guinal, one into the inguinal canal. **H.**, Inguinocru'ral. Same as *Holthouse's Hernia*, q. v. **H.**, Irredu'cible, one that can not be returned by manipulation. **H.**, Ischiat'ic, one of the bowel through the great sacrosciatic foramen. **H.**, La'bial, one into the labium majus. **H.**, Lum'bar, one in the loin. **H.**, Mesocol'ic, a protrusion into a pouch of the mesocolon. **H.**, Nuck'ian, one into the canal of Nuck. **H.**, Ob'turator, one through the obturator foramen. **H.**, Omen'tal, a hernia containing omentum. **H.**, Properitone'al, one within the abdominal walls in front of the peritoneum. **H.**, Redu'cible, one that may be returned by manipulation. **H.**, Retroperitone'al, one in which the small intestine lodges in the fossa duodenojejunalis. **H.**, Scro'tal, inguinal hernia in which the protrusion has entered the scrotum. **H.**, Stran'gulated, one so tightly constricted as to interfere with its return, with the circulation of blood, and with the passage of feces. **H.**, Umbil'ical, one through the umbilicus. **H.**, Vag'inal, one protruding into the vagina. **H.**, Ven'tral, one through the abdominal wall.

Herniate, *her'-ne-ät*. To form a hernia.

Hernioenterot'omy. A combined herniotomy and an enterot'omy.

Herniopuncture, *her-ne-o-punk'-chür*. The incision of a hernia.

Herniotomy, *her-ne-öt'-o-me*. The operation of cutting for hernia.

Heroic, *he-rö'-ik*. Having recourse to extreme measures.

Heroin, *her'-ö-in*. The diacetic acid ester of morphin; it is a substitute for codein.

Herophilus, **Tor'cular** of. The dilatation at the junction of the superior longitudinal, straight, two lateral, and two occipital sinuses.

Herpes, *her'-pës*. A skin-disease with patches of distinct vesicles.

H. circina'tus, *tinea circinata*. **H. febril'is**, a fever-sore. **H. gestatio'nis**, herpes of the limbs in pregnancy. **H. y'ris**, herpes occurring in rings on the dorsum of the hand. **H. præputia'lis**, herpes of the genitals. **H. tonsu'rans**. Same as *Tinea tonsu'rans*. **H. Zos'ter**. See *Zoster*.

Herpetic, *her-pet'-ik*. Pertaining to herpes. **H. Neuralgia**, the neuralgia accompanying herpes zoster.

Herpetiform, *her-pet'-if-orm*. Having the appearance of herpes.

Herpetism, *her'-pet-izm*. The herpetic diathesis.

Herpetology, *her-pet-öl'-ö-je*. The science of skin-diseases.

Herxheimer's Spi'rals. Fibers arranged in a spiral manner between the cells of the stratum Malpighi and the basal layer in the skin.

Heryng's Benign' Ul'cer. A solitary ulcer situated on the antero-

illar of the fauces and resembling a large herpetic vesicle.

H.'s Sign, an infraorbital shadow observed on introducing an electric light into the mouth in empyema of the antrum of Highmore.

Herzberg's Rea'gent for Free Hydrochlor'ic Ac'id. Moisten paper with a solution of Congo red; when dried, it turns blue or bluish; black when moistened with hydrochloric acid.

Hesselbach's Her'nia. A plurilobular hernia passing through the cribriform fascia. **H.'s Lig'ament**, ligamentum interfoveolare; a thin, fibrous band extending from the posterior surface of the fascia transversalis, near the plica semilunaris, to the pubic bone and Gimbernat's ligament; it forms part of the conjoined tendon. **H.'s Tri'angle**, a space bounded by Poupart's ligament below, the external border of the rectus abdominis internally, and the deep epigastric artery externally. Direct inguinal hernia occurs in this space.

Heteradelphus, *het-er-ad-el'-fus*. The same as *Heteropagus*, q. v.

Heterade'nia. An abnormal development of glandular tissue.

Heteraden'ic. Relating to abnormal glandular structure.

Heteradenoma, *het-er-ad-en-d'-mah*. A tumor of heteradenic tissue.

Heteralius, *het-er-a'-le-us*. A marked heteradelphus.

Heterocious, *het-er-d'-se-us*. Parasitic upon different hosts at different stages of growth.

Heteroal'bumose. An insoluble form of hemialbumose.

Heteroautoplasty, *het-er-o-au'-to-plas-te*. The grafting of skin from one person upon another.

Heteroceph'alus. A monster with two heads of unequal size.

Heterochromia, *het-er-o-kro'-me-ah*. A condition of diversity of color, as of the irises, or of different parts of the same iris.

Heterochro'mous. Of diversity of color.

Heterochronic, *het-er-o-kron'-ik*. Irregular in occurrence.

Heterochylia, *het-er-o-ki'-le-ah*. A type of hyperchlorhydria of nervous origin in which the degree of acidity varies with the nervous symptoms.

Heterodymus. A double monster with imperfect accessory head.

Heterogam'etous. Pertaining to an individual having both dominant and recessive germ-cells.

Heterogeneous, *het-er-o-je'-ne-us*. Differing in kind or nature.

Heterogen'esis. Reproduction by alternation of dissimilar sexual generations.

Heteroinfection, *het-er-o-in-fek'-shun*. Infection transmitted from an external source or by a noninfected person.

Heteroinocula'tion. Inoculation from another person.

Heterol'ogous. Differing from the normal in structure or form.

Heterolysis, *het-er-ol'-is-in*. A cytolysis produced by injecting red blood-cells from an animal of a given species into one of different species. Cf. *Isolysin*.

HEYNSIUS'S TEST

Heterolysis, *het-er-ol'-is-is*. Hemolysis produced by a heterolysin.

Heterolytic, *het-er-o-lit'-ik*. Pertaining to or produced by heterolysis or a heterolysin.

Heteromor'phism. Deviation from the normal shape.

Heteromorphous, *het-er-o-mor'-fus*. Of abnormal form.

Heteronomous, *het-er-on'-o-mus*. Abnormal.

Heteronymous, *het-er-on'-im-us*. Crossed.

Heteropagus, *het-er-op'-ag-us*. A monster with a para attached to the anterior abdominal wall.

Heteropathy, *het-er-op'-ath-e*. Allopathy, *q. v.*

Heteropha'sia. The misapplication of terms in mental disease.

Heterophe'mia. The saying of one thing when another is meant.

Heterophonia, *het-er-o-fo'-ne-ah*. A change of voice.

Heterophoralgia, *het-er-o-for-al'-je-ah*. Painful heterophoria.

Heterophoria, *het-er-o-fo'-re-ah*. The tending of the visual axis away from parallelism.

Heterophthalmos, *het-er-oft'-thal'-mos*. State in which the eyes differ in color.

Heteroplasia, *het-er-o-pla'-se-ah*. Abnormality of tissue.

Heteroplastic, *het-er-o-plas'-tik*. See *Heterologous*.

Heteroplasty, *het'-er-o-plas-te*. Plastic surgery in which the tissue is taken from another person.

Heterotaxia, *het-er-o-taks'-e-ah*. See *Heterotaxis*.

Heterotax'is. Abnormal arrangement of viscera.

Heterotopia, *het-er-o-to'-pe-ah*. An abnormal position of an organ.

Heterotopy, *het-er-ot'-o-pe*. Same as *Heterotopia*.

Heterotro'pia. Deviation of the eyes from the normal position.

Heterotyp'ical. Differing from type.

Heteroxanthin, *het-er-o-san'-thin*. A leukomycin found in the brain.

Heubner's Disease'. Syphilitic endarteritis of the brain.

Hexabasic, *heks-ab-a'-sik*. Having a basicity of six.

Hex'acanth. Same as *Oncosphere*, *q. v.*

Hexad, *heks'-ad*. See *Sexvalent*.

Hexadactylous, *heks-ad-ak'-til-us*. Having six fingers or toes.

Hexamethylenetetram'in. See *Urotropin*.

Hexatomic, *heks-at-om'-ik*. Containing six atoms.

Hexicol'ogy. The science of the relations of an animal to its environment.

Hex'one Bas'es. Protein substances containing six atoms of carbon and having basic properties; these are lysin, argin, and histidin.

Hex'ose. Any member of the carbohydrates in which the number of carbon and of oxygen atoms is six.

Hexylamin, *heks-il-and-in*. Same as *Caproylamin*.

Hey's In'fantile Her'nia. See Cooper's Hernia. *Hey's Lig'* is the femoral ligament, a falseform expansion of the ligament.

Heynsius's Test for Albu'min. Add to the solution a few cubic centimeters of

HIPPOCAMPAL

solution of sodium chlorid, and boil. A flocculent precipitate is produced by the presence of albumin.

Hiatus, *hi-a'-tus*. 1. A space or opening. 2. The vulva. **H. aor'ticus**, the aortic opening in the diaphragm. **H. cana'lis facia'lis** or **Fallo'pii**, an oblique opening in the petrous portion of the temporal bone. **H. œsophage'us**, the esophageal opening in the diaphragm. **H. sacra'lis**, an opening in the sacral canal posteriorly due to failure of the laminae of the fifth sacral vertebra to meet in the median line. **H. semiluna'ris**, an opening in the deep fascia of the arm for the passage of the basilic vein. **H. tendine'us**, the anterior opening of Hunter's canal.

Hibernation, *hi-ber-na'-shun*. A sleeping throughout the winter.

Hiccup, **Hiccough**, *hik'-kup*. A spasmodic inspiration suddenly arrested by an involuntary closure of the glottis.

Hicks's (Braxton) Sign. Intermittent uterine contractions beginning at the end of the third month of pregnancy; they may also be produced by tumors distending the uterus.

Hide'-bound Disease'. See *Scleroderma*.

Hidropedesis, *hid-ro-ped-e'-sis*. Excessive sweating.

Hidropoiesis, *hid-ro-poi-e'-sis*. The formation of sweat.

Hidropoietic, *hid-ro-poi-et'-ik*. Pertaining to hidropoiesis.

Hidrosadenit'is. Suppuration of the sweat-glands.

Hidroschesis, *hid-ro'-ke-sis*. The suppression of sweat.

Hidrose, *hid'-rôs*. Full of sweat.

Hidrosis, *hid-ro'-sis*. The formation and excretion of sweat.

Hierapicra, *hi-er-ah-pi'-krah*. A powder of aloes and canella.

Highmore's An'trum. The antrum maxillare. **H.'s Cor'pus**, the mediastinum testis.

Hildenbrand's Ty'phus. Typhus fever.

Hilton's Law. The nerve-trunk supplying a joint supplies also the muscles moving the joint, and the skin over the insertion of these muscles. **H.'s Line**, a white line marking the junction of the skin of the perineum with the mucosa of the anus. **H.'s Mus'cle**, the arytenoepiglottideus muscle. **H.'s Sac**. See *Morgagni's Ventricle*.

Hilum, *hi'-lum*. A small fissure, notch, or depression.

Hind, *hind*. Relating to the rear extremity. **H.-brain**, the encephalon, *q. v.* **H.-gut**, the embryonic intestine from which the colon develops. **H.-kid'ney**. See *Metanephros*.

Hindenlang's Test for Albu'min. On the addition of solid metaphosphoric acid to the liquid to be tested a precipitate is formed in the presence of albumin.

Hinge-joint, *hin'-joint*. See *Diarthrosis*.

Hip. The upper part of the thigh. **H.-joint**, the articulation of the femur and innominate bone. **H.-joint Disease'**, a tuberculous lesion of the hip-joint.

Hippocampal, *hip-o-kam'-pal*. Pertaining to the hippocampus.

HIS'S CANAL

- anterior to the lingual lobe. **H. Fis'sure**, a fissure on the cerebral mesial surface above the temporal lobe.
- Hippocam'pus**. Hippocampus major, an elevation on the floor of the descending horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain.
- H. minor**, the calcar avis, an elevation in the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle.
- Hippocra'tic Finger**. Hypertrophy of the ungual phalanx and nail in phthisis and other wasting diseases. **H. Sound**, the succussion sound. See *Hippocratis succussio*.
- Hippocra'tis chor'da** or **fu'nis**. The Achilles tendon. **H. fa'cies**, a peculiar cadaverous appearance of the face, seen notably in cholera and acute general peritonitis. **H. mor'bus sa'cer**, epilepsy. **H. succus'sio**, succussion employed to obtain a splashing sound in seropneumothorax and pyopneumothorax.
- Hippomel'anin**. A black pigment from tumors in the horse.
- Hippuria**, *hip-u'-re-ah*. An excess of hippuric acid in the urine. For test, see *Luecke*.
- Hippuris**, *hip-u'-ris*. The cauda equina, *q. v.*
- Hippus**, *hip'-us*. A spasmodic pupillary movement independent of the action of light; a clonic spasm of the iris.
- Hirschberg's Test**. A rough estimate of the amount of strabismus is made by observing the position of the corneal reflection of a candle-flame held one foot in front of the eye to be tested, the examiner placing his own eye near the candle and looking just over it.
- Hirschfeld's Disease'**. A form of diabetes of rapid march which usually ends in death in three months, by progressive cachexia or by complication. **H.'s Gang'lion**, the gyrus hippocampi.
- Hirschsprung's Disease'**. Idiopathic dilatation of the colon.
- Hirsute**, *her'-sat*. Covered with hair; hairy.
- Hirsuties**, *her-su'-te-es*. Excessive or abnormal growth of hair.
- Hirtz's Rale**. A moist, subcrepitant rale, of a somewhat metallic character, pathognomonic of tuberculous softening.
- Hirudo**, *hi-ru'-do*. The leech.
- His's Canal'**. The thyroglossal duct of the fetus, of which the cecal foramen of the tongue is the vestige and which may persist during postnatal life. **H.'s Ger'minal Cell**, any epiblastic cell in the neural tube from which a neurone is developed. **H.'s Mus'cle Bun'dle**, a neuromuscular band joining the right auricle to the ventricles in the mammalian heart. **H.'s Periph'eral Veil**, the spongy felt-work formed by the ectal ends of the spongioblasts of the neural tube. **H.'s Perivas'cular Spac'es**, lymph-spaces surrounding the blood-vessels of the brain and spinal cord. **H.'s Stro'ma**, the trabecular framework of the mammary gland. **H.'s Sul'cus terminal'is**, a furrow on the surface of the right auricle; it corresponds in position to the crista terminalis of *His*, a vertical ridge in the interior of the right auricle.

HODGKIN'S DISEASE

- Histidin**, *his'-te-din*. $C_6H_9N_3O_2$. A base from the spermatozoa of fish.
- Histoid**, *his'-te-oid*. See *Histoid*.
- Histochemistry**, *his-to-kem'-is-tre*. Chemistry of organic tissue.
- Histodialysis**, *his-to-di-al'-is-is*. Dissolution of organic tissue.
- Histogenesis**, *his-to-jen'-es-is*. Development of organic tissues.
- Histogenetic**, *his-to-jen-el'-ik*. Producing tissue.
- Histohem'atin**. A pigmentary extractive of the body.
- Histoid**, *his'-oid*. Resembling organic tissue.
- Histology**. The study of the intimate structure of tissues. **H.**, **Normal**, that of sound tissues. **H.**, **Patholog'ic**, study of diseased tissues.
- Histolysis**, *his-ol'-is-is*. The dissolution of organic tissue.
- Histon**, *his'-ton*. A protein derived from cell-nuclei.
- Histon'omy**. The laws of the development of organic tissue.
- Histophysiology**, *his-to-fiz-e-ol'-o-je*. The science of the functional activity of tissues.
- Histoplas'ma capsula'tum**. A protozoon parasitic in man in Central and South America.
- Histoplasmo'sis ho'minis**. The diseased state caused by the invasion of the human body by the histoplasma capsulatum.
- Histotherapeutics**, **Histotherapy**, *his-to-ther-ap-u'-tik-s*, *his-to-ther'-ap-e*. The remedial use of animal tissues.
- Histotome**, *his'-to-tom*. The same as *Microtome*, q. v.
- Histotomy**, *his-to'-o-me*. The dissection of organic tissue.
- Histozyne**, *his'-to-zim*. A blood-enzyme producing enzymosis.
- Histrion'ic**. Affecting the muscles of facial expression, as a spasm.
- Hitzig's Zone**. A hypesthetic zone extending around the trunk in tabes dorsalis.
- Hives**, *hits*. A vesicular cutaneous eruption; urticaria.
- Hoang-nan**, *ho-ang'-nan*. The bark of *Strychnos malaccensis*; it is used in chronic skin-diseases.
- Hoarhound**, *hor'-hownd*. See *Marrubium*.
- Hoarse'ness**. Harshness of the voice from disease of the larynx.
- Hobnail Liv'er**, *hob'-nol*. See *Liver*.
- Hoboken's Valves**. The secondary windings of the vessels of the umbilical cord that form grooves externally and valve-like projections internally.
- Hoche**, **Bandelette' of**. A small bundle of nerve-fibers, a part of the fasciculus posterior proprius.
- Hochsinger's Sign**. The existence of indicanuria in tuberculosis of childhood.
- Hodara's Disease'**. A form of trichorrhesis nodosa that has been observed by Hodara in women in Constantinople.
- Hodge's Plane**. A plane parallel to that of the pelvic inlet, passing through the upper border of the os pubis and the middle of the second sacral vertebra.
- Hodgkin's Disease'**. Pseudoleukemia; progressive hyperplasia of the lymphatic glands associated with anemia.

irritability of the sensory nerve.
Progressive Muscular Atrophy. S
Test for Ty'rosin. Add to the
nitrate, and boil; then add nitri
acid. If tyrosin be present, a l
duced and a red precipitate is

Hofmeister's Test for Leu'cin. A

formed on warming a solution of

H.'s Test for Pep'tones. Prepa

solving commercial sodium tu

adding phosphoric acid until a

acidify strongly with hydrochl

has stood twenty-four hours.

a peptone solution entirely f

precipitate.

Hog Chol'era. A contagious fe

Bacillus cholerae suis.

Hohl's Meth'od. A method of

labor.

Hol'adin. A proprietary prepara

tirety.

Holagog, hol'-ag-og. A radical re

Holden's Line. A furrow below P

the capsule of the hip-joint; it s

Hollow-back, hol'-o-bak. A term

Hol'low-foot. Same as *Talipes c*

Holmgren's Test. The testing of

colored worsted; one of the wors

HONEYCOMB RINGWORM

- Homatropin**, *hōm-at'-ro-pin*. $C_{12}H_{21}NO_2$. An artificial alkaloid from atropin; it is used as a cycloplegic.
- Home's Lobe**. A small, glandular structure sometimes seen between the caput gallinaginis and the sphincter vesicæ. It represents the third lobe of the prostate and may become considerably enlarged in old people.
- Homeochronous**, *ho-me-ok'-ro-nus*. True ontogenetic sequence; appearance in proper order in time.
- Homeomorphous**, *ho-me-o-mor'-fus*. Like in form and structure.
- Homeopathy**. A system of medicine which assumes that such agents cure disease as in health produce similar symptoms.
- Homeoplasia**, *ho-me-o-pla'-ze-ah*. The formation of new tissue upon similar preexisting tissue.
- Homeoplastic**, *ho-me-o-plas'-tik*. Resembling the tissue from which it is formed, as a tumor.
- Homesickness**, *hōm'-sik-nes*. Longing for home; nostalgia.
- Homocentric**, *ho-mo-sen'-trik*. Having the same center, as rays.
- Homocerebrin**, *ho-mo-ser'-eb-rin*. A glucosid from brain-tissue.
- Homogeneous**, *ho-mo-jē'-no-us*. Having the same nature.
- Homogenesis**, *ho-mo-jen'-es-is*. The generation of a progeny experiencing the same cycle of developmental changes as the parent.
- Homogeny**, *ho-moj'-en-e*. See *Homogenesis*.
- Homogonous**, *ho-moj'-o-nus*. With like offspring.
- Homolosis**, *ho-moi'-d-sis*. The process of assimilating food.
- Homoiothermal**, *ho-moi-o-ther'-mal*. 1. Warm-blooded. 2. Maintaining a uniform temperature.
- Homolateral**, *ho-mo-lat'-er-al*. Pertaining to objects situated on the same side.
- Homologous**, *ho-mol'-o-gus*. Having the same form or function.
- H. Vaccine**, one derived from the microorganism infesting the person to be immunized; autogenous vaccine.
- Homolog**. A particular organ common to a number of species.
- Homology**, *ho-mol'-o-jē*. Correspondence; a homologous state.
- Homonomous**, *ho-mon'-o-mus*. Governed by the same law.
- Homonymous**, *ho-mon'-im-us*. Of the same name or position.
- H. Diplopia**, a form of diplopia in which the image seen by the right eye is on the right side, and that seen by the left eye is on the left side.
- Homöquinin**, *ho-mo-kwin'-ēn*. An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_2$, in cinchona.
- Homosexual'ity**. The attraction of persons of the same sex.
- Homothermal**, *ho-mo-ther'-mal*. Warm-blooded.
- Homotonic**, *ho-mo-ton'-ik*. Of the same clinical course.
- Homotype**, *ho'-mo-tip*. A corresponding part.
- Homotyp'ical**. Corresponding to type.
- Honduras Bark**, *hon-du'-ras*. See *Cascara amarga*.
- Honey**, *hūn'-ē*. See *Mel*.
- Honeycomb Ring'worm**. See *Favus*.

Hooping-cough, *hoop'-ing-kof*. See

Hop, *hop*. See *Humulus*.

Hope's Sign. Double cardiac beat of the aorta.

Hopmann's Polyp. Papillary hypertrophy of the membrane presenting the appearance of a polyp.

Hoppe-Goldflam's Symp'tom-com'ple

Hoppe-Seyler's Test for Carbon Mono

oxide. Blood twice its volume of caustic potash, and

gravity. Ordinary blood thus treated, when spread out on porcelain

which, when spread out on porcelain, appears as a red mass which, if spread out on porcelain, appears as a

beautiful red color. **H.-S.'s Test for Carbon Monoxide**

to a mixture of a solution of sodium chloride in a porcelain dish; at first it quickly turns brown and disappears

grain.

Hordein, *hor'-de-in*. A globulin from barley.

Hordeolum, *hor-de'-o-lum*. A sty on the eyelid.

Hordeum, *hor'-de-um*. Barley, *q. v.*

Horehound, *hor'-hownd*. Same as *Horehound*.

Horismascope, *ho-ris'-mas-kop*. An instrument for the presence of albumin in urine.

Hor'mion. The anteromedian portion of the bone.

Hormone, *hor'-mön*. A chemical substance which acts as a stimulant.

HUGUIER'S CANAL

s, hor'-or. Delirium tremens, *q. v.*
chest'nut. See *Æsculus*.
box. A pustular disease of horses.
radish. The plant *Cochleria armoracia*; the root is anti-
 otic and stimulant.
hoe Fis'tula, hors'-shu. A fistula partly surrounding the
H. Kid'ney, a congenital union of the kidneys.
il, hos'-pit-l. An institution for the care of the sick. **H.**
er, fever in hospitals due to unsanitary conditions. **H.**
grene. See *Gangrene*.
alism. Morbid influence of the atmosphere of a hospital.
ost. An organic body upon which parasites live.
ops. A term for the tincture of capsicum and myrrh. **H.**
 congestion of the eye attending gout.
ot A'pron. Hypertrophy of the labia minora. **H.**
r'mity. See *Steatopygia*.
totism, hor'-en-tot-ism. Pronounced stammering.
glass Con'trac'tion. An irregular contraction of the uterus.
maid's Knee. An inflammation of the patellar bursa.
-surgeon. The resident surgeon of a hospital.
n's Folds. Oblique folds, three in number, of the mucous
 brane of the rectum. **H's Mus'cle,** the compressor venæ
 alis penis, a fasciculus of the ischiocavernosus which passes
 the dorsum of the penis to join its fellow of the opposite
's Canal'. See *Schlemm's Canal*. **H's Mem'brane.** See
och's Membrane. **H's Plex'us** or **Vas'cular Cir'cle.** See
r's Plexus.
ip's Lacu'nas or **Fove'olas.** Pits on the surface of bones
 aining osteoclasts.
ip-Romberg's Sign. See *Romberg's Sign*.
rd's Disease'. Excessive arterial tension due to a spasm of
 vasoconstrictors and which, according to Huchard, causes
 ral arteriosclerosis. **H's Sign,** the difference in the pulse
 een the standing and recumbent posture is less in persons
 arterial hypertension and may even be the reverse of that
 he normal condition. **H's Treat'ment,** a method of
 ing dilatation of the stomach by largely excluding liquids
 the diet.
's Lig'ament. The pectinate ligament.
's Sign. Absence of transmission of osseous vibration in
 s of fracture with fibrous interposition between the frag-
 ts.
er's Canal'. A small canal in the temporal bone running
 llet to the Glaserian fissure and transmitting the chorda
 pani. **H's Cir'cle,** the anastomosis formed by the branches
 uterine arteries around the uterus, at the junction of the
 ith the cervix. It is not constant. **H's Disease',** (1)
 ephic elongation of the supravaginal portion of the cer-

Humectation, hu'-mer-u'-shun. 10

Humeral, hu'-mer-al. Pertaining to

Humerora'dial. Pertaining to the

Humerus, hu'-mer-us. The large b

Humid, hu'-mid. Moist. **H. Gan'g**

Humidity, hu'-mid'-it-e. Moisture;

Hum'ming-top Mur'mur. See *Bri*

Humor, hu'-mor. Any fluid of the

Humoral, hu'-mor-al. Pertaining
body. **H. Pathol'ogy**, pathology
alterations in the body-juices.

Hu'moralism. The doctrine that a
mal condition of the fluids or hu

Hump'back. See *Kyphosis*.

Hump-foot. Same as *Talipes cavu*

Humulus lupulus, hu'-mu-lus. Th
ules (hops) are tonic and hypnot

Humus, hu'-mus. A dark materi
matter.

Hunch'back. See *Kyphosis*.

Hunga'rian Disease'. Typhus feve

Hunger, hun'-ger. A longing for f
restricted diet.

Hunter's Canal'. A triangular fasc
ing downward from the apex of S
ing the femoral vessels and the in
Gubernaculum. See *Gubernacu*
the round ligament of the uteru

spiralis; the serrated projections on the inner wall of the lamina spiralis of the cochlea, roofing over the internal spiral sulcus. **H.'s Valve.** See *Rosenmueller's Valve*.

Hutchinson's Disease'. See *Tay's Choroiditis*. **H.'s Fa'cies,** the peculiar facial expression caused by immobility of the eyeballs in ophthalmoplegia externa. **H.'s Patch,** a reddish (salmon-colored) patch of the cornea in syphilitic keratitis. **H.'s Pru'ri'go,** the prurigo of dentition. **H.'s Pu'pil,** a dilated pupil on the injured side in traumatic meningeal hemorrhage. **H.'s Teeth,** peg-shaped incisor teeth, notched at the cutting-edge, frequently seen in congenital syphilis. **H.'s Tri'ad** (pathognomonic of hereditary syphilis): (1) diffuse interstitial keratitis; (2) disease of the labyrinth; (3) Hutchinson's teeth.

Huxham's Tinc'ture. Compound tincture of cinchona bark.

Huxley's Lay'er, Mem'brane, or Sheath. A layer of nucleated, elongated, polygonal cells forming the inner portion of the inner root-sheath of the hair.

Hy'aline. The generic term for the soluble substances obtained from hyalogenes by the action of alkalis or superheated water.

Hyaline, hi'-al-in. Glassy; crystalline.

Hyalinuria, hi-al-in-u'-re-ah. The presence in the urine of hyalin.

Hyalitis, hi-al-i'-tis. Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane.

Hyalogen, hi-al'-o-jen. Generic term for insoluble substances resembling mucin, found in the walls of hydatid cysts, the vitreous humor, tubercles, etc.; the mother-substance of hyalin.

Hyaloid, hi'-al-oid. Transparent; resembling glass. **H. Ar'tery,** a branch of the central retinal artery in the fetus. **H. Canal',** the canal in the vitreous humor transmitting the hyaloid artery.

H. Fos'sa, the depression for the crystalline lens. **H. Mem'-brane,** the transparent membrane inclosing the vitreous humor.

Hyaloiditis, hi-al-oid-i'-tis. See *Hyalitis*.

Hyalonyxis, hi-al-o-niks'-is. Puncture of the vitreous body of the eye.

Hyaloplasm, hi'-al-o-plasm. A clear, transparent protoplasm.

Hybrid, hi'-brid. Having parents of different species.

Hydantoin, hi-dan'-to-in. $C_2H_4N_2O_2$. Glycolyl urea, a crystalline base.

Hydatid, hi-dat'-id. 1. A vesicle containing fluid and the larva of *Tenia echinococcus*. 2. Bulbous remnants of embryonic structures. See *Morgagni's Hydatid*. **H. Cyst.** See *Hydatid*. **H. Frem'itus,** a tremulous impulse felt on palpating tumors containing hydatids. **H. Mole.** See *Mole*, *Hydatid*.

Hydatidiform, hi-dat-id'-if-orm. Resembling a hydatid.

Hydatogenesis, hi-dat-o-jen'-es-is. The formation of water within the tissues or cavities of the body.

Hydatoid, hi'-dat-oid. 1. Hydatidiform. 2. Watery.

Hydaton'cus. Any cyst or watery tumor.

Hydracetic, hi-dras'-et-in. Same as *Acetylphenylhydrazin*.

Hydran'nion, Hydran'nios. Drop.
 Hydrangiology, *hi-dran-je-ol'-o-je*.
 Hydrargism, *hi-drar'-jism*. The co.
 Hydrargyria, *hi-drar-jir'-a'-le-ah*.
 Hydrargyrate, *hi-drar'-jir'-ât*. A t
 Hydrargyria, *hi-drar-jir'-e-ah*. Se
 Hydrargyriasis, Hydrargyris, *h*
ism. Mercurial poisoning.
 Hydrargyrol, *hi-drar'-jir'-ol*. Cel
 thionate of mercury; it is used
 Hydrar'gyrum. Mercury; quicksi
Elements, Table of.
 Hydrarthrosis, Hydrarthrus, *hi*
 White swelling; a serous effusio
 Hydrastin, *hi-dras'-tin*. An anti
 and also an antiseptic resinous
drastis canadensis.
 Hydrastinin, *hi-dras'-tin-in*. An a
 H_2O , from hydrastin; it is used
 Hydras'tis canadensis. Golden se
 periodic.
 Hydrate, *hi'-drât*. A compound of
 substituting a metal for an atom o
 Hydrated, *hi'dra-ted*. Combined v
 Hydration, *hi-dra'-shun*. The pr
 stance with water.
 Hydraulics, *hi-drau'-liks*. The se

HYDROMENINGITIS

- Hydrocele**, *hi'-dro-sēl*. A collection of serum in the tunica vaginalis or in connection with the testicle or cord. **H. mulie'bris**, hydrocele of Nuck's canal.
- Hydrocelia**, *hi'-dro-sē'-le-ah*. Dropsy of the belly.
- Hydroceno'sis**. The evacuation of water by cathartics or tapping.
- Hydrocephalic**, *hi'-dro-sēf'-al'-ik*. Pertaining to hydrocephalus.
- Hydrocephalocoele**, *hi'-dro-sēf'-al-o-sēl*. Congenital hydrocephalus with protrusion of the encephalon.
- Hydrocephaloid**, *hi'-dro-sēf'-al-oid*. Resembling hydrocephalus.
- H. Disease'**. See *Disease*.
- Hydrocephalus**, *hi'-dro-sēf'-al-us*. A collection of water in the head. Dropsy of the brain.
- Hydrochi'non**. See *Hydroquinon*.
- Hydrochlo'rate**. Any salt of hydrochloric acid.
- Hydrochloric**, *hi'-dro-klo'-rik*. Consisting of hydrogen and chlorine.
- Hydrochlo'ric Ac'id in Con'tents of Stom'ach, Tests for**. See *Boas*, *Ewald*, *Guenzburg*, *Herzberg*, *v. Jaksch*, *Lutke*, *Maly*, *Mohr*, *Rabuteau*, *Reoch*, *Sjoeqvist*, *Szabo*, *Uffelmann*, *v. d. Velden*, *Winkler*, *Witz*.
- Hydrochlorid**, *hi'-dro-klo'-rid*. A salt of hydrochloric acid.
- Hydrocholecystis**, *hi'-dro-kol-e-sis'-tis*. Dropsy of the gall-bladder.
- Hydrocirsocele**, *hi'-dro-sir'-so-sēl*. Hydrocele with varicocele.
- Hydrocol'lidin**. $C_8H_{11}N$. A toxic ptomain from putrid flesh.
- Hydrocolpoele**, *hi'-dro-kol'-po-sēl*. A serous tumor of the vagina.
- Hydroconion**, *hi'-dro-ko'-ne-on*. An atomizer.
- Hydrocotoin**, *hi'-dro-ko'-to-in*. $C_{11}H_{11}O_4$. An alkaloid from cotobark.
- Hydrocrania**, *hi'-dro-kra'-ne-ah*. The same as *Hydrocephalus*, *q. v.*
- Hydrocyst**, *hi'-dro-sist*. A cyst with aqueous contents.
- Hydrocystoma**, *hi'-dro-sis-to'-mah*. A disease in which small, hard cysts form on the face.
- Hydroderma**, *hi'-dro-det'-mah*. Dropsy of the skin.
- Hydroelectriza'tion**. Electrization through water.
- Hydrogen**, *hi'-dro-jen*. See *Elements, Table of*. **H. Ac'id**. See *Hydracid*. **H. Disul'phid**, H_2S , a foul-smelling gas. **H. Monox'id**, water. **H. Peroxid**, H_2O_2 , a colorless, oily fluid used as a disinfectant. For test, see *Wurster*.
- Hydrohemia**, *hi'-dro-hem'-e-ah*. The same as *Hydremia*.
- Hydrohymeni'tis**. Inflammation of a serous membrane.
- Hydrohystera**, *hi'-dro-his'-te-rah*. Hydrometra, *q. v.*
- Hydro'lein**. Cod-liver oil emulsified with pancreatin and borax.
- Hydrology**, *hi'-drol'-o-je*. A treatise on water.
- Hydrolysis**, *hi'-drol'-is-is*. The decomposition of water.
- Hydrolytic**, *hi'-dro-lit'-ik*. Producing hydrolysis.
- Hydroma**, *hi'-drol'-mah*. A cyst filled with serous fluid.
- Hydromel**, *hi'-dro-mel*. Honey and water.
- Hydromeningi'tis**. Meningitis with a watery effusion.

HYDROQUINON

Hydromeningocele, *hi-dro-men-in'-go-sel*. A watery tumor of the meninges protruding through the skull.

Hydromicrocephaly, *hi-dro-mi-kro-saf'-al-e*. Microcephaly with an abnormally large amount of fluid in the ventricles of the brain.

Hydrometer. Instrument to measure the specific gravity of liquids.

Hydrometra, *hi-dro-me'-trah*. A collection of fluid in the womb.

Hydromphalus, *hi-drom'-fal-us*. A watery tumor at the navel.

Hydromyelia, **Hydromy'elocele**, *hi-dro-mi-e'-le-ah*. A condition in children in which cystic cavities form in the spinal cord.

Hydromy'elus. Congenital cavity of spinal cord containing water.

Hydonaphthol, *hi-dro-naf'-thol*. A naphthol-derivative used as an intestinal disinfectant.

Hydruncus, *hi-drong'-kus*. A watery tumor or swelling.

Hydronephro'sis. Renal dropsy from obstruction.

Hydrooiligocythemia, *hi-dro-ol-ig-o-si-the'-me-ah*. A form of anemia in which there is an excess of serum in the blood as compared with the number of corpuscles.

Hydroparasalpinx, *hi-dro-par-ah-sal'-pingks*. An accumulation of water in the accessory tubes of an oviduct.

Hydropathic, *hi-dro-path'-ik*. Pertaining to hydropony.

Hydrop'athy. The treatment of disease by the use of water.

Hydropericar'dium. Dropsy of the pericardium.

Hydroperitoneum, *hi-dro-per-i-t-o-ne'-um*. Ascites, *q. v.*

Hydrophilous, *hi-drof'-il-us*. Absorbing water.

Hydrophobia, *hi-dro-fo'-be-ah*. Fear of water; a symptom of rabies, *q. v.* Used as a synonym of rabies.

Hydrophobopho'bia. A morbid fear of hydrophobia.

Hydrophone, *hi-dro-fon*. A water-bag to assist auscultation.

Hydrophthal'mia. A morbid increase of the fluids of the eye.

Hydrophthal'mus. Same as *Hydrophthalmia*.

Hydrophyr, *hi'-dro-fir*. A variety of peptone insoluble in alcohol.

Hydrophysome'tra. A collection of water and gas in the womb.

Hydropic, *hi-drof'-ik*. Pertaining to dropsy.

Hydroplasm, *hi'-dro-plasm*. A fluid constituent of protoplasm.

Hydropneumatosis, *hi-dro-nu-mat-o'-sis*. A morbid collection of fluid and gas in the tissues.

Hydropneumonia, *hi-dro-nu-mo'-ne-ah*. Edema of the lungs.

Hydropneumopericardium, *hi-dro-nu-mo-per-ik-ar'-de-um*. A collection of serous fluid and air or gas in the pericardium.

Hydropneumothorax, *hi-dro-nu-mo-tho'-raks*. A collection of gas and liquid in the pleural sac.

Hydrops, *hi'-drops*. Dropsy. **H. cap'itis**, hydrocephalus, *q. v.*
H. ex vac'uo, accumulation of fluid in a cavity formed by the atrophy or necrosis of tissue.

Hydropyretus, *hy-dro-pi-re'-tus*. Sweating fever, *q. v.*

Hydroquinon, *hi-dro-kwi'-non*. $C_6H_6O_2$. An antipyretic product from quinon.

HYGROMA

Hydroreostat, *hi-dro-re'-o-stat*. A rheostat in which the resistance is furnished by water.

Hydrorrachis, *hi-dro'-ak-is*. A serous effusion in the spinal canal.

Hydrorrachitis, *hi-dro'-ak-i'-tis*. Inflammatory hydrorrachis.

Hydorrhea, *hi-dro'-e'-ah*. A copious watery discharge.

Hydrosadenitis. An inflammation of the sweat-glands.

Hydrosalpinx, *hi-dro-sal'-pingks*. Water in the Fallopian tube.

Hydrosarcocele. A combined hydrocele and sarcocele.

Hydroschecele, *hi-dros'-ke-o-sel*. Dropsical hernia of the scrotum.

Hydrosis, *hi-dro'-sis*. The same as *Hidrosis*, *q. v.*

Hydro-sphygmograph, *hi-dro-sfig'-mo-graf*. A sphygmograph with a column of water as an indicator.

Hydrostat'ic, *hi-dro-stat'-ik*. Relating to hydrostatics. **H. Test**, a test for live birth in which the fetal lungs are floated upon water.

Hydrostat'ics. The science of liquids in a state of rest.

Hydrostomia, *hi-dro-sto'-me-ah*. An excessive secretion of fluids in the mouth; salivation; ptyalism.

Hydro-syngomyelia, *hi-dro-sir-ing-go-mi-e'-le-ah*. A disease of the cord characterized by disintegration with cavity-formation.

Hydrotherapeutics, **Hydrotherapy**, *hi-dro-ther-ap-u'-tiks*, *hi-dro-ther'-ap-e*. The use of water as a therapeutic agent.

Hydrothermostat, *hi-dro-ther'-mo-stat*. An apparatus for providing a continuous degree of heat for therapeutic purposes.

Hydrothionammonemia, *hi-dro-thi-on-am-o-ne'-me-ah*. The presence in the blood of hydrosulphid of ammonium.

Hydrothionemia. The presence in the blood of hydrogen sulphid.

Hydrothionuria, *hi-dro-thi-on-u'-re-ah*. Hydrogen sulphid in urine.

Hydrothorax, *hi-dro-tho'-raks*. Dropsy of the chest.

Hydrotis, *hi-dro'-tis*. Dropsy of the ear.

Hydrotomy, *hi-dro'-o-me*. The dissection of tissues by the forcible injection of water into the vessels.

Hydrotympanum. Dropsy of the tympanic cavity.

Hydrovarium, *hi-dro-va'-re-un*. Ovarian dropsy.

Hydroxid, *hi-droks'-id*. The same as *Hydrate*, *q. v.*

Hydroxyl, *hi-droks'-il*. The radicle HO.

Hydroxylamin, *hi-droks-il-am'-in*. NH_2OH . A base the hydrochlorid of which is used in dermatology.

Hydrozone, *hi'-dro-zon*. A watery solution of hydrogen peroxid.

Hydruria, *hi-dru'-re-ah*. An excessive flow of watery urine.

Hydymenitis, *hi-dri-men-i'-tis*. See *Hydrohymenitis*.

Hygiene, *hi'-je-en*. The science of health.

Hygienic, *hi'-je-en'-ik*. Pertaining to hygiene.

Hygrin, *hi'-grin*. $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}$. A mydriatic alkaloid from coca.

Hygrolgy, *hi-grol'-o-je*. The science of the fluids of the body.

Hygroma, *hi-gro'-mah*. A serous cyst.

HYPERALGIA

Hygrometer, *hi-gron'-et-er*. An instrument used to determine the degree of moisture of the atmosphere.

Hygrom'etry. The estimation of the moisture of the air.

Hygrosco'pic. Having the property of absorbing moisture from air.

Hygrostomia, *hi-gro-sto'-mie-ah*. Chronic salivation.

Hylic, *hi-lik*. Pertaining to the pulp tissues of the embryo.

Hyloma, *hi-lo'-mah*. Any tumor arising in the hylic or pulp tissues.

Hy'men. A fold of mucous membrane at the vaginal entrance.

Hymenal Tu'bercles, *hi'-men-al*. See *Myrtiform Caruncles*.

Hymenitis, *hi-men-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the hymen.

Hymenography, *hi-men-og'-ra-fe*. A description of membranes.

Hymenology, *hi-men-ol'-o-je*. The science of the nature, structure, and diseases of membranous tissue.

Hymenomala'cia. An abnormal softening of membranous tissues.

Hymenor'r'haphy. Suture of the vagina at the hymen.

Hymenotome, *hi-men'-o-tom*. A knife for dividing membranes.

Hyobasioglossus, *hi-o-bas-e-o-glos'-us*. See *Basioglossus*.

Hyoeptiglottid'ean. Pertaining to the epiglottis and hyoid bone.

Hyoglos'sal. Pertaining to the tongue and hyoid bone.

Hyoglossus, *hi-o-glos'-us*. A muscle extending from the hyoid bone to the tongue. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Hyoid, *hi'-oid*. Shaped like an upsilon, Υ . **H. Arch**, the second visceral arch. **H. Bone**, the bone at the root of the tongue.

Hyomandibular, *hi-o-man-dib'-u-lar*. Pertaining to both the hyoid bone and the mandible.

Hyopharyn'geus. The middle pharyngeal constrictor.

Hyoscin, *hi'-os-in*. $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$. An alkaloid from *Hyoscyamus niger*.

Hyoscy'amin. $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$. An alkaloid from *Hyoscyamus niger* isomeric with atropin.

Hyoscy'amus ni'ger. Henbane, a solanaceous plant; the leaves are narcotic and hypnotic.

Hypacousis, **Hypacusic**, *hip-ak-oo'-sis*. Hardness of hearing.

Hypalbumino'sis. A deficiency of albumin in the blood.

Hypalgesia, *hip-al-je'-ze-ah*. The same as *Hypalgia*, *q. v.*

Hypalgia, *hip-al'-je-ah*. Diminished sensibility to pain.

Hypaph'orin. An alkaloid from *Erythrina lithosperma*.

Hypaxial, *hip-aks'-e-al*. Beneath the body-axis.

Hypemia, *hip-e'-me-ah*. Anemia, *q. v.*

Hyperacid, *hi-per-as'-id*. Excessively acid.

Hyperacidity, *hi-per-as-id'-i-te*. An excess of acidity.

Hyperacousis, **Hyperacusic**, **Hyperakusic**, *hi-per-ak-oo'-si*.

Morbid acuteness of the sense of hearing.

Hyperalbumino'sis. An excess of albumin in the blood.

Hyperalgesia, *hi-per-al-je'-ze-ah*. Excessive sensibility to pain.

Hyperalgia, *hi-per-al'-je-ah*. Excessive pain.

HYPERINOSEMIA

- Hyperaphia**, *hi-per-a'-fo-ah*. Excessive sensitiveness to touch.
- Hyperbrachycephalic**. With a cephalic index over 85.
- Hypercatharsis**, *hi-per-kath-ar'-sis*. Excessive purging.
- Hypercementosis**, *hi-per-sein-en-to'-sis*. Excessive growth of tooth-cementum.
- Hyperchlorhydria**. An excess of gastric hydrochloric acid.
- Hyperchroma**, *hi-per-kro'-mah*. Overpigmentation of the skin.
- Hyperchromato'sis**. An excess of pigmentation.
- Hypercinesia**, *hi-per-sin-e'-ze-ah*. See *Hyperkinesia*.
- Hypercrinia**, *hi-per-krin'-e-ah*. Excessive secretion.
- Hypercryalge'sia**. A morbid sensitiveness to cold.
- Hypercyesis**, *hi-per-si-e'-sis*. Superfetation.
- Hyperdicrotic**, *hi-per-di-kro'-ik*. Excessively dicrotic.
- Hyperdistention**, *hi-per-dis-ten'-shun*. Excessive distention.
- Hyperdiuresis**, *hi-per-di-u-re'-sis*. An excessive secretion of urine. **H. gravidarum**. See *Morning Sickness*.
- Hyperdontog'eny**. A third dentition late in life.
- Hyperdynamia**, *hi-per-di-nam'-e-ah*. Excessive muscular action.
- Hyperemesis**, *hi-per-em'-es-is*. Excessive vomiting.
- Hyperemia**, *hi-per-e'-me-ah*. Excessive amount of blood in any given part of the body. **H., Active**, that due to an excessive inflow of blood. **H., Passive**, that due to a retardation of the outflow and consequent accumulation of blood. **H., Bier's Passive**, the production of venous congestion by constriction or by suction for therapeutic purposes.
- Hyperenceph'alus**. A monster with absence of the brain-cap.
- Hyperephidrosis**, *hi-per-ef-id-ro'-sis*. See *Hyperhidrosis*.
- Hyperergia**, *hi-per-er'-je-ah*. A condition of increased functional power.
- Hyperesoph'oria**. A turning of the eyes upward and inward.
- Hyperesthesia**, *hi-per-es-the'-ze-ah*. Excessive sensibility.
- Hyperesthetic**, *hi-per-es-the'-ik*. Pertaining to hyperesthesia.
- Hyperexoph'oria**. A turning of the eyes upward and outward.
- Hyperextension**, *hi-per-eks-ten'-shun*. Excessive extension.
- Hypergen'esis**. An excessive production of tissue-elements.
- Hypergeusesthesia**, *hi-per-gus-es-the'-ze-ah*. See *Hypergeusia*.
- Hypergeusia**, *hi-per-gu'-ze-ah*. Morbid increase of sense of taste.
- Hyperglobu'lia**. An abnormal increase of the red blood-corpuscles.
- Hyperglycemia**. An excess of glucose in the blood.
- Hyperglycystia**, *hi-per-gli-sis'-te-ah*. Excess of glucose in the tissues.
- Hyperhedonia**, *hi-per-hed'-o-ne-ah*. A morbid increase of the sensation of pleasure.
- Hyperhidrosis**, *hi-per-hid-ro'-sis*. Excessive sweating.
- Hyperidrosis**, *hi-per-id-ro'-sis*. See *Hyperhidrosis*.
- Hypergluco'sic**. A term applied to any diabetic diet containing an amount of carbohydrates larger than the patient's tolerance.
- Hyperinosemia**, *hi-per-in-o-se'-me-ah*. See *Hyperinosis*.

HYPERPOROSIS

- Hyperinosis**, *hi-per-in-d'-sis*. An increase of fibrin in the blood.
- Hyperinvolu'tion**. An abnormal involution of the uterus.
- Hyperkerato'sis**. 1. Hypertrophy of the dermic stratum corneum. 2. Hypertrophy of the cornea. 3. Keratoglobus.
- Hyperkine'sia**. An exaggerated muscular contraction.
- Hyperkinesis**, *hi-per-kin-e'-sis*. Same as *Hyperkinesia*.
- Hyperlacta'tion**. Lactation prolonged beyond the ninth month.
- Hyperleukocyto'sis**. Excessive leukocytosis.
- Hypermas'tia**. An excessive development of the mammas.
- Hypermatu're**, *hi-per-ma-chûr'*. Postmature; overripe.
- Hypermegalia**, *hi-per-meg-a'-le-ah*. Excessive enlargement.
- Hypermetrope**. A person affected with hypermetropia.
- Hypermetropia**, *hi-per-me-trô'-pe-ah*. See *Hyperopia*.
- Hypermnesis**, *hi-perm-ne'-sis*. An abnormal power of memory.
- Hypermyot'rophy**. Excessive development of muscle.
- Hypernephroma**, *hi-per-nef-rô'-mah*. A tumor derived from suprarenal tissue.
- Hypernormal**, *hi-per-nor'-mal*. Above the normal.
- Hyperonychia**, *hi-per-o-nî'e'-ah*. An overgrowth of the nails.
- Hyperope**, *hî'-per-ôp*. One who is far-sighted.
- Hyperopia**, or **Hypermetropia**, *hi-per-ô'-pe-ah*, *hi-per-me-trô'-pe-ah*. "Far-sightedness." An abnormal refraction of the eye due to a short anteroposterior diameter, the focus of parallel rays of light being behind the retina. **H., Ab'solute**, that which cannot be corrected completely by accommodation. **H., Ax'ial**, that due to abnormal shortness of the anteroposterior diameter of the eye. **H., Fac'ultative**, manifest hyperopia which can be corrected by accommodation. **H., La'tent**, that part of the total which is concealed, and is revealed by the use of a cycloplegic. **H., Man'ifest**, the amount of hyperopia represented by the strongest convex lens which a person will accept without paralysis of the accommodation. **H., Re'lative**, that in which distinct vision is possible only when excessive convergence is made. **H., To'tal**, the entire hyperopia, both latent and manifest.
- Hyperorexia**, *hi-per-or-eks'-e-ah*. See *Bulimia*.
- Hyperosmia**, *hi-per-ô'-me-ah*. A morbidly acute sense of smell.
- Hyperosphresis**, *hi-per-os-fré'-sis*. The same as *Hyperosmia*, *q. v.*
- Hyperostosis**, *hi-per-os-î'o'-sis*. A hypertrophy of bony tissue.
- Hyperpepsia**, *hi-per-pep'-se-ah*. Dyspepsia marked by excess of chlorids in the gastric juice.
- Hyperphagia**, *hi-per-fa'-je-ah*. See *Bulimia*.
- Hyperpho'ria**. A tendency of the visual axis of one eye to be above that of the other.
- Hyperplasia**, *hi-per-pla'-se-ah*. Overgrowth of a part due to a multiplication of its elements.
- Hyperplastic**, *hi-per-plas'-tik*. Pertaining to hyperplasia.
- Hyperpnea**, *hî'-per-pne'-ah*. Panting; excessive respiration.
- Hyperporosis**, *hi-per-por-ô'-sis*. An excessive formation of callus.

HYPOACIDITY

ia, hi-per-praks'-e-ah. Excessive restlessness of mania.
aphe'sia. An unusually acute sense of touch.

etic, hi-per-pi-ret'-ik. Pertaining to hyperpyrexia.

exia, hi-per-pi-reks'-e-ah. Excessively high fever.

onance, hi-per-res'-on-ans. Tympany; overresonance.

etion, hi-per-se-kre'-shun. Excessive secretion.

nia, hi-per-sih'-ne-ah. Excessive strength.

malge'sia. An unusual sensitiveness to heat.

rea, hi-per-thi'-re-ah. Same as *Hyperthyroidism*.

roida'tion. Excessive action of the thyroid gland.

roidism, hi-per-thi'-roi-dism. An abnormal condition

about by an excessive or depraved functional activity
 thyroid gland.

ia, hi-per-to'-ne-ah. Overtension; great tonicity.

hi'asis, Hypertricho'sis. Extreme hairiness.

hic, hi-per-tro'-fik. Affected with hypertrophy.

phy. Abnormal increase in the size of a part or an

H., Compensatory, that due to the increased activity
 organ to make up some deficiency in a paired organ or in

H., Concen'tric, of the heart, increased thickness of the
 without enlargement, but with diminished capacity.

se, increase in some one constituent tissue of an organ.

mer'ic. See *Hyperplasia*. **H., Physiolog'ic.** Same as

compensatory. **H., Sim'ple,** (1) that due to increased size

individual cells; (2) of the heart, increased thickness of the

without change in the size of the cavities. **H., True,** an

of all component tissues of an organ.

opia. The deviation of one visual line above the other.

sia. Impairment of sensation.

i'-fah. A filament of the mycelium of mold fungi.

ia, hip-hed'-o'-ne-ah. A diminution of the sensation
 sure.

t, hi-fe'-me-ah. Hemorrhage into the globe of the eye

sis. A deficiency in the water of the tissues.

cetes, hi-fo-mi-sel'-tes. The mold-fungi.

y, hip-in'-o'-sis. A deficiency of fibrin in the blood.

ip'-nik. Hypnotic, *q. v.*

etic, hip-no-jen-et'-ik. Producing sleep. **H. Spots,** sur-

reas of the body, stimulation of which produces sleep.

sy, hip-no-lep-se. Morbid sleepiness.

y, hip-nol'-o'-je. A treatise upon sleep.

y. C₆H₅(CO)(CH₃). Acetophenone; an unsafe hyp-

hy, hip-nop'-ath-e. Morbid sleep.

hip-no'-sis. The condition of abnormal sleep.

hip-no'-ik. An agent causing sleep.

m. The state of artificial somnambulism.

hip'-no-its. To bring into a hypnotic condition.

hi-po-as-id'-i-e. Insufficient acidity.

HYPONEURIA

- Hypoazoturia**, *hi-po-az-ot-u'-re-ah*. Decrease of urea in the urine.
- Hypoblast**, *hi'-po-blast*. The internal layer of the blastoderm.
- Hypoblastic**, *hi-po-blas'-tik*. Pertaining to the hypoblast.
- Hypocatharsis**, *hi-po-kath-ar'-sis*. Slight purging.
- Hypochlorhydria**. A deficiency of the gastric hydrochloric acid.
- Hypochondriac**, *hi-po-kon'-dre-ah*. 1. One affected with hypochondriasis. 2. Below the ribs.
- Hypochondriacal**. Affected with hypochondriasis.
- Hypochondriasis**, *hi-po-kon-dri'-as-is*. Extreme depression, and morbid anxiety regarding the health.
- Hypochondrium**, *hi-po-kon'-dre-um*. The region of the abdomen on each side of the epigastrium.
- Hypochromia**, *hi-po-kro'-me-ah*. An abnormal pallor of the skin.
- Hypochrosis**, *hi-po-kro'-sis*. The same as *Hypochromia*, q. v.
- Hypocytosis**, *hi-po-si-to'-sis*. A condition in which there is less than the normal number of red blood-corpuscles.
- Hypodermatic**, *hi-po-der-mat'-ik*. See *Hypodermic*.
- Hypodermatomy**, *hi-po-der-mat'-o-me*. Subcutaneous incision.
- Hypodermic**. Subcutaneous; applied to injections of medicine.
- Hypodermoclysis**, *hi-po-der-mok'-lis-is*. The hypodermic injection of fluids to supply a lack of blood.
- Hypodynia**, *hi-po-din'-e-ah*. Slight pain.
- Hypogastric**, *hi-po-gas'-trik*. Pertaining to the hypogastrium.
- H. Ar'tery**. See *Artery*. **H. Plex'us**, a sympathetic nerve plexus in the pelvis. **H. Re'gion**, the hypogastrium.
- Hypogastrium**. The lower median anterior abdominal region.
- Hypogastrocele**, *hi-po-gas'-tro-sel*. Hernia in the hypogastrium.
- Hypogeusia**, *hi-po-gu'-se-ah*. Subnormal acuteness of the sense of taste.
- Hypoglobulia**. A diminution in the number of red corpuscles.
- Hypoglossal**, *hi-po-glos'-al*. Under the tongue. **H. Nerve**. See *Nerves*, Table of. **H. Nu'cleus**. See *Nucleus*.
- Hypoglossitis**, *hi-po-glos'-is*. The under part of the tongue.
- Hypoglycosis**, *hi-po-glu-ko'-sik*. A term applied to any diabetic diet containing an amount of carbohydrates lower than the patient's tolerance.
- Hypognathus**. Monster with parasite attached to lower jaw.
- Hypohemia**, *hi-po-he'-me-ah*. An extravasation of blood in the eye.
- Hypohidrosis**, *hi-po-hid-ro'-sis*. See *Hyphidrosis*.
- Hypokinesia**, *Hypokinesis*, *hi-po-ki-ne'-ze-ah*, *hi-po-ki-ne'-si*. A weak and imperfect response of a muscle to the action of stimuli.
- Hypoleukocytosis**. A diminution of leukocytes in the blood.
- Hypolipemia**. Deficiency of fat in the blood.
- Hypomania**. A moderate degree of maniacal exaltation.
- Hypomelancholia**. A moderate degree of melancholia.
- Hypometropia**, *hi-po-me-tro'-pe-ah*. Myopia, q. v.
- Hyponeuria**, *hi-po-nu'-re-ah*. Diminished nerve-power.

ysis cere'bri, *hi-poij'-es-is*. The pituitary body, *q. v.*
 asia, *hi-po-pla'-ze-ah*. Defective formation.
 elaphe'sia. Subnormal tactile sensibility.
 on, *hi-po'-pe-on*. Effusion of pus in the anterior cham-
 ber of the eye.
 sarca, *hi-po-sar'-kah*. Anasarca, *q. v.*
 sia, *hi-po'-me-ah*. A diminution in the sense of smell.
 spadia, *hi-po-spa'-de-ah*, *hi-po-spa'-de-as*. A
 penile fissure in the under surface of the penis. **H.**
 eoscrota'lis, one in which the urethra opens behind the
 urethrum.
 asis, *hi-pos'-tas-is*. 1. Feces. 2. Sediment. 3. Deposit.
 atic, *hi-po-stal'-ik*. Pertaining to hypostasis.
 henia, *hi-po-sthe'-ne-ah*. A want of strength; debility.
 hen'ic. 1. Of subnormal power. 2. Debilitating.
 yptic, *hi-po-stip'-tik*. A mild astringent.
 alamus, *hi-po-thal'-am-us*. Name given to the struc-
 ture of the fore-brain under the thalamus.
 lenar. An eminence on the ulnar side of the palm.
 ermal, *hi-po-ther'-mal*. Tepid; lukewarm.
 ermy, *hi-po-ther'-me*. A state of lowered temperature.
 yreo'sis, Hypothyroida'tion, Hypothyroi'dea, Hypothy-
 sm. Deficient functional activity of the thyroid gland.
 nia, Hypotonus, Hypotony, *hi-po-to'-ne-ah*, *hi-po'-e-nus*,
 to'-o-ne. Lower tension than normal.
 icity, *hi-po-tox-is'-it-e*. A lessened toxicity.
 ophy, *hi-po'-ro-fe*. Defective nutrition.

HYSTEROTRACHELOTOMY

Hysteria, *his-ter-ee-ah*. Of the nature of hysteria.

Hysteria, *his-ter-ik*. Pertaining to hysteria. **H. Atax'ia**, hysterical state marked by loss of sensation in the skin and in the leg muscles. **H. Chore'a**, a form of hysteria with choreiform movements.

Hystericonc'ural'gia. Like neuralgia but of hysterical origin.

Hysterics, *his-ter-iks*. A paroxysm of hysteria.

Hysteritis, *his-ter-ik-sis*. See *Métritis*.

Hystero-cat'alepsy. Hysteria associated with catalepsy.

Hysterocele, *his-ter-o-sel*. Uterine hernia.

Hysteroclisis, *his-ter-o-kli'sis*. Closure of the os uteri by suture.

Hysteroecy'sis, *his-ter-o-ek-sis*. Uterine pregnancy.

Hystero'dynia, *his-ter-o-din'-e-ah*. Pain in the womb.

Hysteroep'ilepsy. Hysteria with epileptiform convulsions.

Hystero-gastror'haphy. The same as *Hysterope'xis*, q. v.

Hystero-genic, *his-ter-o-jen'-ik*. Causing hysteria.

Hystero'id, *his-ter-oid*. Resembling hysteria.

Hystero-lith, *his-ter-o-lith*. A calculus of the womb.

Hystero-logy, *his-ter-o-loj-ee*. The anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the uterus.

Hystero-malacia, *his-ter-o-mal'-a'-e-ah*. Softening of the womb.

Hystero-mania, *his-ter-o-man'-ee-ah*. See *Nymphomania*.

Hystero-m'eter. An instrument for measuring the womb.

Hystero-metry, *his-ter-on'-et-ee*. The measurement of the womb.

Hystero-myoma, *his-ter-o-mi-o'-mah*. A myoma of the womb.

Hystero-myomectomy, *his-ter-o-mi-o-mek'-to-mee*. Removal of a fibroid uterus from the body.

Hystero-neuro'sis. A reflex action from uterine irritation.

Hystero-paral'ysis. Paralysis of the uterine walls.

Hystero-pathia, *his-ter-o-path'-e-ah*. See *Hystero-pathy*.

Hystero-pathy, *his-ter-o-path'-ee*. Any disease of the womb.

Hystero-pe'xis, *his-ter-o-peks'-e-ah*. Abdominal fixation of the uterus; suspension of the uterus.

Hystero-phore, *his-ter-o-for*. A uterine pessary.

Hystero-psychosis, *his-ter-o-si-ko'-sis*. Mental disorder with uterine disease.

Hystero-ptosis, *his-ter-o-pt'-sis*. Falling of the womb.

Hystero-rhaphy, *his-ter-er'-o-fo*. Suture of the womb.

Hystero-rhexis, *his-ter-er-ek'-is*. Rupture of the womb.

Hystero-scope. A uterine speculum with reflector for the visual examination of the womb.

Hystero-sc'opy, *his-ter-ek'-o-pe*. Inspection of the uterus with the hysteroscope.

Hystero-tome. An instrument for vaginal hysterotomy.

Hystero'tomy. 1. Incision of the womb. 2. Cesarean section.

Hystero-trachelor'haphy. Suture of a lacerated cervix uteri.

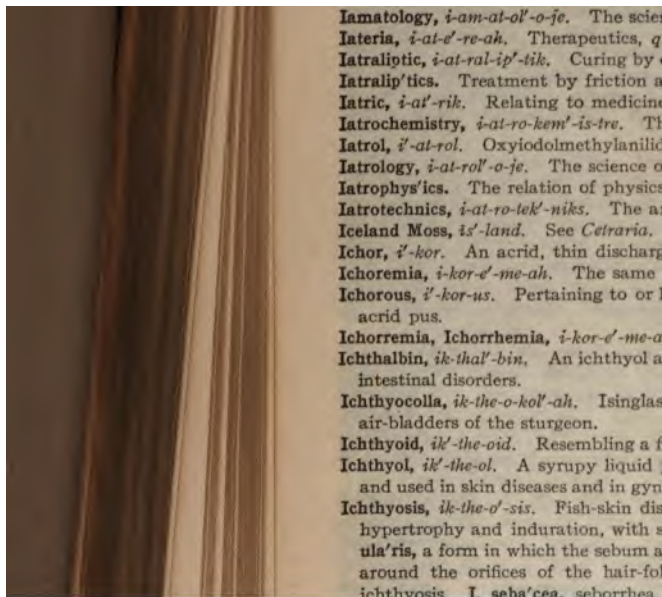
Hystero-trachelotomy, *his-ter-o-trak-el'-o'-o-mee*. Incision of neck of the womb.

HYSTERICIASIS, H

traumatism, *his-ter-o-trau'-mat-izm*. Hyst
s due to traumatism.

otrimus, *his-ter-o-tris'-mus*. Spasm of the w

clasis, **Hysticism**, *his-tris-i'-as-is*, *his'-tris-izm*. 1. A dis
of the hairs in which they stand erect. 2. Ichthyosis
rix.



Iamatology, *i-am-at-ol'-o-je*. The science of the treatment of diseases.
Iateria, *i-at-e'-re-ah*. Therapeutics, *q*.
Iatraliptic, *i-at-ral-ip'-tik*. Curing by friction.
Iatraliptics. Treatment by friction.
Iatric, *i-at'-rik*. Relating to medicine.
Iatrochemistry, *i-at-ro-kem'-is-tre*. The science of the treatment of diseases by chemistry.
Iatrol, *i'-at-rol*. Oxydodimethylanilide.
Iatrology, *i-at-rol'-o-je*. The science of the treatment of diseases.
Iatrophysics. The relation of physics to medicine.
Iatrotechnics, *i-at-ro-tek'-niks*. The art of the treatment of diseases.
Iceland Moss, *is'-land*. See *Cetraria*.
Ichor, *i'-kor*. An acrid, thin discharge from a wound.
Ichoremia, *i-kor-e'-me-ah*. The same as ichor.
Ichorous, *i'-kor-us*. Pertaining to or containing ichor.
Ichthyocolla, *ik-the-o-kol'-ah*. Isinglass.
Ichthyoid, *ik'-the-oid*. Resembling a fish.
Ichthyol, *ik'-the-ol*. A syrupy liquid and used in skin diseases and in gynecology.
Ichthyosis, *ik-the-o'-sis*. Fish-skin disease. A disease of the skin characterized by hypertrophy and induration, with scaling of the skin.
Ichthyosis, *i-seh'-cea*. Seborrhea.

Disease. I. *gra'vis*, acute yellow atrophy of the liver. I. *neonato'rum*, the jaundice of the newborn infant.

Com'eter. An instrument to measure the cardiac impulse.

us, ik'-tus. A stroke. I. *so'llis*, sunstroke.

-or -ide. A chemic suffix to denote a combination of two elementary substances.

-ant. A chromosome believed to be an element in heredity.

-a, i-de'-ah. A mental image or picture.

-al, i-de'-al. Pertaining to an idea. I. *Paraple'gia*, reflex emotional paraplegia.

-ation, i-de-a'-shun. The process of forming ideas.

Id'ational Insan'ity, i-de-a'-shun-ah. A form of insanity characterized by perversion of ideation.

Id'ential Points. Corresponding retinal points of the two eyes.

Id'omotion. A motion the result of a dominant idea.

Id'omotor. Pertaining to ideation and movement.

Ideophrenia, id-e-o-fre'-ne-ah. Insanity with marked perversion of ideas.

Ideophrenic, id-e-o-fren'-ik. Relating to or marked by ideophrenia.

Isoagglutinin, id-e-o-ag-lut'-in-in. An agglutinin having a spontaneous origin.

Id'ocy, id'-e-o-se. A condition of extreme mental deficiency.

Id'oglossia, id-e-o-glos'-e-ah. Disorder of speech marked by substituting one consonant for another.

Id'olysin, id-e-ol'-is-in. A lysin found normally in the blood and having a spontaneous origin.

Id'iomuscular, id-e-o-mus'-ku-lar. Peculiar to muscle tissue. I. *Contraction*, muscular contraction from direct stimulation.

Id'ioneurosis, id-e-o-nu-ro'-sis. A disease of neurotic origin.

Id'iopathic, id-e-o-path'-ik. Spontaneous; primary. I. *An'e'mia*, pernicious anemia. I. *Disease'*, a self-existing disease.

Id'iopathy, id-e-op'-ath-e. A peculiar morbid state.

Id'ioplasm, id'-e-o-plasm. A hereditary reproductive substance contained in the chromosomes of the nucleus.

Id'iosome, id'-e-o-som. 1. Any ultimate element of living matter. 2. The attraction-sphere.

Id'iospasm, id'-e-o-spasm. A spasm confined to one part.

Id'iosyncrasy, id-e-o-sin'-kra-se. Individual peculiarity.

Id'iot, id'-e-ot. A person with defective mental development.

Id'iotism, id'-e-ot-ism. The state of idiocy.

Id'organ, id'-or-gan. A potential organ or organism.

Id'rosis, id-ro'-sis. See *Hyperhidrosis*.

Id'iasuria, ig-as-u'-rin. A mixture of strychnin and brucin from *Strychnos nuxvomica*, once considered an alkaloid.

Id'iatia, ig-na'-she-ah. The seeds of *Strychnos ignatii*.

Id'extirpation. Hysterectomy by cauterization.

ILLUMINATION

Ileac Pas'sion, *il'-e-ak*. A disease with pain in the abdomen, fecal vomiting, and spasm of the abdominal muscles; ileus.

Ileadelphus. A double monster joined from the pelvis down.

Ileectomy, *il-e-ek'-to-me*. Excision of the ileum.

Ileitis, *il-e-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the ileum.

Ileocecal, *il-e-o-se'-kal*. Pertaining to the ileum and cecum. **1.** Valve, the valve between the ileum and cecum.

Ileocolic, *il-e-o-kol'-ik*. Pertaining to the ileum and colon. **1.** Valve, the ileocecal valve, *q. v.*

Ileocolitis, *il-e-o-ko-lit'-is*. Inflammation of the ileum and colon.

Ileocolostomy, *il-e-o-ko-lot'-to-me*. The formation of a fistula between the ileum and colon.

Ileocolotomy, *il-e-o-ko-lot'-o-me*. A surgical operation upon the ileum and colon.

Ileoleostomy. The formation of a fistula between two different parts of the ileum.

Ileoproctostomy, **Ileorectostomy**, *il-e-o-prok-tot'-to-me*. The formation of a fistula between the ileum and rectum.

Ileostomy, *il-e-ot'-to-me*. The surgical establishment of a passage through the abdominal wall into the ileum.

Ileum, *il'-e-um*. The lower half of the small intestine.

Ileus, *il'-e-us*. **1.** Intussusception of the bowels. **2.** Enteralgia.

Iliac, *il'-e-ak*. Pertaining to the ilium or flanks. **1. Crest**. See *Crest*. **1. Fascia**, the fascia covering the iliac and psoas muscles. **1. Muscle**. See *Iliacus*. **1. Pas'sion**. See *Ileac Passion*.

Iliacus, *il'-e-ak-us*. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.

Iliadelphus, *il-e-ak-el'-fus*. See *Ileadelphus*.

Ilicin, *il'-e-in*. A bitter principle from *Ilex aquifolium*, holly; it is an antiperiodic.

Ilio-. A prefix denoting relation to the ilium.

Iliocolotomy, *il-e-o-ko-lot'-o-me*. Colotomy in the iliac region.

Iliocostal, **Iliocostal**. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.

Iliofemoral, *il-e-o-fem'-o-al*. Pertaining to the ilium and femur.

Iliohypogastric Nerve, *il-e-o-hi-po-gat'-rik*. See *Nerves*, *Table of*.

Ilioinguinal. Pertaining to the ilium and the groin.

Iliopectineal, *il-e-o-pek-tin'-e-al*. Pertaining to the ilium and pectineus muscle. **1. Line**. See *Line*.

Iliopsoas, *il-e-o-sot'-as*. The combined iliacus and psoas muscles. *q. v.* in *Muscles*, *Table of*.

Iliothibial Band, *il-e-o-thib'-e-al*. The portion of the fascia lata extending from the iliac crest to the outer tibial tubercle.

Ilium, *il'-e-um*. The upper part of the innominate bone.

Ilium, *il'-e-um*. The upper part of the innominate bone.

Ilium, *il'-e-um*. The upper part of the innominate bone.

Ilium, *il'-e-um*. The upper part of the innominate bone.

IMMUNITY

- an object. **I.** **Ax'ial**, illumination by light conveyed in the direction of the axis of the microscope. **I.** **Direct'**, light thrown upon an object from in front. **I.** **Fo'cal**, that in which the light is concentrated on an object by means of a lens or mirror. **I.** **Oblique'**, illumination from one side.
- Illusion**, *il-u'-shun*. A false perception of an external object.
- Illusional**, *il-u'-shun-al*. Pertaining to or characterized by illusions.
- Ima**, *i'-ma*. Lowest; last; deepest.
- Image**, *im'-aj*. A picture of an object to the eye or mind. **I.** **Al'ter-**. See *After-images*. **I.** **Direct'**, **I.** **Erect'**, a picture obtained from rays not yet focused. **I.** **False**. See under *False*.
- I.** **Real**, that formed at the place where the rays meet. **I.** **Vir'tual**, that produced by the imaginary focus of the rays.
- Imago**, *im-a'-go*. The insect after the completion of its metamorphoses.
- Imbecile**, *im'-bes-il*. Feeble in mind.
- Imbecility**, *im-be-sil'-it-e*. Mental weakness or defect.
- Imbed'**. In histology, to fix an object in some hard substance.
- Imbibition**, *im-bib-ish'-un*. The absorption of fluids.
- Imbricated**, *im'-brik-a-ted*. Overlapped, as scales in skin-diseases.
- Imid**, **Im'ide**, *im'-id*. Any compound of the radicle NH.
- Imidiod**, *im-id'-e-od*. A nonpoisonous antiseptic used as iodoform.
- Imlach's Fat-plug**. A mass of yellowish fat frequently found at the mesial angle of the external inguinal ring, for which it constitutes a landmark during operations.
- Immediate**, *im-e'-de-at*. Direct. **I.** **Agglutina'tion**. See *I. Union*. **I.** **Auscul'tation**, auscultation performed with the ear against the surface. **I.** **Conta'gion**, that from personal contact. **I.** **U'nion**, union by first intention.
- Immersion**, *im-er'-shun*. The plunging of a body into a liquid.
- Immiscible**, *im-is'-ib-l*. Not capable of mixture.
- Immobility**, *im-o-bil'-it-e*. The state of being fixed.
- Immobiliza'tion**. The act of rendering a part immobile.
- Immune**, *im-un'*. Safe from attack; protected by vaccination. **I.** **An'im-al**, an animal in a control experiment rendered immune by inoculation with some antispecific agent.
- Immunity**, *im-u'-nit-e*. Freedom from risk of infection. **I.** **Ehrlich's The'ory of Lat'er-al or Side-chain**, stimulating substances introduced into the circulation combine with protoplasm, one central group in the molecule remaining comparatively stable, with lateral chains of atoms which combine with toxins, bacterial cells, and foreign cells, causing in the protoplasmic chemical and other transformations connected with cytolytic and immunity. When the lateral chains are thrown off into the liquid of the body, they constitute various antitoxins.
- Act'ive**, that conveyed by recovery from infectious disease. **I.** **Congen'ital**, **I.** **Nat'ural**, that with which the individ-

INACTOSE

born. **I.**, Pass'ive, that conferred by the introduction of antitoxins or vaccines.

Immunization, *im-u-niz-a'-shun*. The act of rendering immune.

Immunologist, *im-u-nol'-o-jist*. One versed in the science of immunity.

Immunotoxin, *im-u-no-tox'-in*. An antitoxin.

Impac'tion. 1. Concussion. 2. The state of being wedged in.

Impal'pable, *im-pal'-pa-bl*. Not capable of being felt.

Impaludism, *im-pal'-u-dism*. Chronic malarial poisoning.

Impar, *im'-par*. Odd or unequal.

Imperatorin, *im-per-at-o'-rin*. Same as *Peucedanin*.

Imperforate, *im-per'-for-at*. Without opening; not open or pervious.

Imperforation, *im-per-for-a'-shun*. Occlusion.

Impervious, *im-per'-ve-us*. Not permitting a passage.

Impetiginous, *im-pet-ij'-in-us*. Pertaining to impetigo.

Impetigo, *im-pet-i'-go*. An acute pustular inflammation of the skin. **I. contagio'sa**, a contagious form of impetigo. **I. herpeti-for'-mis**, a grave form affecting pregnant women and resembling herpes. **I. syphilit'ica**, the specific form.

Implacental, *im-pla-sen'-tal*. Having no placenta.

Implantation, *im-plan-ta'-shun*. The act of setting in; grafting as the transfer of skin or teeth from the body of one person to that of another. **I.**, **Hypoder'mic**, the introduction of a solid medicine under the skin. **I.**, **Parenchy'matous**, the introduction of remedial agents into a neoplasm. **I.**, **Terat'ic**, the union of an imperfect fetal monster with a perfect fetus.

Imponderable, *im-pon'-der-a-bl*. Without weight.

Impotence, *im'-po-tens*. A lack of sexual power.

Impotency, *im'-po-ten-se*. See *Impotence*.

Impregnation, *im-preg-na'-shun*. Fecundation; fertilization.

Impres'sio. An impression. **I. card'iaca**, a shallow depression on the upper surface of the liver for the heart. **I. col'ica**, impression on the liver made by the hepatic flexure of the colon. **I. duodena'lis**, an impression on the liver made by the duodenum. **I. gas'trica**, an impression made on the liver by the stomach. **I. pylori'ca**, an impression made on the liver by the pyloric end of the stomach. **I. rena'lis**, an impression on the liver made by the right kidney and suprarenal capsule. **I. suprarena'lis**, a depressed area on the liver made by the suprarenal gland.

Impression, *im-presh'-un*. A hollow or depression.

Impulse of the Heart, *im'-puls*. The systolic beat of the heart felt at the apex in the fifth intercostal space.

Impurity, *im-pu'-rit-e*. 1. Want of purity. 2. Want of clearness, as of the sounds of the heart.

Inactivation, *in-ak-tiv-a'-shun*. The destruction of the activity of a body fluid; e. g., serum.

Inactose, *in'-ak-tos*. An optically inactive vegetable sugar.

- Inadequacy**, *in-ad'-e-kwa-se*. Insufficiency.
- Inalimentary**, *in-al-im-en'-tal*. Not affording nourishment.
- Inanimate**, *in-an'-im-ät*. Not animate; dead.
- Inanition**, 1. Emptiness. 2. Exhaustion from starvation.
- Inappetence**, *in-ap'-et-ens*. Loss or want of appetite.
- Inappetency**, *in-ap'-e-len-se*. See *Inappetence*.
- Inarticulate**, *in-ar-tik'-u-lät*. 1. Not jointed or articulated. 2. Vocal sounds not arranged into syllables.
- In articulo mor'tis**. At the point of death.
- Inassimilable**, *in-as-im'-il-ab-l*. Incapable of assimilation.
- Inaxone**, *in-aks'-ön*. A long axone surrounded by a myelin sheath.
- Incandescent**, *in-kan-des'-ent*. Luminous from heat.
- Incarcerated**, *in-kar'-ser-a-ted*. Imprisoned, as a hernia.
- Incarceration**, *in-kar-ser-a'-shun*. Imprisonment.
- Incarnation**, *in-kar-na'-shun*. 1. Becoming flesh. 2. Granulation.
- Inca's Bone**, *in'-kas*. The interparietal bone.
- Incest**, *in'-söst*. Sexual intercourse between near relatives.
- Incident Nerve**, *in'-sid-ent*. An afferent nerve.
- Incineration**, *in-sin-er-a'-shun*. Cremation. Reduction to ashes.
- Incipient**, *in-sip'-e-ent*. Beginning.
- Incised**, *in-siad'*. Cut. **I. Wound**, a cleanly cut wound.
- Incision**, *in-sikh'-un*. The act of cutting into. **I. Confirmatory**, **I. Diagnostic**, **I. Exploratory**, section for diagnostic purposes.
- Incisive**, *in-si'-siv*. 1. Cutting. 2. Pertaining to the incisors.
- I. Bone**, the anterior portion of the superior maxilla.
- Incisor Teeth**, *in-si'-sor*. The four anterior teeth in each jaw.
- Incisura**, *in-sis-u'-rah*. An incision or a notch. **I. card'iaca**, a notch in the anterior border of the left lung. **I. cerebel'li**, the sulcus dividing the cerebellar hemispheres. **I. intertrag'ica**, the notch between the tragus and antitragus. **I. Riv'i'ni**, notch at the upper border of the inner end of the external auditory meatus. **I. Santori'ni**, either one of the two notches in the cartilaginous portion of the external auditory meatus. **I. tempora'lis**, the ectorhinal sulcus, a notch half-way between the temporal pole and the uncus. **I. tento'rii**, a deep notch in the tentorium cerebelli for the midbrain.
- Incisure**, *in-sis'-är*. A slit or notch.
- Inclinometer**, *in-klin-om'-et-er*. An instrument for determining the ocular diameter from the horizontal and vertical lines.
- Inclusion**, *in-klü'-shun*. The state of being inclosed or included.
- Incoercible**, *in-ko-er'-sib-l*. Uncontrollable. **I. Vom'iting**, pernicious vomiting.
- Incoherent**, *in-ko-he'-rent*. Not connected or coherent.
- Incombustible**, *in-kom-büs'-tib-l*. Incapable of burning.
- Incompat'ible**. Not capable of being united in solution.
- Incom'petence**. Inability to perform the natural functions.
- Incompressible**, *in-kom-pres'-ib-l*. Not compressible; compact.

INDIA-RUBBER

Incontinence, *in-kon'-lin-ens*. 1. Involuntary evacuation. Venereal indulgence.

Incoordination, *in-co-or-din-a'-shun*. An inability to produce ordinate muscular movements.

Incorporation. The making into a homogeneous mass.

Incrassate, *in-kra'-ât*. Thickened, swollen.

Increment, *in'-kre-ment*. Increase or growth.

Incrustation, *in-krus-ta'-shun*. The formation of a crust.

Incubation, *in-ku-ba'-shun*. The period between the impaction of a contagium and the appearance of the disease.

Incubator, *in'-ku-ba-tor*. A device for rearing prematurely children, or for the cultivation of bacteria.

Incubus, *in'-ku-bus*. See *Nightmare*.

Incudal, *ing'-ku-dal*. Pertaining to the incus.

Incudiform, *in-ku'-dif-orm*. Shaped like an anvil.

Incudostapedial. Pertaining to both incus and stapes.

Incurable, *in-ku'-ra-bl*. That which cannot be cured.

Incurvate, *in-ker'-vât*. Curved inward.

Incus, *ing'-kus*. The middle one of the bones of the middle ear.

Indagation, *in-da-ga'-shun*. Close investigation.

Indentation, *in-den-ta'-shun*. A notch, dent, or depression.

Index, *in'-deks*. 1. The first finger. 2. The ratio of one part to another taken as a standard. **I.**, **Alveolar**, the degree of presence of the jaws, measured by the basalveolar length multiplied by 100 and divided by the basinasal length. **I.**, **Alar**, the breadth of a skull multiplied by 100 and divided by its length. **I.**, **Cerebral**, the ratio of the greatest transverse to the greatest anteroposterior diameter of the cranial cavity multiplied by 100. **I.**, **Gnathic**, the ratio of the distance between the basion and the alveolar point to the distance between the basion and the nasal point, multiplied by 100. **I.**, **Length-breadth**. See *I.*, *Cephalic*. **I.**, **Movement**, a compulsory rotary movement. **I.**, **Opsonic**. See *Opsonic*. **I.**, **vic**. See under *Pelvic*. **I.**, **of Diffusion**, as applied to jelly containing stain and other substances—the sum of diffusion-delaying ingredients subtracted from its diffusing accelerating constituents added to the quantity of stain in the jelly. **I.**, **of Refraction**, the refractive capacity of any medium as compared with that of the air. **I.**, **Refractive**, the coefficient of refraction. **I.**, **Thoracic**, the ratio of the anteroposterior diameter to the transverse, expressed in per cent. **I.**, **Vertical**, the ratio of the vertical diameter of the skull to the maximum of the anteroposterior diameter, multiplied by 100.

India Ink Method. A method of making the *Spirochæta* visible under the microscope by means of India ink.

Indian Corn, *in'-de-an*. See *Zea mays*. **I.**, **Hemp**. See *Cannabis*.

I. Poke. *Veratrum viride*, q. v. **I.**, **Tobacco**. See *Nicotiana glauca*.

India-rubber, *in'-de-ah-rub'-er*. See *Caoutchouc*.

Indican, in'-dik-an. 1. $C_{16}H_{11}NO_{17}$, a glucosid from plants yielding indigo. 2. Same as *Indoxyl-sulphate*. For tests, see *Jaffé, MacMunn, Obermeyer, Weber*.

Indicanu'ria. The presence in the urine of indican.

Indica'tion. 1. A sign. 2. The pointing out of the proper remedy.

Indicator, in'-dik-a-tor. 1. A substance that indicates chemie reaction by a color change. 2. The index-finger. 3. The extensor indicis muscle.

Indifferent, in-dif'-er-ent. Neutral.

Indigenous, in-dif'-en-us. Native to a place.

Indigestible, in-di-jes'-tib-l. Not digestible.

Indigestion, in-di-jes'-chun. The same as *Dyspepsia*, q. v.

Indigita'tion. A displacement of the bowel by intussusception.

Indiglu'cin, in-de-glu'-sin. $C_8H_{10}O_6$. A decomposition product of the glucosid indican.

Indigo, in'-dig-o. A blue dye-stuff from various species of *Indigofera*. I.-blue, $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$, a blue pigment from indigo. I.-car'min, the sodium salt of indigotin-disulphonic acid. I.-white. Same as *Indigogen*. For tests, see *Rosenbach, Rosin*.

Indigogen, in'-dig-o-jen. C_8H_8NO . A derivative of indigo-blue.

Indigotin, in-dig-o'-tin. Same as *Indigo-blue*.

Indiguria, in-dig-u'-re-ah. The presence in the urine of indigo.

Indirect, in-di-rekt'. Not direct. I. Cell-divis'ion. See *Karyokinesis*. I. Vis'ion, vision with the peripheral parts of the retina.

Indisposition, in-dis-po-zish'-un. Any slight ailment.

Indium, in'-de-um. A rare metal.

Indol, in'-dol. C_8H_7N . A product of the putrefaction of proteins in the intestines. For tests, see *Baeyer, Nencki, Salkowski*.

Indolacetu'ria. Presence of indolacetic acid in the urine.

Indolent, in'-do-lent. Sluggish; of slow growth.

Indoxyl, in-doks'-il. C_8H_7NO . The product derived from indol by oxidation, as it takes place in the liver. I.-sul'phate, indican, $C_8H_6NSO_4K$, a combination of indoxyl with a sulphate and found in the urine.

Induced, in-dūs'. Produced. I. Abort'ion. See *Abortion*.

Induc'tion. The electric influence exerted by neighboring bodies.

Inductogram, in-duk'-to-gram. The same as *Skiagraph*, q. v.

Inducto'rium. An instrument for producing induced currents.

Indurate, **Indurated**, in'-du-rāt, in'-du-ra-ted. Hardened.

Induration, in-du-ra'-shun. The hardening of a tissue or part.

I., **Black**, the hard, pigmented condition of the lung in anthracosis. I., **Brown**, a hardening of lung-tissue, with deposition of pigmentary matter. I., **Gray**, induration of lung-tissue in

pneumonia without pigmentation. I., **Red**, a firm, reddened condition of the lung in chronic pneumonia.

Indurative, in'-du-ra-tiv. Pertaining to induration.

Ins'ium. 1. A membranous covering. 2. The amnion. 3. A

INFLAMMATION

- marginal layer of gray matter on the corpus callosum, also called *I. griseum*.
- Inebriant**, *in-e'-bre-ant*. An intoxicating substance.
- Inebriation**, *Inebri'ety*, *in-e-bre-a'-shun*. A drunken condition.
- Inelastic**, *in-e-las'-tike*. Not elastic.
- Inertia**, *in-er'-shah*. Sluggishness; inactivity; absence of contractility. **I. u'teri**, an atonic condition of the womb in labor.
- In extremis**, *in eks-tre'-mis*. At the end; at the point of death.
- Infancy**, *in'-fan-se*. Early childhood.
- Infant**, *in'-fant*. A babe, a child less than two years of age.
- Infanticide**, *in-fan'-tis-id*. The murder of an infant.
- Infantile**, *in'-fan-til*. Pertaining to infancy. **I. Her'nia**, oblique inguinal hernia behind the funicular peritoneal process. **I. Paraly'sis**, acute anterior poliomyelitis. **I. U'terus**, an undeveloped womb.
- Infantilism**, *in-fan'-til-ism*. The persistence of childish characteristics into adult life.
- Infarct**, *in-fark't*. A wedge-shaped hemorrhagic or necrotic region produced by obstruction of a terminal artery.
- Infarction**, *in-fark'-shun*. The production of an infarct.
- Infect**, *in-fekt'*. To communicate disease-germs.
- Infection**, *in-fek'-shun*. The communication of disease-germs.
- Infectious**, *in-fek'-shus*. Of the nature of infection; contagious.
- Infecundity**, *in-fe-kun'-dit-e*. Sterility; barrenness.
- Inferior**, *in-fe'-re-or*. Lower.
- Infibula'tion**. The operation of fastening the prepuce over the glans penis, or of fastening together the labia of the vagina.
- Infiltrate**. To ooze into the interstitial spaces of a tissue.
- Infiltration**, *in-fil-tra'-shun*. A fluid effusion into an organ or a tissue. **I. anes'the'sia**, local anesthesia from cocain-injections. **I. Calca'reous**, deposits of lime or other calcium salts within a tissue of the body. **I. Cel'lular**, an infiltration of the tissues with round cells. **I. Fat'ty**, a deposit of fat in the tissues or the presence of oil in the interior of a cell. **I. Glycogen'ic**, a deposit of glycogen in cells. **I. Pig'mentary**, the deposit of pigments in the tissues. **I. Pur'u'lent**, the presence of scattered pus-cells in a tissue. **I. Se'rous**, an infiltration of the tissues with diluted lymph. **I. U'rinous**, the effusion of urine into a tissue. **I. Wax'y**, a deposit of waxy substance.
- Infinite**, *in'-fin-it*. Immeasurable. **I. Dis'tance**, in ophthalmology, the distance at which there is parallelism of light-rays.
- Infirm**, *in-ferm'*. Weak or feeble.
- Infirm'ary**, *in-fer'-ma-re*. An institution for the care of the sick.
- Infirmity**, *in-fer'-mit-e*. Weakness; feebleness.
- Inflame**, *in-flam'*. To undergo inflammation.
- Inflammation**, *in-flam-a'-shun*. A morbid condition with hyperemia, pain, heat, swelling, and disordered function. **I. Acute**, that in which the processes are active. **I. Adhe'sive**, that which promotes the healing of wounds. **I. Catar'hal**, the

INFUNDIBULIFORM

occurring on a mucous surface and causing the shedding of its epithelium. **I.**, **Chron'ic**, that in which there is formation of new connective tissue. **I.**, **Intersti'tial**, that affecting chiefly the connective tissue of an organ. **I.**, **Parenchy'matous**, that affecting chiefly the parenchyma of an organ. **I.**, **Reac'tive**, that around a focus of degeneration or a foreign body. **I.**, **Specif'ic**, that due to a special microorganism. **I.**, **Sup'purative**, that attended by formation of pus. **I.**, **Tox'ic**, that due to poison.

Inflammatory, *in-flam'-at-o-re*. Pertaining to inflammation.

Inflation, *in-fla'-shun*. Distention with air.

Inflexion, *in-flek'-shun*. A bending inward.

Influenza, *in-flu-en'-zah*. A contagious epidemic catarrhal fever with great prostration and varying symptoms and sequelae; grip.

Influenzal, *in-flu-en'-sal*. Pertaining to influenza.

Influenzin, *in-flu-en'-zin*. A proprietary remedy for influenza.

Influx, *in'-fluks*. An inflow.

Infraxillary, *in-frah-aks-il-a-re*. Below the armpit.

Infraclavicular, *in-frah-klav-ik'-u-lar*. Below the collar-bone.

I. Re'gion, the space on the chest between the clavicle and third rib.

Infracostal, *in-frah-kos'-tal*. Below the ribs. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Infraction, *in-frah'-shun*. Incomplete fracture of a bone.

Infrahyoid, *in-frah-hi'-oid*. Below the hyoid bone.

Inframammary, *in-frah-mam'-a-re*. Below the mammas. **I. Re'gion**, the area on the chest below the sixth rib.

Inframarg'inal Convolu'tion. The inferior temporal gyrus.

Inframaxillary, *in-frah-maks'-il-a-re*. Below the jaw.

Infraocclusion, *in-frah-ok-lu'-zhun*. Failure of apposition of one or more teeth when the jaws are closed.

Infraorbital, *in-frah-or'-bit-al*. Below the orbit.

Infrapatel'lar. Pertaining to parts below the patella.

Infrapro'tein. See *Metaprotein*.

Infrapu'bic. Pertaining to parts below the pubis.

Infrascapular, *in-frah-shap'-u-lar*. Below the shoulder-blade.

Infraspinatus, *in-frah-spi-na'-tus*. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Infraspinous, *in-frah-spi'-nus*. Below the scapular spine.

Infrasternal, *in-frah-ster'-nal*. Beneath the sternum. **I. Depres'sion**, the depression of the ensiform cartilage.

Infratrochlear, *in-frah-trok'-le-ar*. Below the trochlea.

Infraverge'nce, *in-frah-ver'-iens*. The angle of artificial depression of one eye below the other as produced by the prism-verger.

Infriction, *in-frik'-shun*. The rubbing-in of oily substances.

Infundibular, *in-fun-dib'-u-lar*. Pertaining to the infundibulum.

INIAC, INIAL

cia, **I. Proc'ess**, the cremasteric process of the transversa fascia.

Infundibulum, *in-fun-dil'-u-lum*. A funnel. **I. of the Brain**, a mass of gray matter attached to the pituitary gland. **I. of Coch'lea**, a small cavity at the end of the modiolus. **I. ethmoidal'e**, a deep groove between the uncinate process and the bulla ethmoidalis, the opening into which from the nasal fossa is known as the hiatus semilunaris. **I. of Heart**, the conus arteriosus. **I. of Kid'ney**, one of the primary divisions of the pelvis of a kidney. **I. of Lung**, any one of the ultimate expansions of a bronchiole. **I. of Ov'iduct**, the cavity formed by the fringes at the ovarian end of an oviduct.

Infused, *in-fūz'd*. Steeped; extracted.

Infusible, *in-fū'-sib-l*. Incapable of being fused.

Infusion, *in-fū'-shun*. 1. See *Infusum*. 2. The slow injection of liquid into a vein.

Infusodecoction, *in-fu-zo-de-kok'-shun*. A combined infusion and decoction of a substance.

Infusor, *in-fū'-zor*. An instrument for the slow injection of a liquid into a vein.

Infusoria, *in-fu-zo'-re-ah*. A class of protozoa.

Infusum, *in-fū'-sum*. An aqueous preparation made by steeping a vegetable substance in water without boiling.

Ingesta, *in-jes'-tah*. Substances introduced into the body as food.

Ingestion, *in-jes'-chun*. The introduction of food into the body.

Ingestol, *in-jes'-tol*. A proprietary remedy for gastric and intestinal complaints.

In'gluvin. An enzyme from gizzard of fowl, used as a digestant.

Ingrassias's Proc'esses. The lesser wings of the sphenoid bone.

Ingravescent, *in-grav-es'-ent*. Growing more severe.

Ingravitation, *in-grav-id-a'-shun*. See *Impregnation*.

Ingredient, *in-gre'-de-ent*. Any part of a compound.

Ingrowing Nail, *in'-gro-ing*. See *Onychogryphosis*.

Inguen, *in'-guen*. The groin.

Inguinal, *in'-gwin-al*. Pertaining to the groin. **I. Her'nia**, hernia through an abdominal ring.

Inhalation, *in-hal-a'-shun*. The in-breathing of air or other vapor.

Inhaler, *in-ha'-ler*. Instrument for inhalation of medicinal vapors.

Inherent, *in-he'-rent*. Native; intrinsic. **I. Caute'rizat'ion**, deep cauterization.

Inherited, *in-her'-it-ed*. Derived from an ancestor.

Inhibit, *in-hib'-it*. To check or restrain.

Inhibi'tion. The restraint of organic activity from nerve-action.

Inhibitory, *in-hib'-it-or-e*. Having the power to restrain.

Inhibi'trope, *in-hib'-it-rōp*. An individual in whom certain stimuli cause a partial arrest of function.

Inhumation, *in-hu-ma'-shun*. Burial of the dead in the ground.

Inial, *in'-e-ak*, *in'-e-al*. Pertaining to the inion.

INOSCULATION

- Iniencephalus**, *in-e-en-sef'-al-us*. A monster with a protrusion of the brain in the occipital region.
- Inion**, *in'-e-on*. The external protuberance of the occiput.
- Initial**, *in-ish'-al*. Beginning.
- Initis**, *in-i'-tis*. Inflammation of fibrous tissue.
- Injected**, *in-jek'-ted*. Congested; with full vessels.
- Injection**. 1. The forcing of a liquid into a cavity, part, or vessel of the body; *e. g.*, urethral, intramuscular, intravenous injections. 2. The liquid injected.
- Injury**, *in'-ju-re*. Damage or harm to the body.
- Inlet of the Pel'vis**, *in'-let*. The upper orifice of the true pelvis.
- Inman's Disease'**. Myalgia.
- Innervation**, *in-er-va'-shun*. 1. A discharge of nervous force. 2. The function of the nervous system.
- Innocent**, *in'-o-sent*. Benign; not harmful.
- Innominate**, *in-om-in-a'-tah*. The largest branch of the aortic arch.
- Innominate**, *in-nom'-in-ät*. Nameless. **I. An'eurysm**, aneurysm of the innominate artery. **I. Ar'tery**. See *Artery*. **I. Bone**, the hip-bone, including the pubis, ilium, and ischium.
- Innominatum**, *in-om-in-a'-tum*. The hip-bone.
- Innoxious**, *in-ok'-shus*. The same as *Innocent*, *q. v.*
- Innutrition**, *in-nu-trish'-un*. A want of nutrition.
- Inoblast**, *in'-o-blast*. Any formative connective-tissue cell.
- Inoculability**, *in-ok-u-la-bil'-it-e*. The capability of being inoculated.
- Inoculable**, *in-ok'-u-la-bl*. Capable of being inoculated.
- Inocula'tion**. The introduction of specific virus into the system.
- Inoepithelioma**, *in-o-ep-ith-e-le-o'-mah*. Medullary carcinoma containing fibrous tissue.
- Inogen**, *in'-o-jen*. A hypothetic substance supposed to decompose in muscular tissue when the latter is in action.
- Inohymenitis**, *in-o-hi-men-i'-tis*. Inflammation of fibrous tissue.
- Inoleiomyoma**, *in-o-li-o-mi-o'-mah*. Myoma containing unstriped muscular fibers.
- Inoma**, *in'-o-mah*. A fibrous tumor.
- Inopex'ia**. The tendency of blood to coagulate spontaneously.
- Inopolypus**, *in-o-pol'-ip-us*. A fibrous polypus.
- Inorganic**, *in-or-gan'-ik*. Devoid of organized structure. **I. Ac'id**, an acid without carbon. **I. Anal'y-sis**, the analysis of inorganic substances. **I. Chem'istry**, the chemistry of inorganic compounds. **I. Com'pound**, a substance without carbon.
- Inoscopy**, *in-os'-kop-e*. A method for the detection of the tubercle bacillus in any exudate. This is allowed to coagulate; the coagulum is then digested; the liquid resulting is centrifugalized; smears made from the sediment and stained for tubercle bacilli.
- Inosculation**, *in-os'-ku-la-ting*. Directly joining.
- Inosculat'ion**, *in-os-ku-la'-shun*. The union of two vessels.

Inosuria, *in-o-sū'-re-ah*. The same as *I.*
Inotagmata, *in-o-tag'-mat-ah*. The con-
erate the force of protoplasmic mo-
Inotropic, *in-o-trop'-ik*. Pertaining to
the contractility of the heart.
Inquest, *in'-kwest*. A judicial inquiry.
Inquisition, *in-kwiz-ish'-un*. A systema
Insaliva'tion. A mixture of food with s
Insalubrious, *in-sal-u'-bre-us*. Unhealth
Insane, *in-sān'*. Diseased in mind; cra
Insanitary, *in-san'-it-a-re*. Not sanit
Insanity, *in-san'-it-e*. Mental derange
quired', that arising after a long period
Affec'tive. Same as *I.*, *Emotional*,
anemia, *I.*, **Arthrit'ic**, that due to r
Cir'cular or **Cy'clic**, a form recurring i
lowing mania and that followed by s
mac'teric, that occurring at the men
cated, that transmitted by association
I., **Com'pound**, that in which two or
faculties are involved. **I.**, **Concur'ren**
diseases. **I.**, **Confu'sional**, acute, ter
nervous shock or disease. **I.**, **Conger**
birth. **I.**, **Depres'sive**, melancholia.
due to disorders of other organs than
that due to diabetes. **I.**, **Diather'ic**,
Doubt'ing, that marked by doubt or s

ing through a muscle and giving attachment to its fibers;
one of the lineæ transversæ of the rectus abdominis
a.

on, *in-skrip'-shun*. The body of a prescription.

de, *in-sek'-tis-id*. A preparation for destroying insects.
powder. Any insecticidal powder; buhach, *q. v.*

ation, *in-sem-in-a'-shun*. The introduction of semen.

le, *in-sen'-sib-l*. 1. Without the sense of feeling. 2. Not
ciable by the senses.

a, *in-ser'-shun*. The attachment, as of a muscle.

s, *in-sid'-e-ous*. Not manifest; hidden or stealthy.

in *si'-tu*. In a given or natural position.

on, *in-so-la'-shun*. Sunstroke. Exposure to the sun.

e, *in-sol'-u-bl*. Incapable of solution.

a, *in-som'-ne-ah*. Inability to sleep.

on, *in-spek'-shun*. Visual examination of the body or a

tion, Inspersion, *in-sper'-shun*. The act of powdering.

on, *in-spi-ra'-shun*. The inhalation of air into the lungs.

ory, *in-spi'-rat-o-re*. Pertaining to inspiration.

ted, *in'-spis-a-ted*. Thickened, as by evaporation.

n'-step. The arch of the foot.

on, *in-stil-a'-shun*. A pouring-in of a fluid drop by drop.

in'-stingkt. A natural impulse that, though unasso-
with reason, prompts a useful act.

ve, *in-stingkt'-tiv*. Prompted by instinct.

es of Medicine. Medical theory and principles.

Intem'perance. The immoderate use of food.
 Intensity, *in-ten'-sil-e*. A high degree of power.
 Intensive, *in-ten'-siv*. Increasing in intensity.
 Intention, *in-ten'-shun*. The process of becoming aware of an object.
 Intermittent, *in-ter-mit'-ent*. Tremor following attempted voluntary movement.
 Interarticular, *in-ter-ar-ik'-u-lar*. Situated between two articular surfaces.
 Interauricular, *in-ter-aw-rik'-u-lar*. Between the ears.
 Interbrain, *in'-ter-brān*. The thalamencephalon.
 Interca'dence. A pulse-wave between the cardiac cycles.
 Intercalary, *in-ter-kal'-a-re*. Placed or inserted between.
 Intercarotic, Intercarotid, *in-ter-kar-ot'-ik*, *in-ter-kar-ot'id*. Situated between the external and internal carotid arteries.
 Intercellular, *in-ter-sel'-u-lar*. Between cells.
 Intercentral, *in-ter-sen'-tral*. Between two central vertebrae.
 Interchondral, *in-ter-kon'-dral*. Between two costal cartilages.
 Intercilium, *in-ter-sil'-e-um*. See *Glabella*.
 Interclavicular, *in-ter-klav-ik'-u-lar*. Between two clavicles.
 Intercolum'nar Fas'cia. The fascia covering the intervertebral discs.
 Intercon'dylar, Intercon'dyloid. Between two condyles.
 Intercostal, *in-ter-kos'-tal*. Between the ribs.
 Intercostales, *in-ter-kos-ta'-lēs*. See *Musculi Intercostales*.
 Intercostohumera'lis. A branch of the thoracic nerve.
 Intercourse, *in'-ter-kors*. Coition.
 Intercricothyrotomy, *in-ter-kri-ko-thi-rot'-o-mi*. A surgical incision of the cricothyroid membrane.
 Intercristal, *in-ter-kris'-tal*. Between the cristae of a bone, an organ, or a process.

INTERTROCHANTERIC

ing the inflammatory fever. **I. Hem'orrhage**, hemorrhage following a primary hemorrhage.

Intermediolateral Tract, *in-ter-me-de-o-lal'-er-al*. The tract of the spinal cord lying between the anterior and posterior horns.

Intermenin'geal. Between the membranes of the brain or cord.

Interment, *in-ter'-ment*. The burial of the body.

Intermission, *in-ter-mish'-ion*. An interval, as between paroxysms.

Intermittent, *in-ter-mit'-ent*. Occurring at intervals. **I. Cramp**, tetany. **I. Fe'ver**, a fever with periods of apyrexia.

Intermuscular, *in-ter-mus'-ku-lar*. Between muscles.

Intern, *in'-tern*. See *Interne*.

Internal, *in-ter'-nal*. On the inside. **I. Cap'sule**, the fibrous tract between the crura and cerebral cortex. **I. Ear**, the labyrinth, *q. v.*

Interne, *in'-terne*. A resident physician of a hospital.

Interneuronal, *in-ter-nu'-ron-al*. Lying between neurones.

Internode, *in'-ter-nod*. The space between adjacent nodes.

Internuncial, *in-ter-nun'-shal*. Serving as a connecting medium.

I. Fi'bers, the fibers connecting nerve-cells.

Internus, *in-ter'-nus*. 1. Internal. 2. An eye-muscle.

Interolivary, *in-ter-ol'-iv-a-re*. Between the olivary bodies.

Interorbital, *in-ter-or'-bit-al*. Between the orbits.

Interos'sei. See *Muscles*, Table of.

Interosseous, *in-ter-os'-e-us*. Between bones.

Interparietal, *in-ter-par'-i-ci-al*. Between the parietals. **I. Su'ture**, the sagittal suture, *q. v.*

Interpeduncular, *in-ter-pe-dung'-ku-lar*. Between peduncles.

Interpubic, *in-ter-pu'-bik*. Between the pubic bones.

Interrupted, *in-ter-up'-ted*. Broken. **I. Cur'rent**, the faradic current. **I. Su'ture**, a line of separate sutures.

Interrupt'er. A device for breaking an electric current.

Interscapular, *in-ter-skap'-u-lar*. Between the shoulder-blades.

Intersig'moid. Pertaining to the space in the loop of the sigmoid.

Interspinalis, *in-ter-spi-na'-lis*. See *Muscles*, Table of.

Interstices, *in-ter'-stis-es*. Spaces; intervals; pores.

Interstitial, *in-ter-stish'-al*. Lying or placed between. **I. Kera-tit'is**. See *Keratitis*. **I. Preg'nancy**, pregnancy in the tube where it passes through the uterine wall. **I. Tis'sue**, the intercellular connective tissue.

Intersystole, *in-ter-sis'-to-le*. The interval of time between the end of the auricular and the beginning of the ventricular contraction.

Intertragicus, *in-ter-traf'-ik-us*. See *Muscles*, Table of.

Intertransversa'lis. See *Muscles*, Table of.

Intertransversa'rii. See *Intertransversales* in *Muscles*, Table of.

Intertrigo, *in-ter-tri'-go*. Erythema from friction.

Intertrochanteric, *in-ter-tro-kan-ter'-ik*. Between the trochanters.

Intestinal, *in-tes'-tin-al*. Pertaining to the in-
the secretion of Lieberkühn's glands. **I. O**
drance to the passage of feces.

Intes'tine. The digestive tube from the stom-

Intima, *in'-tim-ah*. The innermost coat of the

Intimitis, *in-tim-i'-tis*. Inflammation of an in-

Intol'erance. Inability to endure pain or the
cine.

Intraabdominal, *in-trah-ab-dom'-in-al*. Within

Intraarterial, *in-trah-ar-te'-re-al*. Within the

Intraarticular, *in-trah-ar-tik'-u-lar*. Within a

Intracapsular, *in-trah-kap'-su-lar*. Within
joint.

Intracartilaginous, *in-trah-kar-til-aj'-in-us*. W

Intracellular, *in-trah-se'l'-u-lar*. Within a cell.

Intracranial, *in-trah-kra'-ne-al*. Within the sk

Intrad, *in'-trad*. Inwardly.

Intrafilar Mass, *in-trah-fi'-lar*. The paramiton

Intraligamen'tous. Situated within a ligamen

Intralobular, *in-trah-lob'-u-lar*. Within a lobe

Intramatrix, *in-trah-mat'-rik-al*. Inside of a

Intramural, *in-trah-mu'-ral*. 1. In the substar
an organ. 2. Within city limits.

Intramuscular, *in-trah-mus'-ku-lar*. Within a

Intraocular, *in-trah-ok'-u-lar*. Within the glo

Intraorbital, *in-trah-or'-bit-al*. Within the orb

Intraparietal, *in-trah-pa-ri'-et-al*. Within
body.

Intumescent, *in-tu-mes'-ent*. Swollen.

Intumescencia, *in-tu-mes-sen'-she-ah*. A swelling. **I. cervica'lis**, the cervical enlargement of the spinal cord. **I. ganglior'mis**, the geniculate ganglion. **I. lumba'lis**, the lumbar enlargement of the spinal cord.

Intussuscep'tion. Slipping of one part of intestine into another.

Intussuscep'tum. The invaginated portion of intestine.

Intussuscip'iens. The intestine receiving the intussusceptum.

Inula, *in'-u-lah*. A genus of plants. **I. hel'e'nium**, elecampane; the root is stimulant.

Inulin, *in'-u-lin*. $C_6H_{10}O_5$. 1. A carbohydrate from elecampane and other plants. 2. An expectorant precipitate from a tincture of the root of inula.

Inulol, *in'-u-lol*. The same as *Alantol*, *q. v.*

Inunction, *in-ung'-shun*. The act of rubbing in an ointment.

Invaginated, *in-vaj'-in-a-ted*. Inclosed in a sheath.

Invagination, *in-vaj-in-a-shun*. Becoming insheathed; intussusception, *q. v.*

Inval'id, *in'-val-id*. One who is not well. **I. Hab'it**, neurasthenia.

Invalidism, *in'-val-id-izm*. Chronic ill-health.

Invasion, *in-va'-shun*. The onset of a disease.

Invermin'ation. The condition of having intestinal worms.

Inversion, *in-ver'-shun*. 1. The turning of an organ inside out.

2. The conversion of a dextrorotatory into a levorotatory compound.

Inversive, *in-ver'-siv*. Applied to ferments which convert cane-sugar into glucose.

Invert Su'gar, *in'-vert*. A mixture of dextrose and levulose.

Invertase, *in'-ver-tas*. Same as *Invertin*.

Invertin, *in-ver'-tin*. A ferment from yeast and intestinal juice.

Invererate, *in-ver'-er-at*. Confirmed; resisting treatment.

Inviscation, *in-vis-ka'-shun*. Insalivation, *q. v.*

In vit'ro. In the glass; taking place in a test-tube; also applied to a method of observing under the microscope reproduction and life processes in living cells on a prepared glass slide.

Involucrum, *in-vo-lu'-krum*. The covering of a part; an envelope.

Involuntary, *in-vo-lu'-un-ta-re*. Independent of the will.

Involution, *in-vo-lu'-shun*. 1. A rolling or turning in. 2. The return of the uterus to its former size after parturition. 3. A retrograde or degenerative change.

Iodal, *i'-o-dal*. C_2H_3O . A hypnotic resembling chloral.

Iodamylum, *i'-od-am'-il-um*. Insoluble iodized starch, used as a surgical antiseptic dressing.

Iodantifeb'rin. $C_6H_4INH(C_2H_5O)$. A crystalline antipyretic.

Iodantipyrin, *i'-o-dan-te-pi'-rin*. See *Iodopyrin*.

Iodate, *i'-o-dat*. A salt of iodic acid.

Iodocaffein, *i'-od-ka'-e-in*. A mixture of caffein and sodium iodid.

Iodid, *i'-o-did*. A compound of iodine.

Iodin, *i'-o-din*. A poisonous, nonmetallic element with a metallic

IODOTHEOBROMIN

- luster, used in medicine as an alterative. See *Elements, Table of*.
I. Ac'ne, acne from the constant or excessive use of iodids.
Iod'ipin. A preparation of sesame oil containing 10 per cent iodin.
Iodism, *i'-o-dism*. Poisoning from the continued use of iodin.
Iodized, *i'-o-dized*. Containing iodin.
Iodoamy'lum. See *Iodamylum*.
Iodocaf'fein. See *Iodcaffein*.
Iodoca'sein. An iodin antiseptic occurring as a yellow powder.
Iodocin, *i-o'-do-sin*. A proprietary antiseptic, analgesic, and styptic.
Iodocresine, *i-o-do-kre'-sin*. Same as *Traumatol*.
Iodocresol, *i-o-do-kre'-sol*. Same as *Traumatol*.
Iododerma, *i-o-do-der'-mah*. Iodin acne, *q. v.*
Iodoeu'genol. An iodin and eugenol antiseptic compound.
Iodoform, *i-o'-do-form*. CHI_3 . A yellow antiseptic powder used largely in medicine.
Iodoformal, *i-o-do-for'-mal*. A surgical antiseptic.
Iodoform'in. An iodoform and urotropin antiseptic compound.
Iodoformism, *i-o'-do-for-mism*. Iodoform-poisoning.
Iodoformogen, *i-o-do-for'-mo-jen*. A preparation of iodoform and albumin; it is used as a surgical dressing.
Iodogallicin, *i-o-do-gal'-is-in*. An antiseptic combination of bismuth and iodin.
Iodogenin, *i-o-do-je'-nin*. A mixture of charcoal and an iodine compound, used in fumigation.
Iodoglob'ulin. A powder obtained from thyroid gland.
Iodohem'atin. The hydriodid of hematin.
Iodoiodoform'in. An antiseptic compound of iodine and iodoform.
Iodol, *i'-o-dol*. $\text{C}_4\text{I}_4\text{NH}$. An iodocarbamid in the form of an amorphous brown powder; it is odorless and antiseptic.
Iodophen, *i-o'-do-fen*. See *Nosophen*.
Iodophenac'etin. $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{25}\text{I}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$. A germicidal combination of phenacetin and iodine.
Iodophenin, *i-o-do-fe'-nin*. See *Iodophenacetin*.
Iodophenochlo'ral. A mixture of iodine, carbolic acid, and chloral hydrate, used in skin diseases.
Iodophenol, *i-o-do-fe'-nol*. A solution of iodine in carbolic acid.
Iodophilia, *i-o-do-phil'-e-ah*. A reaction toward iodine exhibited by leukocytes in which are found granules staining a brownish color; sometimes the staining is diffuse.
Iodopyrin, *i-o-do-pi'-rin*. $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_2\text{O}$. A colorless antipyretic.
Iodospon'gin. A substance containing iodine and possessing thyroid properties, isolated from bath-sponge.
Iodoterpin, *i-o-do-ter'-pin*. $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{I}$. A direct combination of iodine and terpin; a substitute for iodoform.
Iodothein, *i-o-do-the'-in*. The same as *Iodcaffein*, *q. v.*
Iodotheobro'min. A mixture of theobromine and sodium iodide.

Iodotherapy, *i-o-do-ther'-ap-e*. The therapeutic use of iodine.

Iodothymol, *i-o-do-thi'-mol*. Aristol, q. v.

Iodothyroglobulin, *i-od-o-thi-ro-glob'-u-lin*. An iodine-containing globulin found in the thyroid gland.

Iodothylin, *i-o-do-thi'-rin*. The active principle of thyroid gland.
Iodovasogene, *i-o-do-vas'-o-jen*. Oxidized vaselin with the addition of iodine.

Iodozone, *i-o'-do-zon*. An antiseptic compound of iodine and ozone.

Iodum, *i'-o-dum*. Iodine.

Ion, *i'-on*. An element set free by electrolysis.

Ion'ic Medica'tion. See Medication.

I'onone. An isomeric ketone prepared synthetically from citral.

Iotacism, *i-o'-tas-izm*. The imperfect pronunciation of the letter *i*.

Ipecac, *ip'-e-kak*. See Ipecacuanha.

Ipecacuanha, *ip-e-kak-u-an'-ha*. The root of *Psychotria (Cephaelis) ipecacuanha*, used as an emetic, expectorant, and cholagog.

Ipomein, *ip-o-me'-in*. $C_{18}H_{12}O_{16}$. A glucoside from the root of *Ipomoea fastigiata*.

Iridal, *i'-rid-al*. Pertaining to the iris.

Iridectomy, *ir'-id-ek-tom*. Instrument for performing iridectomy.

Iridectomize, *ir-id-ek'-to-miz*. To perform iridectomy upon.

Iridectomy, *ir-id-ek'-to-me*. The cutting out of part of the iris.

Iridencleisis, *ir-id-en-kl'i'-sis*. See Iridodesis.

Irideremia, *ir-id-er-e'-me-ah*. See Aniridia.

Irides, *ir'-id-es*. Plural of iris.

Iridesis, *i'-rid-e-sis*. See Iridodesis.

Iridic, *i'-rid'-ik*. Pertaining to the iris.

Iridin, *i'-rid-in*. A resinous extract from *Iris versicolor*; it is cathartic and diuretic.

Iridocoele, *i'-rid-o-sel*. Hernia of the iris.

Iridochoroiditis. Inflammation of both the iris and the choroid.

Iridocoloboma, *ir-id-o-kol-o-bol'-mah*. A fissure after iridectomy.

Iridocyclitis, *ir-id-o-sik-l'i'-tis*. Cyclitis and iritis.

Iridodesis, *ir-id-od'-es-is*. The formation of an artificial pupil by ligating the iris through a corneal incision.

Iridodialysis, *ir-id-o-di-al'-is-is*. See Coredialysis.

Iridodonesis, *ir-id-o-don-e'-sis*. Trembling of the iris.

Iridoncus, *ir-id-onc'-kus*. A tumor or swelling of the iris.

Iridoplegia, *ir-id-o-pl'e'-je-ah*. Paralysis of the iris.

Iridorrhexis, *ir-id-or-eks'-is*. Rupture of the iris.

Iridosclerotomy. Puncture of the sclera with division of the iris.

Iridosis, *ir-id'-o'-sis*. See Iridodesis.

Iridotomy, *ir-id-ot'-o-me*. An incision into the iris.

Iris, *i'-ris*. 1. The colored membrane of the anterior part of the eye. 2. A genus of plants, *I. versicolor*, blue flag; the root is purgative and emetic.

ISCHIO PUBIOTOMY

- Irish But'ton, *i'-rish*. Syphilis. **I. Moss.** See *Chondras*.
 Irisin, *i'-ris-in*. Same as *Iridin*.
 Iritic, *i-rit'-ik*. Pertaining to iritis.
 Iritis, *i-rit'-is*. Inflammation of the iris.
 Iritomy, *i-rit'-o-me*. See *Iridotomy*.
 Iron, *i'-ern*. A metal with important tonic properties. See *Elements, Table of*.
 Irone, *i'-rön*. $C_{12}H_{20}O$. An odorous principle from orris root.
 Irradiating, *ir-ra'-de-a-ting*. Radiating from a center, as a pain.
 Irredu'cible. Incapable of restoration to a normal condition.
 Irregular, *ir-reg'-u-lar*. Not symmetric; not regular.
 Irrespirable, *ir-res'-pir-a-bl*. Not fit for respiration.
 Irrigation, *ir-ig-a'-shun*. The constant application of water.
 Irritabil'ity. A susceptibility to excitement or irritation. **I.**
 Farad'ic, the muscular contraction caused by an induced current. **I.**, Galvan'ic, the muscular contraction caused by a direct current. **I.**, Mus'cular, the inherent contractile quality of a muscle. **I.**, Ner'vous, the property of a nerve to transmit impulses upon stimulation.
 Irritable, *ir'-ü-ab-l*. Easily inflamed or irritated.
 Irritant, *ir'-it-ant*. An agent producing irritation.
 Irritation, *ir-it-a'-shun*. Excitement; stimulation.
 Irritative, *ir'-it-a-tiv*. Pertaining to irritation.
 Isambert's Disease'. Tuberculous ulceration of the mouth, fauces, and pharynx.
 Isapiol, *is-a'-pe-ol*. A decomposition product of apiol.
 Is'atin, $C_8H_5NO_2$. An oxidation product of indigo.
 Ischemia, *is-ke'-me-ah*. Local anemia.
 Ischiac, Ischial, *is'-ke-ak*, *is'-ke-al*. Pertaining to the ischium.
 Ischiadic, *is-ke-ad'-ik*. See *Ischiac*.
 Ischiagra, *is-ke-a'-grah*. Pain in the hip.
 Ischialgia, *is-ke-al'-je-ah*. Pain in the hip; sciatica.
 Ischias scoliotica, *is'-ke-as sko-le-ot'-ik-ah*. A transitory scoliosis due to a painful affection of the muscles or nerves about the back.
 Ischiatic, *is-ke-at'-ik*. Pertaining to the ischium.
 Ischidrosis, *is-kid-rö'-sis*. The suppression of sweat.
 Ischiobul'bar. Pertaining to the ischium and urethral bulb.
 Ischiocaverno'sus. The erector penis muscle, or erector clitoridis. See *Muscles, Table of*.
 Ischiocoele, *is'-ke-o-sel*. An ischiatic hernia.
 Ischiococcygeus, *is-ke-o-kok-sij'-e-us*. The coccygeus muscle.
 Ischiofem'oral. Pertaining to the ischium and femur.
 Ischiomenia, *is-ke-o-me'-ne-ah*. Same as Ischomenia.
 Ischioneuralgia, *is-ke-o-nu-ra'-je-ah*. Sciatica, q. v.
 Ischiop'agus. A double monster united by the ischia.
 Ischiopu'bic. Relating to the ischium and pubis.
 Ischiopubiotomy, *is-ke-o-pu-be-ot'-o-me*. Division of the ischial and pubic rami in otherwise impossible labor.

Ischiorectal, *is-ke-o-rek'-tal*. Pertaining to the rectum and rectum.

Ischium, *is'-ke-um*. The inferior part of the hip.

Ischocymia, *is-ko-ké'-me-ah*. Dilatation of the urethra.

Ischogalactia. Suppression of the flow of milk.

Ischomenia, *is-ko-me'-ne-ah*. Suppression of the menses.

Ischurctic, *is-ku-ret'-ik*. A remedy relieving suppression of urine.

Ischuria, *is-ku'-re-ah*. Retention or suppression of the urine.

Isinglass, *i'-zing-glas*. See *Ichthyocolla*. I., Bengal' or Japan'.

Same as Agar-agar.

Iso-, *i'-so*. A prefix signifying equality.

Isoamylam'in. A ptomain from decaying yeast.

Isocholesterol, *i-so-kol-es'-ter-ol*. A substance isomeric with cholesterol, found especially in wool-fat.

Ischromatic, *i-so-kro-mat'-ik*. Having the same color throughout.

Ischronous, *i-sok'-ro-nus*. Having the same form in time.

Isococain, *is-o-ko'-kân*. A cocaine derivative.

Isocoria, *i-so-ko'-re-ah*. Enlargement of the pupils.

Isocreatinin, *is-o-kre-at'-in*. A nitrogenous compound from the meat of fish.

Isodiamet'ric. Having the same diameter throughout.

Isodynamic, *i-so-di-nam'-ik*. Having equal force. I. Foods, those that produce an equal amount of heat in undergoing the chemic changes of digestion.

Isoelectric, *i-so-e-lek'-trik*. Equally electric throughout.

Isogamy, *i-sog'-am-e*. The sexual union of two gametes of similar form.

Isoglucosic, *i-so-glu-ko'-sic*. A term applied to a diabetic diet containing an amount of carbohydrates equal to the patient's tolerance.

Isolate, *is'-o-lat*. To separate one from another.

Isolation. The seclusion of patients with contagious diseases.

Isolysin, *i-sol'-is-in*. A cytolyisin produced by injecting red blood-cells into an animal of the same species. An isolysin will destroy the red blood-cells of any animal of the same species except those of the immunized individual. Cf. *Heterolysin*.

Heterolysin.

Isolysis, *i-sol'-is-is*. Hemolysis produced by an isolysin.

Isolytic, *i-so-lit'-ik*. Pertaining to or caused by isolysis or an isolysin.

Isomaltose, *i-so-mawl'-tôs*. An isomeric form of maltose found occasionally in normal urine.

Isomer, *i'-so-mor*. An isomeric substance.

Isomeric, *i-so-mor'-ik*. Exhibiting isomerism, *q. v.*

Isomerism, *m'-er-izm*. An identity of chemic composition with a difference of properties, physical or chemic.

Isonitroso-antipy'rin. $C_{11}H_{11}N_3O_2$. An antipyretic.

Isopathy, i-sop'-ath-e. The theory that a disease is cured by administering one or more of its own ingredients.

Isopepsin, i-so-pep'-sin. Pepsin changed by isophoria.

Isophoria, i-so-fō'-re-ah. A state in which the vertical muscles of each eye is equal and the same horizontal plane.

Isopter, i-sop'-ler. A curve in the field of vision in visual acuity.

Isoquin'olin. C_9H_7N . A constituent of cocaine.

Isothermal, i-so-ther'-mal. Of equal temperature.

Isoto'nia, Isotonic'ity. Equality of tension or tone.

Isotonic, i-so-ton'-ik. Having equal tension. A muscle that contracts on stimulation, it has the same tone as the normal muscle.

I. Solution, one having the same osmotic pressure as blood-serum.

Isotropic, i-so-trop'-ik. Singly refractive.

Isotropy, i-sof'-ro-pe. The condition of having the same properties throughout; *e. g.*, liquids and gases.

Issue, ish'-u. A discharging wound made by the insertion of an irritating foreign body.

Is'larin. A complex nitrogenous substance obtained from the ball of orris root used in forming issues.

Is'tharin. A complex nitrogenous substance obtained from the ball of orris root used in forming issues.

Isthmitis, is-mi'-tis. Inflammation of the isthmus.

Isthmus, is'-mus. The neck or constricted part of an organ.

I. cer'ebri, the midbrain. **I. of Fau'ces,** the pharynx.

d'-vor-e. The dentinal substance of various animals. **L-**
lk, animal charcoal, *q. v.*

iks-o'-déz. A genus of parasitic ticks.

sis, iks-o-dí-a-sis. Tick fever.

eli'tis. Inflammation of the lumbar portion of the cord.

'-zal. A proprietary disinfectant from coal.

Jacaran's. A genus of plants used in syphilis.

Jaccoud's Dissociated Fe'ver. Fever with increase of the pulse in tuberculous meningitis.
Sign. (1) a lateral displacement and rolling motion of the thoracic wall in adherent position when this is associated with extrapericardial prominence of the aorta in the region of the in cases of aortic dilatation.

Jacket, falk-el. A short coat. **J., Plaster-of** upon the body to keep it rigid. **J., Strait-** straps to bind maniacs.

Jackson's Syndrome. Associated paralysis of larynx, accompanied by paralysis of the mastoid, and one-half of the tongue.

Jacksonian Epilepsy. Cortical epilepsy.

Jacob's Mem'brane. The layer of rods at **J's Ul'cer,** rodent ulcer of the face, occurs near the inner canthus.

Jacobson's Anastomo'sis. The tympanic the tympanic canal that opens on the petrous portion of the temporal bone a nerve. **J's Car'tilage,** a strip of hyaline from the nasal spine upward and back septum and vomer; it is well developed rudimentary in man. **J's Nerve,** the petrosal ganglion. **J's Or'gan,** a small in the anteroinferior portion of the in'tis, diffuse syphilitic retinitis. sulcus for the tympanic nerve on the panum.

Jacquemier's Sign. Blue coloration appearing about the twelfth week.
Jacquemin's Test for Phe'not. Add amount of anilin and then a solution a blue color is produced.

Jactitation, jak-tit-a'-shun. Restless

Jadot's Lines. Facial furrows between the part of the body in which are localized.

Jaffe's Reaction for Creatinine acid and a few drops

JAUNDICE

warm. The presence of creatinin is evinced by a red coloration which changes to yellow if acid be added. Acetone and glucose give a similar reaction. **J.'s Sign**, the flow of pus from a tube inserted into a subdiaphragmatic abscess is more abundant during inspiration than during expiration; if the collection is thoracic, the inverse holds true. Paralysis of the diaphragm prevents the manifestation of this sign.

Jail Fe'ver, *jal*. Typhus fever, q. v.

v. Jaksch's Disease'. Infantile pseudoleukemia. **v. J.'s Test for Free Hydrochloric Ac'id in Gas'tric Juice**. Saturate filter-paper with a solution of benzopurpurin 6B, and dry; this gives, with dilute solutions of HCl, a beautiful violet color. If it assumes a dark-blue color, the solution contains more than 0.4 gram of HCl in 100 c.c. of the solution. **v. J.'s Test for Glu'cosé in U'rine**. To 6-8 c.c. of urine add 2 parts of phenylhydrazin hydrochlorate and 3 parts of sodium acetate; place the tube in boiling water for from twenty to thirty minutes, then into cold water. The presence of glucose is shown by a precipitate consisting of groups of yellow needles of phenylglucosazone. In doubtful cases determine the melting-point of these crystals to be 204°-205° C. **v. J.'s Test for Mel'anin**. Treat the liquid to be tested with a few drops of a concentrated solution of ferric chlorid. If melanin be present, it will turn gray, and more ferric chlorid being added, the precipitate, consisting of the coloring matter and the phosphates, is redissolved. **v. J.'s Test for U'ric Ac'id**. Allow the powder to heat gently on a watch-glass with a drop or two of chlorin or bromin water. A residue is formed which, when cold, turns a purple-red when ammonia is added.

Jalap, *jal'-ap*. The root of *Ipomœa jalapa* of Mexico; it is actively cathartic. **J.-res'in**, the purgative principle of jalap.

Jalapin, *jal'-ap-in*. $C_{21}H_{35}O_{11}$. 1. A glucosid from *Ipomœa orisabensis*. 2. The precipitate from a tincture of jalap.

Jamaica Dog'wood, *jam'-a'-kuk*. See *Piscidia*.

Jamaicin, *jam'-a'-is-in*. Bitter cathartic substance from the bark of the cabbage-tree, *Andira inermis*, identical with berberin.

Jam'bul. The bark of the tree *Eugenia Jambolana*, East Indies. A stomachic astringent. See *Dose Table*.

James's Pow'der. A prompt diaphoretic, consisting of antimonious oxid (33) and calcium phosphate (67).

Jamestown Weed, *jam'-stun*. See *Datura*.

Janiceps, *jan'-is-eps*. A syncephalic monster with two faces.

Japacon'tin. A poisonous alkaloid from Japanese aconite.

Jarjay's Mus'cles. The depressor urethrae, a fasciculus of the constrictor urethrae that passes transversely over the urethra and joins the fibers of the constrictor vaginae.

Jasmine, Yellow, *jam'-miz*. See *Gelsemium*.

Jatropha curcas, *jal'-ro-fa kur'-kas*. The Brazilian tree "cash-cash" *Barbados castor*.

JERK-FINGER

the'tic, diffused jaundice, due to pathogenic changes in the liver-cells rendering them incapable of retaining their secretion. **J., Catar'ral**, that due to catarrhal inflammation of bile-ducts. **J., Hemato'genous**, that due to disorganization of red blood-corpuscles. **J., Hepato'genous**, that due to absorption of bile already formed in the liver. **J., Malig'nant**, acute yellow atrophy of the liver.

Jaw. Either of the two maxillary bones serving the purpose of seizing and masticating food. **J.-bone**, the framework of the jaw. **J.-clo'nus**, **J.-jerk**, a tendon reflex from sudden depression of the lower jaw.

Jaworski's Cor'puscles. Spiral bodies of mucus found in the gastric secretion in cases of pronounced hyperchlorhydria.

J.'s Sign. Seen in "paradoxical dilatation" of the stomach and in hour-glass stomach, in which, though splashing may be elicited, no fluid can be recovered by the stomach tube.

Jecorin, jek'-or-in. 1. $C_{108}H_{188}N_8NaSP_3O_{48}$, a lipoid found in blood and most tissues. 2. A proprietary substitute for cod-liver oil.

Jecur, je'-ker. The liver.

Jejunal, jej-u'-nal. Pertaining to the jejunum.

Jejunitas, je-ju'-nit-as. Fasting.

Jejunitis, jej-u-ni'-tis. Inflammation of the jejunum.

Jejunocolostomy, jej-u-no-ko-los'-to-me. The formation of a fistula between the jejunum and colon.

Jejunoleit'is. Inflammation of both jejunum and ileum.

Jejunoleostomy, jej-u-no-il-e-os'-to-me. Incision of the small intestine below the duodenum.

Jejunos'tomy. Formation of artificial anus through the jejunum.

Jejunum, jej-u'-num. The upper two-fifths of the small intestine.

Jelly, jel'-e. A soft gelatinous substance. **J., Coeffic'ient**, a 2 per cent. agar solution, containing citric acid, sodium citrate, and sodium chlorid, used in the *in vitro* method of studying induced cell-reproduction. **J., Kin'etic**, coefficient jelly to which a dye, sodium bicarbonate, and atropin sulphate have been added to excite ameboid movement in leukocytes. **J. Meth'od of in vitro Strain'ing**, the use of an agar solution containing a dye and other ingredients, spread on a glass slide, in studying living cells under the microscope. **J., Wharton's.** See *Wharton's Jelly*.

Jendrassik's Maneu'ver. Interlocking of the fingers and forcible drawing apart of the hands, to facilitate the production of the knee-jerk.

Jennerian. Relating to Jenner or to the theory of vaccination. **Jequirity, je-kiw'-it-e.** See *Abrus*.

Jerk-finger, jerk'-fing-ger. A disease in which the flexion or extension of a finger is accomplished by a jerk.

JOULE'S EQUIVALENT

Jervin, *jer'-vin*. $C_{26}H_{37}NO_3$. An alkaloid from *Veratrum album*.

Jesuit's Bark, *jes'-u-its*. Cinchona, *q. v.*

Jigger, *jig'-er*. See *Dermatophilus penetrans*.

Jimson-weed, *jim'-sun-wed*. *Datura stramonium*, *q. v.*

Jobert's Fos'sa. One in the popliteal region formed by the adductor magnus above, and below by the sartorius and gracilis. It is well seen when the knee is bent and the thigh rotated strongly outward.

Joffroy's Symp'tom. 1. In exophthalmic goiter, absence of facial contraction when the patient suddenly turns his eyes upward. 2. *Phénomène de la hanche*; rhythmic twitching of the glutei on pressure upon the gluteal region in cases of spastic paraplegia and sciatica.

Johnson's Test for Albu'min in U'rine. A concentrated solution of picric acid is poured upon the surface of the urine in a test-tube. A ring of white precipitate occurs at the junction of two liquids; this increases on heating. Peptones and albumoses are precipitated by this reagent, but the precipitate redissolves on heating.

Johnstoni (Joh.) Area. See *Celsus's Area*.

Joint, *joint*. An articulation. **J.-disease'**, Charcot's, a disease of joints accompanying tabes dorsalis and ending in deformity.

Jolles's Test for Bile Pig'ments in U'rine. Put in a stopper cylinder 50 c.c. of urine, and add a few drops of 10 per cent. hydrochloric acid and an excess of a barium chlorid solution with 5 c.c. of chloroform, and shake for several minutes. Then by means of a pipet remove the chloroform and the precipitate, place in a test-tube, and heat on the water-bath to about 80° C. When the chloroform has evaporated, carefully decant the liquid from the precipitate and let three drops of concentrated sulphuric acid, containing one-third fuming nitric acid, flow down the sides of the test-tube. If bile pigments be present, the characteristic coloration results.

Jolly's Elec'tric Reac'tion. When the contractility of a muscle is exhausted by the faradic current, it can still be excited by the influence of the will, and inversely, when voluntary movements are impossible, the muscle can contract itself by faradization. This phenomena is observed in certain amyotrophies.

Jorissenne's Sign. During the early stage of pregnancy the change of position of the woman from the horizontal to the erect does not increase the pulse-rate.

Josseraud's Sign. A peculiar, loud, metallic sound, heard over the pulmonic area, and preceding the friction-sound in acute pericarditis.

Joule, *shul*. The energy expended by a current of one coulomb exerting an electromotive force of one volt.

Juglans, *ju'-glanz*. A genus of trees. **J.**
root-bark is a mild cathartic.

Ju'glon. $C_{10}H_6O_2$. A sternutatory pr
Juglans regia, European walnut.

Jugular, *ju'-gu-lar*. Pertaining to the
depression in the petrosa for the j
certain veins of the neck.

Jugulation, *jug-u-la'-shun*. The swift ar
peutics.

Jugum, *ju'-gum*. A yoke. **J. pe'nis**, a
J. petro'sum, an arched elevation on
the petrous portion of the temporal
semicircular canal.

Juice, *jūs*. 1. The fluid part of an anim
the secretions of the body, as gastric c
canals', spaces within the connective t
of the lymphatic vessels.

Jujube, *ju'-jūb*. The expectorant fruit.

Julep, *ju'-lep*. A sweetened liquid med

Jumpers, *jump'-ers*. Persons affected w

Jump'ing Disease'. Neurosis marked by

Jungbluth's Ves'sels. Nutrient vessels
neath the amnion and disappearing us
of embryonic life.

Jungle Fe'ver, *jun'-gl*. A severe remitte

Juniper, *ju'-nip-er*. An evergreen tree **J**
oil from the berries is tonic and diure

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Kaes, Felt'-work of. A plexus of nerve-fibers forming intermingling of the projection, commissural, and fibers in the cortex cerebri.

Kaes-Bechterew's Layer. See *Bechterew's Layer*.

Kahlbaum's Disease'. Katatonia.

Kahler's Disease'. A constitutional affection characterizing the formation of round-celled neoplasms in the skeleton, consisting of cysts of pain, a tendency to spontaneous fractures, of the ribs, enlargement of the spleen and lymphatic glands, and the presence of Bence Jones's bodies in the urine. See *Law*, the ascending branches of the posterior spinal roots, after entering the cord, pass successively from the dorsal zone toward the mesial plane.

Kahler-Singer's Law. See *Kahler's Law*.

Kaif, kif. Dreamy languor following the use of certain narcotics.

Kairin, ki'-rin. $C_{10}H_{13}ON.HCl + H_2O$. An artificial alkaloid prepared from chinolin; it is used as an antipyretic.

Kairolin, ki'-ro-lin. $C_{10}H_{13}N$. A compound resembling kairin in its properties.

Kakidrosis, kak-id-ro'-sis. Foul-smelling perspiration.

Kakke, kak'-ke. A Japanese term for beriberi, *q. v.*

Kakosmia, kak-ot'-me-ah. See *Cacosmia*.

Kakotrophy, kak-ot'-ro-fe. See *Cacotrophy*.

Kala-azar, ka-lah-ah-zar'. An epidemic fever of Assam.

Kali, ka'-le. Potash.

Kalimeter, kal-im'-et-er. See *Alkalimeter*.

Kalium, ka'-le-um. See *Potassium*.

Kamala, kam-a'-lah. The glands and hairs of the *Culex* *Mallotus philippinensis*, used as an anthelmintic.

Kam'alin. $C_{22}H_{30}O_6$. An anthelmintic principle from kamala.

Kameela, kam-e'-lah. The same as *Kamala*, *q. v.*

Kanadol, kan'-a-dol. See *Canadol*.

Kandahar Sore, kan'-da-hahr. See *Furunculus orientalis*.

Kangaroo Lig'ature, kang-gar-oo'. Suture material consisting of the tendons of the kangaroo's tail.

Kaolin, ka'-o-lin. Silicate of aluminum.

Kaolinosiis, ka-o-lin-o'-sis. A pneumoconiosis resulting from the inhalation of kaolin.

Kaposi's Disease'. Xeroderma pigmentosum.

Kardin, kar'-din. See *Cardin*.

Karyochrome. A nerve-cell the nucleus of which stains with carmalum.

Karyokinesis, kar-e-o-lin-e'-sis. Indirect nuclear division, the process by which the nucleus divides into two.

Karyolysis, kar-e-o-lin-e'-sis. The nuclear hyaline

KENOGENESIS

- Karyomite**, *kar'-e-o-mit*. The same as *Chromosome*, *q. v.*
- Karyomitoma**, *kar-e-o-mit-o'-mah*. See *Karyomitome*.
- Karyom'tome**. The nuclear network of chromatin.
- Karyomitosis**, *kar-e-o-mit-o'-sis*. Same as *Karyokinesis*.
- Karyon**, *kar'-e-on*. The cell-nucleus.
- Karyophage**, *kar'-e-o-faj*. An intracellular sporozoon.
- Karyoplasm**, *kar'-e-o-plasm*. The nuclear substance of a cell.
- Karyorrhexis**, *kar'-e-or-eks'-is*. Dissolution of the chromatin of the nucleus.
- Karyosome**, *kar'-e-o-som*. Any one of the thickenings at the nodal points of the chromatin network.
- Karyotheca**, *kar-e-o-the'-ka*. Nuclear membrane.
- Katabolin**, *kat-ab'-o-lin*. See *Catabolin*.
- Katabolism**, *kat-ab'-o-lizm*. See *Catabolism*.
- Katacrotic**, *kat-ak'-rot-ik*. See *Catacrotic*.
- Katadic'rotism**. A double downward stroke of the sphygmograph.
- Katato'nia**. A form of insanity progressing to imbecility.
- Katelectrotonus**, *kat-el-ek-trol'-on-us*. See *Catelectrotonus*.
- Katharol**, *kath'-ar-ol*. An antiseptic.
- Katharophore**, *kath-ar'-o-for*. An instrument for cleansing the urethra.
- Kathode**, *kath'-od*. The negative pole of a galvanic battery.
- Kation**, *kat'-e-on*. See *Cation*.
- Kava-kava**, *kah-vah-kah'-vah*. The root of *Piper methysticum*; it is used in gonorrhea.
- Kawain**, **Kawin**, *kah'-wa-in*, *kuh'-win*. Methysticin, *q. v.*
- Keen's Sign**. Increased diameter through the leg at the malleoli in Pott's fracture.
- Kesir**, *ke'-fer*. See *Kephyr*.
- Ke'lectome**. An instrument for extracting solid contents of tumors.
- Kelene**, **Kelin**, *ke'-len*, *ke'-lin*. See *Chelene*.
- Kells**, *ke'-lis*. Keloid, *q. v.*
- Kelling's Test for Lactic Acid**. A weak solution of ferric chloride becomes much deeper in color when lactic acid is added to it.
- Kellock's Sign**. Increased vibration of the ribs on sharply percussing them with the right hand, the left hand being placed flatly and firmly on the lower part of the thoracic wall, just below the nipple; it is elicited in pleural effusion.
- Keloid**. A tumor-like fibrous growth, usually occurring at the site of a scar.
- Kelos**, *ke'-los*. The same as *Keloid*, *q. v.*
- Kelosomus**, *kel-o-so'-mus*. See *Celosomus*.
- Kelotomy**, *ke-lot-o-me*. See *Herniotomy*.
- Endall's Fever**. Yellow fever.
- Kenogenesis**, *ken-o-jev'-as-is*. Vitiated individual development in which the phylogenetic development is not truly epitomized.

hydrochlorid is dissolved in 1 c.c. test-tube, and an equal volume of is added without mixing; in the aqueous solution will be clear re of a few minutes. The reaction

Keph'alins. A series of substances

Kephyr, kef'-er. A variety of fer

Keratin, ker'-as-in. A cerebrosid

Keratalgia, ker-at-al'-jo-ah. Pain

Keratectasis, ker-at-ek'-las-is. Bul

Ker'atin. The basis of horny tissu

Keratinous, ker-at'-in-us. Contain

Keratitis, ker-at'-it-is. Inflammati

the formation of large or small bl

K., Fasci'ular. See **K., Phly**

chronic form due to congenital s

a superficial corneal exfoliation in

shuckers', a form due to corneal t

bedded oyster-shell. **K., Phlyct**

presence of papules or pustules

affection of the cornea in associat

choroid, and vitreous, marked

dots. **K., Pur'ulent,** that marked

Reap'ers', that due to the irrit

Sclero'sing, an interstitial form

Trachom'atous. Same as **Pannu**

Ker'atocele. Hernia of Desceme

KIESTEIN, KIESTIN

- Keratoplasty**, *ker'-at-o-plas-te*. A plastic operation on the cornea.
- Ker'atoscope**. An instrument for examining the cornea.
- Keratos'copy**. 1. The use of the keratoscope. 2. Skiascopy.
- Keratosis**, *ker-at-o'-sis*. A form of skin-disease with thickened epidermis. **K. pila'ris**, a horny formation around the hair-follicles. **K. seni'lis**, a harsh, dry condition of the skin in the aged.
- Keratotomy**, *ker'-at-o-tom*. See *Keratome*.
- Keratotomy**, *ker-at-ot'-o-me*. Incision of the cornea.
- Keraunoneuro'sis**. A neurosis from lightning-stroke.
- Keraunophobia**, *ker-aw-no-fo'-be-ah*. A morbid fear of lightning.
- Kerectomy**, *ker-ek'-to-me*. Cutting out a portion of the cornea.
- Kerion**, *ke'-re-on*. A pustular scalp-disease.
- Kerkring's Os'sicle**. A point of ossification in the occipital bone, immediately behind the foramen magnum. **K.'s Valves**, the valvulae conniventes.
- Kermes Min'eral**, *ker'-mēs*. Antimony oxysulphid.
- Kerner's Reaction for Creat'inin**. Add to a solution of creatinin acidified with a mineral acid a solution of phosphotungstic or phosphomolybdic acid; a crystalline precipitate will be formed.
- Kernig's Sign**. Contracture or flexion of the knee- and hip-joint, at times also of the elbow, when the patient is made to assume the sitting posture; it is noted in meningitis.
- Ketol**, *ke'-tol*. See *Indol*.
- Ketone**, *ke'-tōn*. A compound of the radicle CO with two univalent hydrocarbons.
- Ketose**, *ke-tōs*. Any sugar which is the ketone of a complex alcohol.
- Key and Retzius's Cor'puscles**. Encapsulated corpuscles found in the bill of some aquatic birds and representing transition forms between Herbst's and Pacini's corpuscles. **K. and R.'s For'a'mens**. See *Luschka's Foramens*.
- Kibe**, *kib*. See *Chilblain*.
- Kidney**, *kid'-ne*. The organ secreting urine. **K., Am'yloid**, that of amyloid degeneration. **K., Fat'y**, one the seat of extensive fatty degeneration. **K., Float'ing**, one loosened and displaced. **K., Gout'y or Gran'ular**, the small kidney resulting from chronic interstitial nephritis. **K., Horse'-shoe**. See under *Horse-shoe*. **K., Large White**, that of the advanced stage of chronic parenchymatous nephritis. **K., Pig'back**, the large congested kidney found in alcoholic subjects. **K., Small White**, the final stage of the large white kidney. **K., Sur'gical**, pyelonephritis. **K., Wan'dering**. See *K., Floating*. **K., Wax'y**. See *K., Amyloid*.
- Kiernan's Spaces**. The interlobular spaces of the liver.
- Kiesselbach's Place**. The point at which the nasal septum, owing to its thinness, is especially liable to perforation.
- Kiesselbachii locus**. See *Kiesselbach's Place*.
- Kiestein**, *Kiestin*, *ki-es'-te-in*, *ki-es'-tin*. See *Kyestein*.

Kinase, *ki-nās*. See *Activator*.

Kinematics, *kin-em-at'iks*. The st

Kin'eplasty. A plastic amputation
a stump useful for locomotion.

Kinepox, *kin'-poks*. Same as *Vacc*

Kinesalgia, *kin-es-al'-je-ah*. Pain o

Kinesiatrics, *kin-es-e-at'-riks*. The

Kinesiesthesiometer, *kin-es-e-es-the*
for testing the muscular sense.

Kinesimeter, **Kinesiometer**, *kin-e*

An instrument for measuring m

Kinesioneuro'sis. A nervous disor

Kinesipathy, *kin-es-ip'-ath-e*. The
case.

Kinesitherapy, *kin-es-e-the'-a-pe*.

Kinesodic, *kin-es-od'-ik*. Pertainin

Kinesthesia, *kin-es'-the-sis*. The se
ment is appreciated.

Kinesthetic, *kin-es-the'-ik*. Pertain

Kinetic, *ki-net'-ik*, *kin-et'-ik*. That

Ene'rgy. See *Energy*. **K.** **Jell'y**

King's E'vil. Scrofula, *q. v.* **K.'s**

Kino, *ki'-no*. Inspissated juice of
as an astringent.

Kinometer, *kin-om'-et-er*. An instr
of uterine displacement.

Kinon, *kin'-on*. See *Quinon*.

KOHLRAUSCH'S FOLD

water and heated with a glucose solution, a reduction of metallic mercury takes place. Ten c.c. of this solution are reduced by 0.025 gram of glucose.

Knee, *ne*. The joint between the thigh and foreleg. **K.-cap,** the patella. **K.-jerk,** the contraction of the quadriceps extensor femoris muscle as the result of a light blow on the patellar tendon. **K.-pan.** See *K.-cap*.

Kneippism, *kni'-pizm*. Treatment of disease by walking barefooted in the morning dew.

Knife, *nif*. An instrument for cutting. **K.-rest Cryst'als,** peculiarly indented crystals of triple phosphate occasionally found in urine.

Knock-knee, *nok'-ne*. See *Genu valgum*.

Knuckles, *nuk'-ls*. 1. The joints of the phalanges. 2. Loops of intestine.

Kobelt's Cyst. A small, pedunculated cyst formed by one of Kobelt's tubes. **K.'s Tubes,** the upper ducts of the Wolffian body which end in a *cul-de-sac*.

Kobert's Test for Hemoglo'bin. Treat the solution with one of zinc sulphate or shake it with zinc powder, when a precipitate of zinc hemoglobin is formed. Alkalies color this precipitate red.

Koch's Eruption. A morbilliform eruption following the injection of tuberculin. **K.'s Law or Postulates,** the specificity of a microorganism is conclusively demonstrated when the following conditions are fulfilled: (1) The microorganism must be present in all cases of the disease; (2) it must be cultivated in pure culture; (3) its inoculation must produce the disease in susceptible animals; (4) from such animals it must be obtained and again cultivated in pure culture.

Koebner's Multiple Papillary Tumors. See *Alibert's Disease*.

v. Koelliker's Fibrous Layer. The layer of fibrous connective tissue which forms the substantia propria of the iris. **K.'s Glands.** See *Bowman's Glands*. **K.'s Muscle Buds.** See *Kuehne's Muscle Spindles*. **K.'s Reticulum,** the neuroglia. **K.'s Tract Cells,** ganglion cells, the axons of which pass as longitudinal fibers into the white columns of the spinal cord.

Koenig's Symptom-complex. Alternation, for a long period, of constipation and diarrhea, and irregular attacks of colic which are generally of short duration and terminate suddenly. During these attacks the abdomen is distended, there exists frequently a visible peristalsis, and a loud gurgling is heard in the ileocecal region. These symptoms are characteristic of tuberculous stenosis of the cecum.

Kohlrausch's Fold. A semilunar, transverse fold of the rectal mucosa, situated about 6 cm. above the anus in the anterior and right wall of the rectum. **K.'s Veins,** the superficial veins that pass from the under surface of the penis upward to empty into the dorsal vein.

KOLA.

Kolanin, *ko'-lan-in*. A glucosid fr

Kolk's (Schroeder van der) Law.

muscles with motion through its;

moved with sensation through its

Kolp-. For words beginning thus.

Kolyseptic, *kol-is-ep'-tik*. Preventi

Koosso, *koos'-o*. The same as *Kou*.

Kopf-tet'anus. Cephalic tetanus d

Kopiopia, *kop-e-d'-pe-ah*. See *Copi*

Koplik's Sign or Spots. Minute b

bya reddish areola; they are obser

of the cheeks and lips of the p

stage of measles.

Kopp's Asth'ma. Kopp's thymic a

Koprosterin, *kop-ro-ste'-rin*. A mo
feces.

Koranyi's Auscultat'ion. Auscultat

second joint of the forefinger ag

part. **K.'s Sign**. See *Grocco's S*

Koro'nion. The apex of the cor
maxilla.

Koroscopy, *kor-os'-ko-pe*. The sha
eye.

Korsakoff's Psycho'sis. Mental d
delirium, observed in cases of po

Kosin, *ko'-sin*. $C_{21}H_{38}O_{10}$. An act
of *Brayera anthelmintica*, used as

Krause's Corpuscles or End'-bulbs. Spheroid nerve-corpuscles resembling Pacinian corpuscles, but having a more delicate investment. They are found especially in the conjunctiva and the genitals. **K.'s Disc or Mem'brane,** the dark transverse band that divides a transparent (isotropic) sarcoous element in the middle. **K.'s Glands,** acinous glands found in the conjunctiva near the fornix, especially of the upper lid. **K.'s Mus'cle,** the coracocervicalis muscle. **K.'s Nerve,** the ulnar collateral branch of the musculospiral nerve that descends along with the ulnar nerve and enters the lower short fibers of the inner head of the triceps. **K.'s Respiratory Tract,** the solitary fascicle of the oblongata. **K.'s Valve.** See *Béraud's Valve*. **K.'s Ventricle,** the terminal ventricle of the spinal cord.

Kreatin, *kre'-at-in.* $C_4H_9N_3O_2$. A nitrogenous constituent of muscle; also an auxetic.

Kreatinin, *kre'-at'-in-in.* See *Creatinin*.

Kreplinum, *krepl'-lin-um.* The trade name for an alcoholic solution of quillaya bark.

Kresaprol, *kres'-ap-rol.* The trade name for a solution of cresols in sodium cresyl oxyacetate solution.

Kresin, *kre'-sin.* See *Cresin*.

Kresol, *kre'-sol.* An aromatic substance occurring in the urine.

Kresolid, *kres'-ol-id.* A magnesium compound of creasote.

Kretschmann's Space. A small pocket in the attic of the middle ear situated below Prussak's space.

Kreyssig's Sign. Retraction of the epigastrium and the contiguous portions of the false ribs with each systole, in adherent pericardium.

Krishaber's Disease. *Neuropathie cérébrocardiaque.* A neurosis resembling neurasthenia and characterized by a rapid onset, predominant cerebral symptoms (insomnia, vertigo, etc.), neuralgia, and circulatory disturbances.

Krisowski's Sign. See *Silex's Sign*.

Kroenlein's Her'nia. Properitoneal inguinal hernia.

Kronecker's Inhib'itory Cen'ter. A point in the interventricular septum, puncture of which causes incoordinate fibrillary contractions of the heart.

Kryofin, *kri'-o-fin.* An analgesic and hypnotic product of the condensation of parphenetidin and methylglycolic acid.

Krypton, *krip'-ion.* A gaseous element found in the air. See *Elements, Table of*.

Kubisga'ri. Endemic paralytic vertigo of Japan.

Kuehne's Mus'cle Spin'dles. Peculiar, fusiform enlargements occurring at the entrance of certain nerves into a muscle bundle.

K.'s Mus'cular Phenom'enon. See *Porrei's Phenomenon*.

Kuemmell's Disease. Traumatic spondylitis.

Kuester's Sign. A cystic tumor felt in the median line in front of the uterus is a dermoid cyst.

Kuestner's Law. Torsion of the pedicle of an ovarian tumor

KYSTHITIS

takes place toward the right if the tumor is left-sided, and toward the left if it is right-sided.

Kuhnt's Spaces. The recesses of the posterior chamber; a series of radial spaces which communicate anteriorly with the posterior chamber of the eye and contain aqueous humor.

Kumiss, Kumyss, koo'-mis. Fermented mare's milk.

Kuffer's Cells. Stellate endothelial cells of the liver capillaries having large round or oval nuclei and frequently containing pigmentary matter.

Kussein, koos'-e-in. Same as *Brayerin*.

Kussin, koos'-in. See *Kosin*.

Kussmaul's Coma. Diabetic coma. **K.'s Disease,** poliomyelitis anterior acuta; acute atrophic spinal paralysis. **K.'s Paradoxical Pulse,** a pulse which becomes weaker or disappears during deep inspiration; it is observed in cases of adherent pericardium and mediastinal adhesions or tumor. **K.'s Respiration,** the deep, labored respiration of diabetic coma. **K.'s Symptom,** swelling of the cervical veins during inspiration in adherent pericardium and mediastinal tumor.

Kussmaul-Landry's Paralysis. See *Landry's Paralysis*.

Kusso, koos'-o. See *Brayera*.

Kyestein, ki-es'-te-in. Same as *Gravidin*.

Kyllosis, kil-o'-sis. Club-foot.

Kymograph. An instrument for recording various movements in the form of waves.

Kymoscope. An instrument for studying the blood-current.

Kynocephalus, kin-o-sef'-al-us. See *Cynocephalus*.

Kyphoscoliosis. Combined kyphosis and scoliosis.

Kyphosis. Hump-back; angular curvature of the spine.

Kyphotic, ki-fol'-ik. Pertaining to kyphosis.

Kyrine, ki'-rin. A kind of peptone which resists the hydrolytic action of pepsin and trypsin and which has basic properties.

Kysthitis, kis-thi'-tis. Vaginitis, *q. v.*

L.

Lab. Same as *Rennin*.

Labarraque's Solution. A solution of sodium carbonate 10, chlorid of lime 8, water 100; it is a disinfectant.

Labbe's Vein. The anastomotic vein that extends from the lateral sinus to Trolard's vein or to the superior longitudinal sinus.

Labia, la'-be-ah. The lips. **L. majo'ra**, two cutaneous folds from the mons veneris to the perineum. **L. mino'ra**, the nymphæ, *q. v.*

Labial, la'-be-al. Pertaining to the lips.

Labialism, la'-be-al-ism. Defective speech marked by labial sounds.

Labidom'eter. A forceps to measure the fetal head in the pelvis.

Labile, lab'-il. Gliding from place to place.

Labiochore'a. Choreic movements of the lips with stuttering.

Labioglossolaryngeal, la-bi-o-glos-o-lar-in'-je al. Relating to the lips, tongue, and larynx. **L. Paral'ysis.** See *Paralysis*.

Labioglossopharyn'geal. Relating to the lips, tongue, and pharynx.

La'biomancy. The faculty of comprehending speech by observation of the lips.

Labioplasty, la'-be-o-plas-te. Any plastic operation on the lip.

Labiotenaculum, la-be-o-ten-ak'-u-lum. An instrument for holding the lips in position during an operation.

Labium, la'-be-um. A lip. **L. cer'ebri**, the margin of the cerebral hemisphere which overlaps the callosum. **L. ma'jus**, one of two folds of skin of the female external genital organs, arising just below the mons veneris and surrounding the vulval entrance. **L. mi'nor**, one of two folds of mucous membrane at the inner surfaces of the labia majora. **L. tympan'icum**, the part of the lamina spiralis forming the lower border of the sulcus spiralis. **L. vestibula're**, the overhanging extremity of the lamina spiralis that forms the upper part of the sulcus spiralis.

Labor, la'-bor. Parturition; a bringing forth of young. **L., Artific'ial**, that affected by other means than the forces of the maternal organism. **L., Dry**, when there is a deficiency of the liquor amnii. **L., Induced'**, that brought on by artificial means. **L., Instrumen'tal**, that aided by use of instruments. **L., Missed**, retention of the dead fetus *in utero* beyond the period of normal gestation. **L., Postponed'**, delayed beyond nine months. **L., Precip'itate**, that in which delivery takes place with undue celerity. **L., Pre'mature**, that taking place before the normal period of gestation but when the fetus is viable. **L., Protrac'ted**, that prolonged beyond the usual limit. **L., Sponta'neous**, that requiring no artificial aid.

Labyrinth, lab'-ir-inth. The cavities of the internal ear, com-

Labyrinthitis, *lab-ir-in-thé-tis*. Inflammation of the labyrinth.

Lac, *lak*. Milk.

Lacerated, *las'er-a-ted*. Torn.

Laceration, *las'er-a'-shun*. Mechanical tearing.

Lacer' ti, Lacer' tulli cor' dis. See *Coleus*.

Lacertus fibrosus, *las'er'-tus fi-brós-us*. A muscle arising from the biceps-tendon to the fascia or bicipital fascia.

Lachrymal, *lak'-rim-al*. See *Lacrimal*.

Lacinate, *las-in'-e-át*. Jagged or fringed.

Lacmoid, *lak'-moid*. A compound of lime and soda used in alkalimetry.

Lacmus, *lak'-mus*. See *Litmus*.

Lacrimal, *lak'-rim-al*. Pertaining to the lacrimal bone at the inner side of the orbit, or to the eminence at the inner angle of the eye, or to the lacrimal gland. **L. Puncta**. See *Lacrima*.

Lacrima, *lak'-rim-a*. See *Lacrima*.

Lacrimation, *lak'-rim-a'-shun*. An act of weeping.

Lacrimot' omy. Incision of the lacrimal duct.

Lacrymal, *lak'-rim-al*. Same as *Lacrimal*.

Lactacidu' ria. The presence of lactic acid in the blood.

Lactagog, or Lactagogue, *lak'-ta-gog*. A substance which promotes lactation.

Lactalbumin, *lakt-al-bu'-min*. A protein substance found in milk.

Lactamid, *lak-tam'-id*. $C_2H_7NO_2$. A compound of ethyl lactate and ammonia.

Lactant, *lak'-tant*. Suckling.

LAENNEC'S CATARRH

- actifuge**, *lak'-tif-uj*. An agent checking the secretion of milk.
- actigenous**, *lak-tij'-en-us*. Milk-producing.
- actigerous**, *lak-tij'-er-us*. Producing milk.
- actinated**, *lak'-tin-a-led*. Containing sugar of milk.
- actis**, *lak'-tis*. Pertaining to milk.
- activorous**, *lak-tiv'-or-us*. Subsisting on a milk diet exclusively.
- actocete**, *lak'-to-sel*. See *Galactocete*.
- actochrome**, *lak'-to-krôm*. $C_6H_{10}NO_6$. An alkaloid from milk.
- actol**, *lak'-tol*. Beta-naphthol lactate, an intestinal antiseptic.
- actola**, *lak'-to'-lah*. A factitious milk made from skimmed milk.
- actolin**, *lak'-to-lin*. Condensed milk.
- actometer**. An instrument for measuring the purity of milk.
- actone**, *lak'-tôn*. $C_{10}H_8O_4$. An aromatic liquid from lactic acid.
- actopeptine**, *lak-to-pep'-tin*. The proprietary name for a mixture of pepsin, diastase, and pancreatin with lactic and hydrochloric acid.
- Lactophe'nin**. An antipyretic and a hypnotic substance.
- Lactophos'phate**. A salt of lactic and phosphoric acids.
- Lactoproteid**, *lak-to-pro'-te-id*. A proteid from milk.
- Lactoscope**. An instrument for testing the quality of milk.
- Lactose**, *lak'-tôs*. $C_{12}H_{22}O_{12}$. Sugar of milk.
- Lactosuria**, *lak-to-su'-re-ah*. Sugar of milk in the urine.
- Lactu'ca**. A genus of plants. *L. scarif'ola*, lettuce.
- Lactucarium**, *lak-tu-ka'-re-um*. The dried juice of *Lactuca virosa*; it is used as a sedative and an anodyne.
- Lactucerin**, *lak-tu'-ser-in*. A sedative substance from lactucarium.
- Lactucin**, *lak-tu'-sin*. A bitter principle from lactucarium.
- Lactumen**, *lak-tu'-men*. Aphthæ with curd-like spots.
- Lactyltropein**, *lak-til-tro'-pe-in*. A crystalline substance from tropein, used as a cardiac tonic.
- Lacuna**, *la-ku'-nah*. Pl. *Lacunas* or *Lacunæ*. A small cavity or hollow space. *L. cer'e'bri*, the infundibulum of the brain. *L.*, Intervill'ous, any one of the placental spaces filled with blood in which the fetal villi hang. *L. mag'na*, the largest of Littré's glands. *L. pharyn'gis*, one at the pharyngeal end of the Eustachian tube.
- Lacunar**, *la-ku'-nar*. Pertaining to lacunas.
- Lacunula**, *la-ku'-nu-lah*. A small lacuna.
- Lacus**, *la'-kus*. A small hollow or cavity. *L. lacrima'lis*, the triangular space between the eyelids at the inner canthus.
- Ladendorff's Test for Blood**. Treat the liquid with tincture of guaiacum, and then with oil of eucalyptus; in the presence of blood the upper layer becomes violet and the lower layer blue.
- La'dies' Bed'-straw**. *Galium verum*, a refrigerant herb.
- Lady Webster's Pills**. Laxative pills of aloes and mastic.
- Laennec's Catarrh'**. A form of asthmatic bronchitis with scanty sputum.

heart, especially in cases where degeneration.

Lafayette's Mix'ture. A mixture of copaiba, cubebs, potassium hydr

Lagena, la-je'-nah. The third of media.

Lagnesis, lag-ne'-sis. Satyriasis, q

Lagophthalmus, lag-off-thal'-mus.

Lagostoma, lag-os'-to-mah. See H

La Grippe, lah grêp. See *Influenza*

Laky Blood, la'-ke. Dark transparent the red corpuscles.

Lallation, lal-a'-shun. The imperfect

Lallemand-Trousseau's Bod'ies. G secretion of the seminal vesicles.

Lalling, lal'-ing. See *Lallation*.

Laloneurosis, lal-o-nu-ro'-sis. An spasmodic action of the nerves.

Lalopathy, lal-op'-ath-e. Any disorder

Lalophobia, lal-o-fô'-be-ah. Stutter

Laloplegia, lal-o-plê'-je-ah. Paralysis of the tongue.

Lamb'da. The point of union of sutures.

Lamb'dacism. An inability to pro

Lambdoid, lam'-doid. Resembling

Lamella, lam-el'-ah. A thin plate the rings around the Haversian

LANDAU'S FORM OF ENTEROPTOSIS

(2) the cribriform plate of the ethmoid; (3) the portion of the sclera through which the optic-nerve filaments pass. *L. denticulata*, a cartilaginous plate on the superior and external portion of the osseous spiral lamina. *L. elastica anterior*. See *Bowman's Membrane*. *L. elastica posterior*. See *Descemet's Membrane*. *L. fusca*, the internal pigmented layer of the sclera. *L. lateralis processus pterygoidei*, the external pterygoid plate. *L. medialis processus pterygoidei*, the internal pterygoid plate. *L. papyracea*, the os planum of the ethmoid. *L., Periclastrum*, a layer of white matter between the claustrum and the cortex of the insula. *L. perpendicularis*, the vertical plate of the ethmoid or mesethmoid. *L. propria*, the middle layer of the membrana tympani. *L. quadrigemina*, the part of the midbrain from which the corpora quadrigemina and the brachia are developed. *L. reticularis*, the cribriform membrane covering Corti's organ. *L. rostralis*, the thin continuation of the rostrum of the callosum into the lamina cinerea. *L. spiralis*, the spiral partition dividing the cochlear cavity. *L. spiralis ossea*, the bony spiral partition dividing the cochlear cavity. *L. spiralis secundaria*, a short partition projecting from the cochlear wall in its lower part only. *L. suprachorioidea*, a thin layer of connective tissue between the sclera and the choroid. *L. terminalis*, the lamina cinerea. *L. vasculosa*, the outermost layer of the choroid composed of small arteries and veins. *L. vitrea*. Same as *Lamina basalis*.

Laminaria, lam-in-a'-re-ah. A genus of algae; also, the stems of *L. digitata*, used in making tents or bougies.

Laminated, lam'-in-a-led Arranged in layers.

Lamination, lam-in-a'-shun. 1. Arrangement in plates or layers. 2. Operation of slicing the fetal skull.

Laminectomy, Lammec'tomy. Excision of the vertebral lamina.

Laminitis. Inflammation of the laminas of a horse's foot.

La'mium. A genus of plants. *L. album*, dead nettle.

Lanain, lan'-an. Purified wool-fat.

Lance, lans. 1. To open with a lancet. 2. A lancet; *q. v.*

Lancereaux's Interstitial Nephritis. Interstitial nephritis due to rheumatism. *L.'s Law*, marantic thromboses always occur at the points where there is the greatest tendency to stasis; that is, where the influence of the cardiac propulsion and of thoracic aspiration is least.

Lancet, lan'-set. A two-edged surgical knife.

Lancinate, lan'-sin-at. To lacerate or tear.

Lancinating, lan'-sin-a-ting. Piercing; darting, as a pain.

Lancisi's Nerves. The mesial longitudinal strias situated on each side of the raphe of the callosum.

Lancid Scurvy. See *Purpura*.

Landau's Form of Enteroptosis. Enteroptosis due to relaxation of the abdominal walls and pelvic floor.

Landouzy's Pur'pura. A form of purpura with characteristic symptoms.

Landouzy-Déjerine's Type of Progression. The facioscapulohumeral type.

Landry's Paral'ysis. Acute ascending paralysis.

Landzert's Fos'sa. Paraduodenal fossa in the peritoneal cavity that separates the greater peritoneal sac from the lesser sac, the parietal peritoneum covering the greater sac, the ureter, and a part of the left kidney, and the colic fold.

Lang's Reac'tion for Tau'rin. A white precipitate occurs on boiling a solution of a substance with precipitated mercuric oxide.

Langer's Ax'illary Arch. The thickened border of the epidermis which forms a bridge across the bicipital space.

Langerhans's Bod'ies, or Is'lands. Groups of spheroidal or polyhedral cells found in the pancreas.

Gran'ular Lay'er, stratum granulosum. The layer of granular cells above the rete mucosum in the epidermis, the terminations of nerve-fibers which pass through the rete mucosum of the epidermis.

Langhans's Cells. The polygonal epithelial cells with distinct nuclei and cell-walls, constituting the outer layer of the Langerhans's Cell, the giant cell of a tubercular lesion, the outer layer of the inner of the two layers of cells composed of the ectoderm.

Languor, lang'-gor. Lassitude.

LARYNGOPARALYSIS

- Laparocystectomy**, *lap-ar-o-sist-ek'-to-me*. The excision of an extrauterine fetus and cyst through an abdominal incision.
- Laparocystotomy**, *lap-ar-o-sist-ot'-o-me*. The incision of the abdomen and a cyst containing an extrauterine fetus.
- Laparoelytrotomy**. The extraction of a fetus through the os uteri by a combined abdominal and vaginal incision.
- Lap'aroenterotomy**. Enterotomy through an abdominal incision.
- Laparogastrotomy**. An abdominal incision into the stomach.
- Laparohysterec'tomy**. Abdominal extirpation of the uterus.
- Laparohysterocophorec'tomy**. Abdominal incision with removal of the uterus and ovaries.
- Laparohysterotomy**, *lap-ar-o-his-ter-ot'-o-me*. 1. Cesarean section. 2. Abdominal incision into the uterus.
- Laparoleotomy**. Abdominal incision into the ileum.
- Laparokelyphotomy**, *lap-ar-o-kel-if-ot'-o-me*. See *Laparocystotomy*.
- Laparomyomec'tomy**. Abdominal excision of a myoma.
- Laparomyotomy**, *lap-ar-o-mi-ot'-o-me*. See *Laparomyomec'tomy*.
- Laparonephrec'tomy**. Abdominal excision of a kidney.
- Laparosalingec'tomy**. Abdominal excision of a Fallopian tube.
- Laparos'copy**. An instrumental examination of the abdomen.
- Laparosplene'c'tomy**. Abdominal excision of the spleen.
- Laparotomy**, *lap-ar-ot'-o-me*. An abdominal incision.
- Lapis**, *la'-pis*. A stone.
- Lappa**, *lap'-pah*. The burdock, *Arctium lappa*; the root is diuretic and aperient.
- Larda'cein**. A substance produced in amyloid degeneration.
- Lardaceous**, *lar-da'-se-us*. Fatty or waxy.
- Largin**, *lar'-jin*. A surgical antiseptic containing silver.
- Larkspur**, *lark'-spur*. See *Delphinium*.
- Larrey's Amputation**. Double-flap amputation at the shoulder or hip-joint. **L's Spa'ces**, spaces between the parts of the diaphragm attached to the sternum and those that are attached to the ribs.
- Laryngeal**, *lar-in'-je-al*. Pertaining to the larynx.
- Laryngectomy**, *lar-in-jek'-to-me*. Extirpation of the larynx.
- Laryngismus**, *lar-in-jid'-mus*. A spasmodic affection of the larynx. **L. strid'ulus**. The same as *Laryngospasm*, *q. v.*
- Laryngitis**, *lar-in-jit'-tis*. Inflammation of the larynx.
- Laryngocele**. A saccular dilatation of the larynx.
- Laryngocentesis**, *lar-in-go-sen-te'-sis*. Puncture of the larynx.
- Laryngofissure**, *lar-in-go-fish'-ur*. Division of thyroid cartilage.
- Laryngograph**. An instrument for recording laryngeal movements.
- Laryngography**, *lar-in-gog'-ra-fe*. A description of the larynx.
- Laryngology**, *lar-in-gol'-o-je*. Science of the larynx.
- Laryngoparalysis**, *lar-in-go-par-al'-is-is*. A paralysis of the vocal bands from certain nervous affections.

LEBER'S CORPUSCLES

- ateroversion**, *lat-er-o-ver'-shun*. A turning to one side.
- athyrisism**, *lat'h'-tr-izm*. Poisoning with chickpea.
- atissimus** *col'li*, *lat-is'-im-us*. See *Platysma myoides*. **L.**
- dor'si**, the broad muscle of the back. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.
- audanin**, *lod'-an-in*: $C_{20}H_{25}NO_4$. An alkaloid of opium.
- audanosin**, *lod-an'-o-sin*. $C_{21}H_{27}NO_4$. An alkaloid from opium.
- audanum**, *lod'-an-um*. Tincture of opium.
- laugh'ing Gas**. Nitrous oxid, N_2O , used in dental surgery.
- laugier's Her'nia**. Femoral hernia through a gap in Gimbernat's ligament.
- laumonier's Gang'lion**. The carotid ganglion.
- laura's Nucleus**. See *Deilers's Nucleus*.
- laureol**, *law'-re-ol*. The proprietary name for a mixture of coconut oil and palm oil.
- laurocerasus**, *law-ro-ser'-as-us*. Cherry-laurel. See *Prunus*.
- lauth's Canal'**. See *Schlemm's Canal*.
- lavage**, *lav'-ahsh*. Irrigation of the stomach.
- lavandula**, *lav-an'-du-lah*. A genus of plants. **L. ve'ra**, lavender; the flowers are aromatic and stimulant.
- lavation**, *lav-a'-shun*. See *Lavage*.
- laver'ender**. See *Lavandula*.
- laveran's Cres'cent**. The sickle-shaped plasmodium found in the estivoautumnal form of intermittent fever. **L.'s Plasm'o'dium**, the hemozoön of malaria.
- law**. A constant mode of action of forces or phenomena.
- lax**, *laks*. Loose; slack.
- laxative**, *laks'-at-iv*. A mild purgative. Slightly purgative.
- laxator**, *laks-a'-tor*. A muscle loosening or relaxing.
- layer**, *la'-er*. A mass of nearly uniform thickness spread over an area. **L.**, Ba'cillar, the layer of rods and cones of the retina.
- L.**, Gang'lion'ic, a layer of angular cells of the cerebral cortex.
- L.**, Horn'y, the outer layer of the skin. **L.**, Osteogenet'ic, the lower layer of periosteum.
- lazaretto**, *las-ar-et'-o*. Quarantine station for contagious diseases.
- lead**, *led*. See *Elements*, *Table of*. For test, see *Blythe*. **L.**, Black, graphite. **L.** Col'ic, colic from lead-poisoning. **L.** Encephalop'athy, cerebral disease from lead-poisoning. **L.** al'sy, a paralysis of the muscles of the arm due to lead. **L.** las'ter, an adhesive plaster containing lead oxid. **L.**, Red, oxid of lead, Pb_2O_4 , a poisonous red powder used in salves. **L.** Sugar of, $Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2$, lead acetate, used as an astringent and styptic. **L.**, White, lead carbonate, $2PbCO_3 \cdot Pb(OH)_2$. It is used in skin diseases.
- lead-pipe Contraction**. A cataleptic state in which the limbs maintain any position given them.
- leaping A'gue**, *lep'-ing*. A species of dancing mania.
- leber's Cor'puscles**. See *Gierke's Cor'puscles*. **L.'s Disease'**,

LEIPOTHYMIA

- hereditary optic atrophy. **L.'s Plex'us**, a plexus of venules in front of Schlemm's canal, with which it communicates.
- Lecat's Gulf**. The dilated bulbous portion of the urethra.
- Lecithin**, *lek'-ith-in*. $C_{44}H_{96}NPO_2$. A phosphorized substance occurring widely in the body and in plant-tissues.
- Lecith'ophore**. The primitive or yolk entoderm.
- Lectual**, *lek'-tu-al*. Pertaining to a bed.
- Lectulus**, *lek'-tu-lus*. A bed or couch.
- Leech**, *lech*. A blood-sucking aquatic worm.
- Leeches**, *lech'-ez*. A mycotic disease of mules and cattle.
- Lees**, *lez*. The dregs of wine.
- Left**. Sinistral; opposite of right. **L.-eared**, preferring the sinistral ear as the one with which to hear sounds. **L.-eyed**, preferring the sinistral eye as the dominant one. **L.-foot'ed**, the power is furnished and governed by the sinistral foot. **L.-hand'ed**, preferring the sinistral hand for the more expert or intellectual tasks. **L.-hand'edness**, the quality of being left-handed.
- Leg**. The lower extremity, especially from the knee down. **L. Bad'ger**, inequality in the length of legs. **L., Ba'kers'**. See *Genu valgum*. **L., Ban'dy**. Same as *L., Bow*. **L., Barba'dos**, elephantiasis of the leg. **L., Black**, symptomatic anthrax. **L., Bow**. See *Genu extorsum*. **L., Milk**, phlegmasia alba dolens. **L., Scis'sor**, a crossing of the axes of the legs.
- Legal's Disease'**. Cephalalgia pharyngotympanica. Paroxysmal pains and tenderness of the scalp in the region supplied by the auriculotemporal nerve, associated with pharyngotympanic catarrh. **L.'s Test for Ac'etone in U'rine**. Acidulate the urine with hydrochloric acid, and distill. To the distillate add a few drops each of sodium nitroprussid and liquor potassæ. This produces a ruby-red color, which changes to purple on the addition of acetic acid. Creatinin gives a similar color, but it disappears when acetic acid is added.
- Le Gendre's Nodosities**. See *Bouchards' Nodosities*.
- Legitimacy**, *le-jit'-im-a-se*. The state of being born in wedlock.
- Legroux's Remis'sions**. *Trèves de Legroux*. Lengthy remissions which sometimes occur in the course of pulmonary tuberculosis.
- Legumin**, *leg-n'-min*. A nitrogenous proteid from legumes.
- Lehman's Sign**. In the administration of chloroform, to prognosticate as to a ready or difficult anesthesia, if the eyelids closed by the anesthetizer reopen at once, wholly or in part, the anesthesia will be difficult. The eyes will remain closed from the beginning in those who take chloroform well.
- Leiomyoma**, *li-o-mi-o'-mah*. A tumor of unstriped muscular fibers.
- Leiphemia**, *li-fe'-me-ah*. Poverty of the blood.
- Leipoder'mia**. Deficiency of the skin.
- Leipome'ria**. The congenital absence of a limb or part.
- Leipothymia**, *li-po-thi'-me-ah*. See *Lipothymia*.

LENTICULAR

Leishman-Donovan Bodies. *Piroplasma donovani*; *Leishmania donovani*. Small parasite-like bodies found in the liver and spleen of patients suffering from kala-azar.

Leiter's Coil or Tubes. Flexible metallic tubes for bending about a part of the body, and used to reduce the temperature by means of cold water passed through them.

Lemniscus, lem-nis'-kus. See *Fillet*.

Lemon, lem'-on. The fruit of *Citrus medica*.

Lemoparalysis, le-mo-par-al'-is-is. Paralysis of the esophagus.

Lemostenosis. Constriction of the pharynx and esophagus.

Lenhossék, Bundle of. The ascending root of the glossopharyngeal and pneumogastric nerves.

Len'iceps. A short obstetric forceps with a transverse lock-handle.

Lenigal'ol. Triacetate of pyrogallol, a proprietary preparation for eczema.

Lenitive, len'-it-iv. Slightly laxative; demulcent.

Lennander's Incis'ion. An incision to the right or left of the median line of the abdomen down to the rectus; the inner edge of this muscle is then retracted and the posterior layer of its sheath incised as well as the peritoneum.

Lennhoff's Sign. In cases of echinococcus cyst, on deep inspiration a furrow forms above the tumor, between it and the edge of the ribs.

Lens, lens. 1. A transparent disc refracting light. 2. The crystalline lens of the eye. **L., Achromat'ic,** one the dispersing power of which is exactly neutralized by another lens with the same curvature but a different refractive index. **L., Apochromat'ic.** See *Apochromatic*. **L., Bicon'cave or Concavo-concave,** one concave on both surfaces. **L., Bicon'vex,** one with two convex surfaces. **L., Bifo'cal,** one having a double focus. **L., Clin'oscope,** an instrument for measuring torsion of the eyes when gazing at a fixed object with the axes of vision presumably parallel. **L., Conver'gent or Conver'ging,** a double convex or planoconvex lens that focuses rays of light. **L., Convexo-con'cave,** a lens with one convex and one concave surface. **L., Crys'talline,** the lens of the eye. **L., Cylin'dric,** one with a plane surface in one axis and a convex or concave surface in the axis at right angles to the first. **L., Decen'tered,** one with the optic center not opposite to the pupil of the eye. **L., Disper'sing.** Same as *L., Concave*. **L., Orthoscop'ic,** one which gives a flat, undistorted field of vision. **L., Periscop'ic,** one with concavoconvex or convexoconcave surfaces, the opposite sides being of different curvatures. **L., Spher'ic,** one the curved surface of which is a segment of a sphere.

Lenticonus, len-tik'-o'-nus. Great curvature of the crystalline lens.

Lenticular, len-tik'-u-lar. Pertaining to a lens. **L. Ar'teries,** the arteries supplying the lenticular nucleus. **L. Gang'lion,** the

LESION

ophthalmic ganglion, q.
portion of the corpus striatum.
Lenticulostriate. Pertaining
to the striatum.

Lentigo, *len-ti'-go*. Freckle

Leontias, *le-on-ti-as-is*, 8

Leontodon, *le-on'-to-don*. A root of *Taraxacum officinale*.

Leopold's Law. Insertion

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into the anterior wall c
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Lepor. lag¹-er. One affected

Lepidic, log-27-48. Pertains.

Leg'idin. $C_{19}H_{21}N$. A disti

Lepidoid, lep'oid. Having

Leptoma, leg-uh-uh-mah.

membrane group of tissues

Legislative, Rep. Ed. O. Sio. Am.

Lepocystis, Lep¹-vit. A much

Legothamn, $10^3 \times 10^3$ A

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Konrad Wilhelm, 1879-1960

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English: *Chama*, A. *paragallus*

Leptocryptus *ulmus*. A monotype

Explosive/ignite, dry-to-moist and non-toxic materials

Explosions, 205-26, 283

$$R_{\text{eff}} = 10^{-2} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1} \quad \text{for } 10^{-2} \text{ s} \leq t \leq 10^{-1} \text{ s}$$

1994-1995 season, the 1995-1996 season.

London, British Structures

1. *Thymus serpyllifolius* L. (broadleaf)

1993-1994, 1995-1996, 1997-1998, 1999-2000, 2001-2002, 2003-2004, 2005-2006, 2007-2008, 2009-2010, 2011-2012, 2013-2014, 2015-2016, 2017-2018, 2019-2020, 2021-2022, 2023-2024, 2025-2026, 2027-2028, 2029-2030, 2031-2032, 2033-2034, 2035-2036, 2037-2038, 2039-2040, 2041-2042, 2043-2044, 2045-2046, 2047-2048, 2049-2050, 2051-2052, 2053-2054, 2055-2056, 2057-2058, 2059-2060, 2061-2062, 2063-2064, 2065-2066, 2067-2068, 2069-2070, 2071-2072, 2073-2074, 2075-2076, 2077-2078, 2079-2080, 2081-2082, 2083-2084, 2085-2086, 2087-2088, 2089-2090, 2091-2092, 2093-2094, 2095-2096, 2097-2098, 2099-2100, 2101-2102, 2103-2104, 2105-2106, 2107-2108, 2109-2110, 2111-2112, 2113-2114, 2115-2116, 2117-2118, 2119-2120, 2121-2122, 2123-2124, 2125-2126, 2127-2128, 2129-2130, 2131-2132, 2133-2134, 2135-2136, 2137-2138, 2139-2140, 2141-2142, 2143-2144, 2145-2146, 2147-2148, 2149-2150, 2151-2152, 2153-2154, 2155-2156, 2157-2158, 2159-2160, 2161-2162, 2163-2164, 2165-2166, 2167-2168, 2169-2170, 2171-2172, 2173-2174, 2175-2176, 2177-2178, 2179-2180, 2181-2182, 2183-2184, 2185-2186, 2187-2188, 2189-2190, 2191-2192, 2193-2194, 2195-2196, 2197-2198, 2199-2200, 2201-2202, 2203-2204, 2205-2206, 2207-2208, 2209-2210, 2211-2212, 2213-2214, 2215-2216, 2217-2218, 2219-2220, 2221-2222, 2223-2224, 2225-2226, 2227-2228, 2229-2230, 2231-2232, 2233-2234, 2235-2236, 2237-2238, 2239-2240, 2241-2242, 2243-2244, 2245-2246, 2247-2248, 2249-2250, 2251-2252, 2253-2254, 2255-2256, 2257-2258, 2259-2260, 2261-2262, 2263-2264, 2265-2266, 2267-2268, 2269-2270, 2271-2272, 2273-2274, 2275-2276, 2277-2278, 2279-2280, 2281-2282, 2283-2284, 2285-2286, 2287-2288, 2289-2290, 2291-2292, 2293-2294, 2295-2296, 2297-2298, 2299-2300, 2301-2302, 2303-2304, 2305-2306, 2307-2308, 2309-2310, 2311-2312, 2313-2314, 2315-2316, 2317-2318, 2319-2320, 2321-2322, 2323-2324, 2325-2326, 2327-2328, 2329-2330, 2331-2332, 2333-2334, 2335-2336, 2337-2338, 2339-2340, 2341-2342, 2343-2344, 2345-2346, 2347-2348, 2349-2350, 2351-2352, 2353-2354, 2355-2356, 2357-2358, 2359-2360, 2361-2362, 2363-2364, 2365-2366, 2367-2368, 2369-2370, 2371-2372, 2373-2374, 2375-2376, 2377-2378, 2379-2380, 2381-2382, 2383-2384, 2385-2386, 2387-2388, 2389-2390, 2391-2392, 2393-2394, 2395-2396, 2397-2398, 2399-2400, 2401-2402, 2403-2404, 2405-2406, 2407-2408, 2409-2410, 2411-2412, 2413-2414, 2415-2416, 2417-2418, 2419-2420, 2421-2422, 2423-2424, 2425-2426, 2427-2428, 2429-2430, 2431-2432, 2433-2434, 2435-2436, 2437-2438, 2439-2440, 2441-2442, 2443-2444, 2445-2446, 2447-2448, 2449-2450, 2451-2452, 2453-2454, 2455-2456, 2457-2458, 2459-2460, 2461-2462, 2463-2464, 2465-2466, 2467-2468, 2469-2470, 2471-2472, 2473-2474, 2475-2476, 2477-2478, 2479-2480, 2481-2482, 2483-2484, 2485-2486, 2487-2488, 2489-2490, 2491-2492, 2493-2494, 2495-2496, 2497-2498, 2499-2500, 2501-2502, 2503-2504, 2505-2506, 2507-2508, 2509-2510, 2511-2512, 2513-2514, 2515-2516, 2517-2518, 2519-2520, 2521-2522, 2523-2524, 2525-2526, 2527-2528, 2529-2530, 2531-2532, 2533-2534, 2535-2536, 2537-2538, 2539-2540, 2541-2542, 2543-2544, 2545-2546, 2547-2548, 2549-2550, 2551-2552, 2553-2554, 2555-2556, 2557-2558, 2559-2560, 2561-2562, 2563-2564, 2565-2566, 2567-2568, 2569-2570, 2571-2572, 2573-2574, 2575-2576, 2577-2578, 2579-2580, 2581-2582, 2583-2584, 2585-2586, 2587-2588, 2589-2590, 2591-2592, 2593-2594, 2595-2596, 2597-2598, 2599-2600, 2601-2602, 2603-2604, 2605-2606, 2607-2608, 2609-2610, 2611-2612, 2613-2614, 2615-2616, 2617-2618, 2619-2620, 2621-2622, 2623-2624, 2625-2626, 2627-2628, 2629-2630, 2631-2632, 2633-2634, 2635-2636, 2637-2638, 2639-2640, 2641-2642, 2643-2644, 2645-2646, 2647-2648, 2649-2650, 2651-2652, 2653-2654, 2655-2656, 2657-2658, 2659-2660, 2661-2662, 2663-2664, 2665-2666, 2667-2668, 2669-2670, 2671-2672, 2673-2674, 2675-2676, 2677-2678, 2679-2680, 2681-2682, 2683-2684, 2685-2686, 2687-2688, 2689-2690, 2691-2692, 2693-2694, 2695-2696, 2697-2698, 2699-2700, 2701-2702, 2703-2704, 2705-2706, 2707-2708, 2709-2710, 2711-2712, 2713-2714, 2715-2716, 2717-2718, 2719-2720, 2721-2722, 2723-2724, 2725-2726, 2727-2728, 2729-2730, 2731-2732, 2733-2734, 2735-2736, 27

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1997, Table 1201.

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LEUKOCYTE

situated. **L., Periph'eral**, a lesion of the nerve-trunks or of their endings. **L., Struc'tural**, one working a manifest change in tissue. **L., Systemat'ic**, one confined to a system of organs having a common function. **L., Tox'ic**, a lesion due to sepsis.

Lesser's Tri'angle. A triangular space bounded above by the hypoglossal nerve, its sides being formed by the bellies of the digastricus.

Lesshaft's Space. Rhombus Lesshafti. A locus minoris resistentiae existing in the region of the twelfth rib in some individuals, which allows the pointing of an abscess or the protrusion of a hernia. It is bounded, in front, by the external oblique; behind, by the latissimus dorsi; above, by the serratus posticus inferior, and below, by the internal oblique.

Lethal, le'-thal. Deadly; fatal; causing death.

Lethargy, leth'-ar-je. A condition of drowsiness. **L., African**, trypanosomiasis or sleeping-sickness.

Lethin, le'-thin. A proprietary narcotic mixture.

Letter-blindness, let-er-blind'-nes. A mental condition in which there is an inability to comprehend letters.

Lettuce, le'-us. See *Lactuca*. **L. O'pium**. See *Lactucarium*.

Leucanemia. See *Leukanemia*.

Leucasmus, lu-kaz'-mus. See *Leukoderma*.

Leucemia, lu-se'-me-ah. See *Leukemia*.

Leuchemia, lu-ke'-me-ah. See *Leukemia*.

Leucin, lu'-sin. $C_6H_{11}NO_2$. A crystalline substance found in various parts of the body. For tests, see *Hofmeister, Scherer*.

Leucitis, lu-si'-tis. See *Sclerolitis*.

Leu'co-. For words not found under this form, see *Leuko-*.

Leucolin, lu'-ko-lin. See *Quinolin*.

Leucotin, lu'-ko-tin. $C_{12}H_{12}O_{12}$. A principle from paracoto bark.

Leudet's Bruit, bru'-e. A fine crackling sound in the ear, audible to both the observer and the patient, in catarrhal and nervous affections of the ear. It is attributed to spasm of the external peristaphylinus muscle.

Leukanemia, lu-kan-e'-me-ah. A blood disease having features of leukemia and marked anemia.

Leukemia, Leukæmia, lu-ke'-me-ah. A fatal blood disease with a great increase in the number of white blood-corpuscles. **L., Lymphat'ic**, that associated with enlargement of lymphatic glands. **L., Myelogen'ic**, that in which the bone-marrow is involved. **L., Splen'ic**, that associated with enlargement of the spleen.

Leukemic, lu-ke'-mik. Pertaining to leukemia.

Leukoblast, lu'-ko-blast. The germ of a leukocyte.

Leukocidia, lu-ko-si'-din. A cytolytic toxin capable of destroying the leukocytes produced by a streptococcus.

ukocyte, lu'-ko-sit. A white blood-corpuscle.

LEVATOR

- Leukocythemia**, *lu-ko-si-the'-me-ah*. An abnormal increase in the number of white corpuscles, with glandular enlargement.
- Leukocyto-genesis**, *lu-ko-si-to-jen'-es-is*. Production of leukocytes.
- Leukocytolysis**, *lu-ko-si-to'l'-is-is*. The destruction of leukocytes.
- Leukocytoma**, *lu-ko-si-to'-mah*. A tumor containing leukocytes.
- Leukocytometer**, *lu-ko-si-to-m'-et-er*. An instrument for counting the white blood-corpuscles.
- Leukocytopenia**. Same as *Leukopenia*, *q. v.*
- Leukocytopenia**. A wandering of leukocytes.
- Leukocytosis**, *lu-ko-si-to'-sis*. A transient increase in the number of white corpuscles in the blood.
- Leukocytozo'on**. A hematozoon of birds and man.
- Leukocytu'ria**. The presence in the urine of leukocytes.
- Leukoderma**, *leu-ko-der'-mah*. A condition of defective pigmentation of the skin, especially congenital absence of pigment in patches. See *Achroma*, *Albinism*. **L., Acquired'**, vitiligo.
- Leukokeratosis**, *lu-ko-ker-at-o'-sis*. See *Leukoplasia*.
- Leukol**, **Leukolin**, *lu'-kol*, *lu'-ko-lin*. Quinolin, *q. v.*
- Leukolysis**, *lu-kol'-is-is*. The same as *Leukocytolysis*, *q. v.*
- Leukoma**, *lu-ko'-mah*. A dense opacity of the cornea.
- Leukomain**, *lu'-ko-mah-in*. One of a group of toxic and non-toxic alkaloids produced in living tissues.
- Leukomaine'mia**. The presence in the blood of leukomains.
- Leukomatous**, *lu-ko'-mat-us*. Affected with leukoma.
- Leukomyel'itis**. Inflammation of the spinal marrow.
- Leukonecro'sis**. A form of dry gangrene of a light color.
- Leukonuclein**. A nuclein derived from leukocytes.
- Leukopathia**, *lu-ko-path'-e-ah*. See *Leukopathy*.
- Leukopathy**, *lu-kop'-ath-e*. Albinism; the condition of an albino.
- Leukopenia**, *lu-ko-pe'-ne-ah*. Diminution in the number of white blood-corpuscles.
- Leukophlegmasia**, *lu-ko-fleg-ma'-ze-ah*. A tendency to dropsy.
- Leukopin**, *lu'-ko-pin*. Visual white, produced from rhodopsin by the action of light.
- Leukopla'cia**, **Leukopla'kia**. The same as *Leukoplasia*, *q. v.*
- Leukoplasia**, *lu-ko-pla'-ne-ah*. See *Leucocytoplasia*.
- Leukoplasia**, *lu-ko-pla'-ze-ah*. The formation of white spots or plates on the epidermis or epithelium. **L. bucca'lis**, chronic glossitis marked by whitish patches on the surface.
- Leukoplas'tid**. A white, starch-forming granule of protoplasm.
- Leukorrh'ea**, *lu-kor'-e'-ah*. A whitish discharge from the vagina.
- Leukosarcoma**, *lu-ko-sar-ko'-mah*. A colorless sarcoma.
- Leukosis**, *lu-ko'-sis*. 1. Any disease of the lymphatics. 2. Abnormal pallor of the skin.
- Leukotaxis**, *lu-ko-taks'-is*. Artificially produced leukocytosis.
- Leusin**, *lu'-sin*. A crystalline body found in the brain-tissue.
- Levator**, *le-va'-tor*. A muscle that elevates a part. See *Muscles Table of*.

LEIBEN'S TEST

n, *lev-ig-a'-shun*. The trituration of a substance.

osane, *le-vo-glu'-ko-sân*. A derivative of picein produced by heating with baryta.

us, *Levoro'tatory*. Turning to the left.

Law. Marginal insertion of the umbilical cord in a previa.

t, *lev-u-la'-san*. $C_6H_{10}O_5$. A carbohydrate obtained from levulose.

lev'-u-lôs. $C_6H_{12}O_6$. The natural sugar of fruits.

ria. The presence in the urine of levulose.

trythe'ma of the Lar'ynx. Simple syphilitic catarrh of larynx.

lu'-in-in. A strong local anesthetic resin from kava.

Atax'ia. Pseudotabes. L. Bat'tery, a series of Leyden L's Cells, large, mononuclear, epithelioid cells found in the anterior horns of the spinal cord in cases of anterior poliomyelitis. They are also met with in other inflammatory diseases of the cord. L's Cryst'als. See *Charcot's Crystals*. A tinfoil-coated glass jar for the temporary accumulation of electricity. L's Neuri'tis, lipomatous neuritis; a variety of neuritis in which the nerve-fibers are replaced by fatty tissue.

L's Sign, in cases of subphrenic pyopneumothorax, a clinical observation shows that the pressure in the abscess rises during inspiration and falls during expiration. The reverse was held by Leyden to occur in true pneumothorax. L's Crystals. See *Charcot's Crystals*.

foebius's Type of Progressive Mus'cular At'rophy. A form of muscular atrophy commencing in the calves and often assuming the character of Duchenne's pseudohypertrophic paralysis.

Cells. See *Henle's Cells*. L's Duct, the Wolffian duct.

s, *lib-id'-in-us*. Characterized by strong sexual

lib'ra. A pound.

li'-ken. 1. A papular inflammation of the skin. 2. Any disease belonging to the lichens, a group of cryptogams symbiotic with algae and fungi. L. acumina'tus, a variety of lichen with acuminate papules. L. a'grius, eczema papulosum. L. emina'tus, a form with scattered lesions. L. pila'ris, attacking the hair-follicles. L. pla'nus, a form having flat papules. L. ru'ber, a form with small, red, itching papules. L. scrofulo'sus, a form peculiar to strumous children. L. trop'icus, prickly heat.

is, *li-ken-i'-as-is*. The formation of lichen.

li'-ken-in. Moss-starch, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$, a demulcent obtained by hydrate from Iceland moss.

li'-ken-oid. Resembling lichen.

li'-or-is. The root and extract of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

test for Acetone in U'rine, Modified by Ralfe. Disappearance of potassium iodide in a dram of liquor potassae,

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and boil; then carefully float the urine on its surface in a test tube. A precipitation of phosphates occurs at the point of contact which, in the presence of acetone, will become yellow and studded with yellow points of iodoform.

Lieberkuehn's Ampul'la. A cavity that was supposed by Lieberkuehn to exist in an intestinal villus and to communicate at the apex with the lumen of the intestine and at the base with the lacteal. **L.'s Crypts**, simple tubular glands in the mucosa of the large and small intestine. **L.'s Fol'licles or Glands.** Same as *L.'s Crypts*. **L.'s Jelly**, an alkali-albumin made by mixing strong potash with undiluted white of egg.

Liebermann's Test for Pro'teids. Wash the proteid with alcohol and ether, and treat with fuming hydrochloric acid; a beautiful violet-blue coloration is produced.

Liebermann-Burchard's Test for Choles'terin. Allow the substance to dissolve in acetic anhydrid; then add a few drops of concentrated sulphuric acid, when a beautiful violet coloration is produced, changing quickly to green if cholesterin be present.

Liebig's Ex'tract. A variety of beef-extract. **L.'s Test for Cys'tin.** Boil the substance with caustic alkali containing lead oxid. In the presence of cystin a precipitate of black lead sulphid is formed.

Lien, W'-en. The spleen.

Lienaden, li-en'-ad-en. A proprietary remedy made from spleen.

Lienal, W'-en-al. Pertaining to the spleen.

Lienculus, li-en'-ku-lus. A supernumerary spleen.

Lienitis, li-en-i'-tis. Inflammation of the spleen.

Lienomalacia, li-en-o-mal'-a-se-ah. Softening of the spleen.

Lienomyelog'enous. Derived from both spleen and marrow.

Lienteric, li-en-ter'-ik. Pertaining to lientery.

Lientery, W'-en-ter-e. Diarrhea with undigested food.

Lieutaud's Si'nus. The straight sinus. **L.'s Tri'angle**, the trigonum vesicæ.

Life, lif. 1. The power by which an organism exists and exercises its functions. 2. The period between birth and death.

L., Antena'tal, the life of the fetus before birth. **L., Embryon'ic**, the period beginning with the differentiation of the blastoderm and ending about the end of the second month.

Lig'ament. A band of fibrous tissue binding parts together. **L., Ac'cessory**, one that strengthens another. **L., Ad'iPOSE**, the mucous ligament of the knee-joint. **L., A'lar**, one of the two folds of the synovial membrane on each side of the mucous ligament of the knee. **L., An'nular**, any ring-shaped ligament. **L.s, Ar'cuate**, the arched ligaments that connect the body of the diaphragm to the last rib and the lumbar vertebrae. **L., Atloax'oid**, that joining the atlas and axis. **L.s, Auric'ular**, three ligaments uniting the external ear to the head. **L., Broad**, (1) the peritoneal fold extending laterally from the uterus to the pelvic wall; (2) the ligament supporting the liver

L., Cap'sular, the fibrous framework surrounding a joint. **L., Cen'tral**. See *Filum terminale*. **L., Check**. Same as **L., Odontoid**. **L., Cil'iary**, the tissue at the junction of the cornea and sclera forming the root of the iris. **L., Con'oid**, the inner portion of the coracoclavicular ligament. **L., Coracoclavic'ular**, that joining the coracoid process of the scapula and the clavicle. **L., Coracohu'meral**, that joining the coracoid process of the scapula and the upper and posterior portion of the capsule of the shoulder-joint and the upper part of the humerus. **L., Cor'onary**, a peritoneal fold extending from the posterior edge of the liver to the diaphragm. **L., Costocol'ic**, a peritoneal fold joining the diaphragm and the splenic flexure of the colon. **L., Costocor'acoid**, one that unites the first rib to the coracoid process of the scapula. **L., Cot'yloid**, an annular ligament at the margin of the acetabulum. **L.s., Cru'cial**, two ligaments of the knee. **L., Cru'ciform**, that formed by the transverse ligament of the atlas and a vertical ligament running from the middle of this to the body of the axis. **L., Cru'ral**, Poupart's ligament, *q. v.* **L., Del'toid**, lateral internal ligament of the ankle. **L., Fal'ciform**, the broad ligament of the liver. **L., Glenohu'meral**, a portion of the coracohumeral ligament attached to the upper and inner portions of the bicipital groove. **L., Glen'oid**, (1) a ring of fibrocartilaginous tissue attached to the rim of the glenoid cavity; (2) one of those joining the phalanges and the metacarpal bones. **L., Iliofem'oral**, a ligament of the hip-joint, from the ilium to the lesser trochanter. **L., Iliotrochanter'ic**, a portion of the iliofemoral ligament. **L., Interclavic'ular**, one joining the sternal extremities of the clavicles and sternum. **L., Lat'eral**, a peritoneal fold, one on each side of the liver, joining it to the diaphragm. **L., Odon'toid**, any one of the broad ligaments on each side of the apex of the odontoid process, connecting the atlas with the skull. **L., Orbic'ular** (of radius), that surrounding the head of the radius. **L., Pec'tinate**, the spongy tissue at the junction of the cornea and sclera in the sinus of the anterior chamber of the eye. **L., Pterygomax'illary**, one joining the apex of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid and the posterior extremity of the internal oblique line of the lower jaw. **L.s., Pu'bic**, three ligaments (anterior, posterior, and superior) of the symphysis pubis. **L., Rhom'boid**, one joining the cartilage of the first rib and the tuberosity of the clavicle. **L., Round**, (1) (of hip) ligamentum teres; (2) (of liver) a fibrous cord running from the umbilicus to the notch in the anterior border of the liver; (3) (of forearm) one joining the coronoid process of the ulna and the tuberosity of the radius; (4) (of uterus) one extending from the anterior surface of the cornu of the uterus to the mons veneris. **L., Sacrosciat'ic**, Great, one extending from the sacrum, coccyx, and inferior iliac spine to the tuberosity

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of the ischium. **L.**, *Spinoglen'oid*, one that unites the spine of the scapula with the margin of the glenoid cavity. **L.**, *Splenophren'ic*, a peritoneal fold between the spleen and the diaphragm. **L.**, *Spring*, the one joining the os calcis and scaphoid bone. **L.**, *Stylohy'oid*, a cord from the apex of the styloid process of the temporal bone to the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone. **L.**, *Stylomax'illary*, one joining the styloid process of the temporal bone and the ramus of the inferior maxilla. **L.**, *Suspens'ory* (of crystalline lens), Zinn's zonule, *q. v.* **L.**, *Transverse'*, (1) (of atlas) one surrounding the odontoid process of the axis; (2) (of hip-joint) one extending across the cotyloid notch of the acetabulum; (3) (of knee) one extending from the anterior margin of the external semilunar fibrocartilage to the anterior extremity of the internal fibrocartilage. **L.**, *Trap'ezoid*, the anterior portion of the coracoclavicular ligament. **L.**, *Triang'ular* (of the urethra), is attached by its apex to the reflected part of Poupart's ligament, and passing inward beneath the spermatic cord and behind the inner pillar of the external abdominal ring, joins the tendon of the opposite side. **L.**, *Uteroves'ical*, one of the peritoneal folds connecting the bladder and the uterus. **L.**, *Vesicocumbil'ical*. Same as *Urachus*. **L.**, *Y-shaped*, the iliofemoral ligament.

Ligamen'tous. Pertaining to or consisting of ligament.

Ligamentum, *lig-am-en'tum*. A ligament. **L.** *denticula'tum*, a notched ligament on each side of the myelon. **L.** *inguina'le*, Poupart's ligament, *q. v.* **L.** *interfoveola're*. See *Hesselbach's ligament*. **L.** *muco'sum*, a synovial fold. **L.** *nu'chæ*, one at the nape of the neck, connecting the two trapezius muscles. **L.** *patel'læ*, the ligament securing the patella to the tibia. **L.** *spira'le*, the thick part of the cochlear basilar membrane. **L.** *te'res femo'ris*, a fibrous cord extending from the head of the femur to the margin of the cotyloid notch of the acetabulum.

Ligar's Lines. 1. A line drawn from the posterior superior iliac spine to a point midway between the tuberosity of the ischium and greater trochanter; the upper point of trisection of this line corresponds to the point of emergence of the gluteal artery. 2. A line drawn from the posterior superior iliac spine to the inner point of trisection of a line between the tuberosity of the ischium and the greater trochanter; the middle of this line indicates the point of emergence of the sciatic artery.

Ligation, *li-ga-shun*. The operation of tying, as of an artery.

Ligature, *lig-at-char*. The material used for tying. **L.**, *Doub'le*, the application of two ligatures to a vessel, between which it is divided. **L.**, *Intermit'tent*, a tourniquet applied to interrupt the blood-current, but relaxed occasionally. **L.**, *Kan'garoo*. See *Kangaroo*. **L.**, *Lat'eral*, partial occlusion of the lumen of a vessel by loose ligature. **L.**, *Provisional*, one applied during an operation, to be removed at its close.

- Light, lit.** Wave motions of the luminiferous ether that give rise to visual sensations. **L.**, Ax'ial or Cen'tral, light rays that are parallel to one another and to the optic axis. **L.**, Diffused', that reflected simultaneously from many surfaces or scattered by a concave lens. **L.**, Oblique', light falling obliquely on a surface. **L.**, Polariza'tion of. See *Polarization*. **L.**, Reflect'ed, light thrown back from an illuminated object. **L.**, Refract'ed, light-rays that in passing through an object have been bent from their original course. **L.-sense'**, the faculty of distinguishing degrees of light. **L.**, Transmit'ted, the light passing through an object.
- Lightning Pains, lit'-ning.** The acute pains of tabes dorsalis.
- Lignosulphin, lig-no-sul'-fin.** A disinfectant produced in the manufacture of sulphicellulose.
- Lignosulphit, lig-no-sul'-fit.** A liquid side-product in the manufacture of cellulose.
- Lignum, lig'-num.** Wood.
- Ligroin, lig'-ro-in.** Same as *Benzin*.
- Ligula, lig'-u-la.** 1. A tongue-shaped organ. 2. A strip of white matter on the margin of the fourth ventricle.
- Lilacin, lil'-as-in.** Same as *Syringin*.
- Limatura, lim-at-ur'-rah.** Filings.
- Limb, lim.** A leg or an arm.
- Limbic, lim'-bik.** Marginal.
- Limbus, lim'-bus.** A margin. **L. acetab'uli**, the cotyloid ligament. **L. alveola'ris**, the alveolar process. **L. conjunctivæ**, the border of the conjunctiva which extends over the cornea. **L. cor'nææ**, the line of junction of cornea and sclera. **L. fos'sæ ova'lis**, the annulus ovalis. **L. lam'inæ spira'lis**, the crista spiralis. **L. lu'teus**, the macula lutea. **L. sphenoida'lis**, the anterior edge overhanging the optic groove in the body of the sphenoid bone. **L. Vieussenil**, (1) the crescentic edge of the septum secundum forming part of the margin of the foramen ovale; (2) the limbus fossæ ovalis.
- Lime, lim.** 1. Calcium oxid, CaO. 2. Fruit of a species of *Citrus*.
- Limen nasi, li'-men na'-se.** The boundary-line between the osseous and cartilaginous portions of the nasal cavity. **L. in'sulæ**, the imaginary line separating the anterior perforated substance from the island of Reil.
- Limic, lim'-ik.** Relating to hunger.
- Liminal, lim'-in-al.** Least; lowest; minimal.
- Limitans, lim'-it-ans.** Limiting; bounding.
- Limitrophes, lim-it-ro'-fes.** Ganglions of the sympathetic nerve.
- Limnobios, lim-no'-be-os.** The organic world of fresh water.
- Limon, li'-mon.** Lemon, the fruit of *Citrus medica*.
- Limophthisis, lim-off-ih'-sis.** Emaciation due to starvation.
- Limosis, li-mo'-sis.** A morbid or depraved appetite.
- Limotherapy.** The treatment of disease by deprivation of food.

LINE

Linalool, *lin-a-lo'-ol*. $C_{10}H_{18}O$. A fragrant liquid occurring in oils of linaloe, lavender, and bergamot.

Line, *lin*. 1. A unit of length, the twelfth of an inch. 2. A mark. **L.**, **Abdom'inal**. See *Abdominal*. **L.**, **Alveobas'ilar**, one joining the basion and the alveolar point. **L.**, **Alveolona'sal**, a line joining the nasal to the alveolar point. **L.**, **Auriculobregmat'ic**, one passing from the auricular point to the bregma. **L.s.**, **Ax'illary** (anterior and posterior), vertical lines extending downward from the axilla on the side of the trunk. **L.**, **Base**, one extending from the infraorbital ridge through the middle of the external auditory meatus to the middle line of the occiput. **L.**, **Basibregmat'ic**, the line joining the basion and the bregma. **L.**, **Biauric'ular**, the line from one auditory foramen over the vertex of the skull to the other. **L.**, **Blue**, the blue line on the gums in chronic lead-poisoning. **L.**, **Costoartic'ular**, one drawn between the sternoclavicular articulation and the point of the eleventh rib. **L.**, **Costoclavic'ular**. Same as **L.**, *Parasternal*. **L.**, **Curved, Superior** (of occipital bone), a semicircular line passing outward and forward from the external occipital protuberance. **L.**, **Embryon'ic**, a primitive trace in the center of the germinal area of the ovum. **L.**, **Fa'cial**, a straight line tangential to the glabella and some point at the lower part of the face. **L.**, **Ge'nal**, one of Jadelot's lines, running from the malar region to the nasal line. **L.**, **Iliopectine'al**, a bony ridge partly on the ilium, partly on the pubis, marking the brim of the true pelvis. **L.**, **Incremen'tal**, a curved line in dentin supposed to indicate laminar structure. **L.s.**, **Intertrochanter'ic** (anterior and posterior), lines on the anterior and posterior surfaces of the femur between the trochanters. **L.**, **Mam'mary**, a line from one nipple to the other. **L.**, **Mam'millary**, a vertical line through the center of the nipple. **L.**, **Mylohyoi'dean**, a ridge on the internal surface of the lower jaw. **L.**, **Nasoba'silar**, one drawn through the basion and the nasal point. **L.**, **Nu'chal, Infe'rior, Me'dian, and Supe'rior**, lines on the external surface of the occiput. **L.**, **Oculozygoma'tic**, one of Jadelot's lines indicative of spinal disease. **L.**, **Paraster'nal**, the imaginary vertical line midway between the margin of the sternum and the mammillary line. **L.**, **Pectine'al**, that portion of the iliopectineal line that is formed by the pubic bone. **L.**, **Prim'itive**. See *Streak, Primitive*. **L.**, **Pro'file**. See *Camper's Line*. **L.**, **Quad'rate**, a ridge on the posterior surface of the shaft of the femur. **L.**, **Respi'ratory**, the line connecting the bases of the upward strokes in a tracing of the pulse. **L.**, **Scap'ular**, a vertical line downward from the lower angle of the scapula. **L.**, **Semicir'cular**, the curved lower edge of the internal layer of the aponeurosis of the internal oblique muscle of the abdomen. **L.**, **of Sight, imagin'ary line** from the object viewed to the center of the pupil. **L.**, **Ster'nal**, the median line of the sternum. **L.**, **Sternomas-**

LIPACIDURIA

toid, a line drawn from a point between the two heads of the sternomastoid muscle to the mastoid process. **L.**, **Supraorbital**, a line across the forehead just above the root of the external angular process of the frontal bone. **L.**, **Trapezoid**, the line of attachment of the trapezoid ligament to the clavicle. **L.**, **Visual**, an imaginary line, drawn from a point looked at, through the nodal point of the eye, to the macula lutea.

Linea, *lin'-e-ah*. A line. **L. al'ba**, the white line in the middle of the abdomen. **L. al'bicans**, a white cutaneous scar from linear atrophy. **L. as'pera**, a rough line on the posterior surface of the femur. **L. ni'gra**, a dark pigmented line often present in pregnant women and extending from the pubis upward in the median line. **L. semiluna'ris**, a curved line on each side of the linea alba. **L. splen'dens**, a fibrous band in the middle of the spinal pia mater. **L. transver'sa**, one of the tendinous intersections of the rectus abdominis muscle.

Lin'eament. The outline of the face or of any of its features.

Linear, *lin'-e-ar*. Of or pertaining to a line.

Ling's Sys'tem. A method of treatment of disease by gymnastic and other rhythmic movements of the body, employed by Ling, a Swedish physician; kinesitherapy.

Lingism, *ling'-izm*. See *Ling's System*.

Lingua, *ling'-gwah*. The tongue. **L. geograph'ica**. See *Geographic Tongue*.

Lingual, *ling'-gwah*. Shaped like or pertaining to the tongue.

L. Bone, the hyoid bone. **L. Delir'ium**. See *Delirium*.

L. Ton'sil, a quantity of lymph-tissue at the base of the tongue.

Lingua'lis. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Lingula, *ling'-u-lah*. A small lobule of the cerebellum. **L. mandib'ulae**, the projecting anterior border of the inferior dental foramen. **L. sphenoida'lis**, a process of the sphenoid bone. **L. of Wrisberg**, the mass of fibers joining the sensory and motor roots of the trifacial nerve.

Liniment, *lin'-im-ent*. A liquid ointment for external use.

Linimentum, *lin'-im-ent'-um*. A liniment.

Linin, *lin'-in*. 1. See *Achromatin*. 2. A drastic cathartic principle from *Linum catharticum*.

Linition, *lin'-ish'-un*. The process of applying a liniment.

Linitis, *lin'-it'-is*. Inflammation of the gastric cellular tissue.

Linseed, *lin'-sed*. See *Linum*. **L. Oil**. See *Oil*.

Lint. Scraped linen used for dressing wounds.

Lin'tine. The trade name for compressed absorbent cotton.

Li'num. A genus of herbs. **L. usitatis'simum**, flax; its seeds, flaxseed or linseed, are demulcent and emollient.

Liouville's Ic'terus. Icterus neonatorum.

Lip. 1. One of the two fleshy folds surrounding the orifice of the mouth. 2. The border of a wound.

Lipacidemia, *lip-as-id-e-me-ah*. Presence of fatty acids in blood.

Lipaciduria, *lip-as-id-u'-re-ah*. Presence of fatty acids in urine.

LISFRANC'S JOINT

Lip'anin. A nutritious mix

Liparocele, *lip'-ar-o-sel.* 1.

taining a considerable qu

Liparomphalus, *lip-ar-om'-fo*

Liparous, *lip'-ar-us.* Fat; c

Lipase, *lip'-as* or *li-pās.* Se

enzyme.

Lipemia, *li-pe-ma'-ne-ah.*

Lipemia, *lip-e'-me-ah.* The

Lipochrin, *lip'-o-krin.* A y

Lipochrome, *lip'-o-króm.* A

pigments found in anima

Lipodystrophy, *lip-o-dis'-tro-*

lism.

Lipofibro'ma. A combined

Lipoid, *lip'-oid.* 1. Fat-like

substances insoluble in wa

Lipoma, *lip-o'-mah.* A fatt

Lipomatosis, *lip-o-mat-o'-vis.*

Lipomphalus, *lip-om'-fal-us.*

Lipomyxo'ma. A myxoma.

Liporhodin, *lip-or-o'-din.* A

Lipostomy, *lip-os'-to-me.* A

Lipothymia, *lip-o-thi'-me-ah.*

Lipoxanthin, *lip-oks-an'-thin*

Lipoxenous, *lip-oks'-en-us.*

host to complete its deve

Lipox'eny. Desertion of a l

Lippitude, *lip'-e-túd.* The

blepharitis.

Lippitudo, *lip-it-i'-do.* See

Lipsotrychia, *lip-so-trik'-e-ah*

Lipuria, *lip-u'-re-ah.* The p

Liquefacient, *lik-we-fa'-she-en*

Liquefaction, *lik-we-fak'-shun*

Liqueur, *lik-er'.* An alcohol

aromatic.

Liquid, *lik'-wid.* A substan

Liquidambar, *lik-wid-am'-ba*

Liquor, *lik'-ur.* 1. A liquid

of a non-volatile drug.

fetus. **L.** *cotun'nii*, the

the fluid surrounding the

follicle. **L.** *pu'ris*, the li

blood-plasma. **L.** *scar'p*

liquid portion of semen.

Liquorice, *lik'-or-is.* The

Lisfranc's Joint. The ta

LITHOPEDION

- Lisping**, *lisp'-ing*. A defect of speech with imperfect pronunciation of the letter *s*.
- Lissauer's Tract or Zone**. Lissauer's marginal zone. The narrow bridge of white substance between the apex of the posterior horn and the periphery of the spinal cord; it is traversed by some of the root-fibers.
- Listerine**, *lis'-ter-in*. A proprietary antiseptic solution.
- Listerism**, *lis'-ter-ism*. The principles of antiseptic surgery.
- Listing's Law**. When the line of sight passes from its primary position into any other position, the angle of rotation of the eyeball in this second position is the same as if the eyeball had been rotated about a fixed axis, perpendicular to both the first and second directions of the line of sight. **L's Plane**, the vertical transverse plane perpendicular to the anteroposterior axis of the eyeball, which passes through the center of motion of the eyes and in which lie the vertical and transverse axes of normal voluntary rotation.
- Lis'tol**. A preparation of thyroid gland and iodine.
- Liter**, *le'-ter*. The unit of capacity in the metric system, equal to 1.056 U. S. quarts.
- Lithagog** or **Lithagogue**, *lith'-ag-og*. An agent expelling calculi.
- Litharge**, *lith'-arj*. PbO. Yellow oxid of lead.
- Lithate**, *lith'-at*. A salt of lithic acid.
- Lithec'boly**. Expulsion of a stone by contraction of the bladder.
- Lithec'tasy**. Removal of a stone by dilatation of neck of bladder.
- Lithemia**, *lith'-e-me-ah*. An excess of uric acid in the blood.
- Lithia**, *lith'-e-ah*. Li₂O. Lithium oxid; an alkaline caustic. **L. Water**, mineral-water containing lithium salts in solution.
- Lithiasis**, *lith'-i'-as-is*. The formation of calculi in the body.
- Lithiatry**, *lith'-i'-at-re*. The medicinal treatment of calculus.
- Lithic**, *lith'-ik*. Pertaining to a stone or to uric acid. **L. Diath'-esis**, the tendency to gout.
- Lithica**, *lith'-ik-ah*. Agents counteracting lithiasis.
- Lithiopipera'zin**. A combination of piperazin and lithium.
- Lithium**, *lith'-e-um*. See *Elements*, *Table of*.
- Lithocenosia**, *lith'-o-sen'-d'-sis*. Extraction of fragments of calculi.
- Lithoclast**, *lith'-o-klast*. The same as *Lithotrite*, *q. v.*
- Lithoclasty**, *lith'-o-klas-te*. See *Lithotripsy*.
- Lith'oclysm**. An injection of solvents into the bladder.
- Lithodialysis**, *lith'-o-di-al'-is-is*. See *Litholysis*.
- Lith'olapaxy**. The removal of a crushed stone by irrigation.
- Litholein**, *lith'-o'-le-in*. An oily liquid prepared from petroleum, and used in eczema and parasitic skin diseases.
- Lithology**, *lith'-ol'-o-je*. The science of the nature of calculi.
- Litholysis**, *lith'-ol'-is-is*. The dissolution of a stone in the bladder.
- Lithometra**, *lith'-o-me'-trah*. Ossification of the womb.
- Lithontrip'tic**, *lith-on-trip'-tik*. See *Lithotriptic*.
- Lithopedion**. A calcified fetus in the uterus or abdominal cavity.

LIVER

Lith'ophone. Instrument for detecting stone in the bladder by sound.

Lith'oscope. An instrument to examine stone in the bladder.

Lithotome, lith'-o-tōm. An instrument for performing lithotomy.

Lithotomy, lith-of'-o-me. An incision into the bladder for a stone.

L., Bilat'eral, that performed by a transverse incision in front of the rectum. **L., High.** See *L., Suprapubic.* **L., Lat'eral,**

that done by incision in front of the rectum and to the left of the raphe. **L., Mar'ian or Me'dian,** one in which the incision

is made in the median line in front of the anus. **L., Mediola't-eral,** the perineal incision is made in the median line and the

prostatic incision laterally. **L.-posi'tion.** See *Position.*

L., Rec'tal, that done by an incision through the rectum. **L.,**

Suprapu'bic, that in which the incision is above the pubis. **L.,**

Vag'inal, that done by an incision through the vaginal wall.

Lithotresis, lith-o-tre'-sis. The drilling of holes through a calculus.

Lithotripsy, lith'-o-trip-se. The same as *Lithotri'ty, q. v.*

Lithotriptic, lith-o-trip'-tik. Agent dissolving stone in the bladder.

Lithotrite, lith'-o-trit. An instrument for performing lithotri'ty.

Lithotri'ty, lith-of'-rit-e. The crushing of a stone in the bladder.

Lithous, lith'-us. Stony.

Lithuresis, lith-u-re'-sis. Voiding gravel with the urine.

Lithuria, lith-u'-re-ah. Lithic acid and lithates in the urine.

Litmus, lit'-mus. A blue pigment from lichens, turned red by acids. **L.-paper,** bibulous paper impregnated with litmus.

Litre, le'-ter. See *Liter.*

Litten's Sign. "Diaphragm phenomenon." Retraction of the lateral portion of the thorax, where the diaphragm is inserted, the retracted portions being lowered during inspiration and rising during expiration. It is absent in pleuritic adhesions, effusion into the pleural cavity, emphysema, etc.

Litter, lit'-er. A stretcher for carrying the sick or wounded.

Little's Disease'. Congenital muscular rigidity; spastic cerebral diplegia of infancy.

Litré's Colot'omy. Inguinal colotomy. **L.'s Glands,** mucous glands of the male urethra. **L.'s Her'nia,** diverticular hernia, the hernial sac containing only a portion of the intestinal wall. **L.'s Si'nus,** the transverse sinus.

Live, liv. Living; animate.

Livedo, liv'-e-do. 1. The liver. 2. A small bluish spot in a tissue.

Liv'er. The largest glandular organ of the body, secreting bile.

L., Albu'minoid or Am'yloid, one the seat of amyloid degeneration. **L., Bea'ver-tail,** one with the left lobe resembling a

beaver's tail. **L., Bil'iary Cirrho'tic,** one the seat of chronic inflammation due to obstruction of the bile-ducts. **L.,**

Cirrho'tic, one the seat of chronic inflammation with overgrown connective tissue and atrophy of parenchyma. **L.,**

Degra'ded, a human liver divided into an unusual number of lobes. **L.-dex'trin**, a carbohydrate found in the liver. **L., Fat'ty**, one marked with fatty degeneration and infiltration. **L., Float'ing**, a movable liver. **L.-fluke**, a hepatic parasitic worm. **L., Gin'-drinker's**, atrophic cirrhosis of the liver. **L., Hob'nail**, one marked with nail-like projections from atrophic cirrhosis. **L., Ic'ing**, chronic perihepatitis. **L., Nu'r'meg**, one with a peculiar mottled appearance, occurring in heart-disease, amyloid degeneration, etc. **L.-spots**, chloasmas. **L., Tight'-lace**, one deformed by compression. **L., Wan'der-ing**, a displaced liver. **L., Wax'y**. See **L., Albuminoid**.

Liverwort. The herb *Hepatica triloba*.

Livid, *liv'-id*. Discolored from the effects of congestion or contusion; black and blue.

Livo'res mor'tis. Livid blotches seen on cadavers.

Livid'ity, **Li'vor**, Lividness from hypostatic congestion.

Lixivia'tion. The washing of wood-ashes to extract salts.

Lixivium, *liks-iv'-e-um*. See **Lye**.

Lobar, *lo'-bar*. Pertaining to a lobe.

Lobate, *lo'-bat*. Having lobes.

Lobe, *lob*. A rounded division of an organ. **L., Biven'tral**, the lateral continuation into the hemisphere of the pyramidal lobe. **L., Cac'u'minal**, the superior semilunar lobe of the cerebellum. **L., Cau'date**, the tail-like process of the liver. **L., Cen'tral**, (1) the island of Reil; (2) one of the lobes of the cerebellum. **L., Cl'i'val**, the parts of the cerebellum between the preclival and postclival fissures. **L., Crescen'tic**, **Ante'rior** and **Poste'rior**, two lobes on the upper surface of each cerebellar hemisphere. **L., Cul'minal**, a part of the prevermis of the cerebellum. **L., Fron'tal**, that part of the cerebral hemisphere in front of the central and above the Sylvian fissures. **L., Gra'cile**, the anterior and posterior slender lobules of the cerebellum combined. **L., Nod'ular**, the nodulus and flocculus of the cerebellum combined. **L., Olfac'tory**, the rhinencephalon. **L., Op'tic**. See *Corpora quadrigemina*. **L., Or'bital**, that part of the frontal lobe which rests on the orbital plate of the frontal bone. **L., Pari'etal**, that part of the cerebral hemisphere back of the central and above the Sylvian fissures. **L., Pyram'idal**, that part of the cerebellum making up the prominence of the postvermis. **L., Qua'drate**, (1) the anterior and posterior crescentic lobes of the cerebellum combined; (2) an oblong lobe on the inferior surface of the liver. **L., Slen'der**, the fourth of the five lobes on the under surface of each hemisphere of the cerebellum. **L., Spigelian**. See *Lobus Spigelii*. **L., Tem'poral**, that part of the cerebral hemisphere below the Sylvian and in front of the exoccipital fissures. **L., Tu'beral**, the inferior semilunar and gracile lobes of the cerebellum combined. **L., U'vular**, the uvula and amygdala of the cerebellum combined.

LOCUS

Lobelia, *lo-be'-le-ah*. A genus of *L. inflata*, India.

Lobe'lin. $C_{11}H_{13}NO_2$. Ar

Lobopo'dium. A pseudopod *Filopodium*.

Lobstein's Can'cer. Retrograde metaplasia. L's Gland the great splanchnic nerve plexus.

Lobular, *lob'-u-lar*. Like, lob

Lobulated, *lob'-u-la-ted*. C

Lobule, *lob'-il*. 1. A small

Lobule or **Lobulette**, *lob'-u-*

Lobus, *lo'-bus*. A lobe.

Spigelii, a prominent oblique fissure of the liver.

Local, *lo'-kal*. Limited to a particular part. L's disease, q. v.

Localiza'tion. The determination of the centers presiding over various functions.

Localized, *lo-kal-ized*. Confined to a particular part.

Loc'ative Name. One that indicates location.

Lochia, *lo'-ke-ah*. A vaginal discharge of the whitish flow that takes place after L. cruenta or rubra, the L. serosa, the serous discharge.

Lochiometra, *lo-ke-o-me'tra*. A collection of lochia in the uterus.

Lochiopyra, *lo-ke-o-pi'-rah*.

Lochiorrhagia, *lo-ke-or-a'-ja*.

Lochiorrhea, *lo-ke-or-e'-ah*.

Lochioschesis, *lo-ke-os'-kes*.

Lochometritis, *lo-ko-me'tri-tis*.

Lochoty'phus. Contagious typhus.

Lock-hospital, *lok'-has-pi-tal*.

Lock-jaw, *lok'-jaw*. See Tetanus.

Lockwood's Ligament. The ligamentum pectinatum, a curved fibrous band supporting the eyeball.

Loco, *lo'-ko*. 1. Loco weed (*Astragalus mollissimus*), and herds. 2. The disease.

Locoism, *lo'-ko-izm*. Locomotion.

Locomotion, *lo-ko-mo'-shun*.

Locomoto'ry. Relating to locomotion.

Locular, *lok'-u-lar*. Divided into compartments.

Locus, *lo'-kus*. A place.

ten'tise, a spot of diminished resistance. *L. niger*, a dark in the center of a section of the crus cerebri. *L. perfora-* the anterior and posterior perforated spaces at the base of brain, through which many vessels pass. *L. ru'ber*, the nucleus of the tegmentum.

th's Formula. The product obtained by multiplying the two figures of the specific gravity of the urine by 2.2 rates the number of grams of solids per 1000 c.c. of urine.

r's Bacil'lus. See *Klebs-Loeffler's Bacillus*. *L.'s Blood-* m, blood-serum (3), one per cent. glucose bouillon (2); ulate at 70° C.; used in cultivation of *B. diphtheria*. *L.'s* 'ylene Blue, an alkaline stain used in bacteriology.

ria, *lef-le'-re-ah*. A disease marked by the presence of the thera microbe without diphtheric symptoms.

in's Diam'eter. The distance between the center of the cubic ligament and the anterosuperior angle of the great sciatic foramen.

ogy, *le-mol'-o-je*. See *Loimology*.

s Ring. A bright circle which may appear in the visual when the illumination is changed from blue to white. It bounds the position of the dark ring that marks the macula.

aberg's Canal'. The scala media of the cochlea.

anthal's Test for Glu'cose. A glucose solution boiled with solution of ferric chlorid, dissolved in tartaric acid and carbonate of soda, becomes dark and deposits an abundant precipitate of iron oxid. This test is not applicable to urine. *L.'s* t, the descending anterolateral tract of the spinal cord.

n, *lo-gan'-in*. $C_{25}H_{34}O_{14}$. A glucosid from nux vomica.

ania, *log-o-ma'-ne-ah*. Aphasia in its most general sense.

urosis, *log-o-nu-ro'-sis*. A neurotic disorder of speech.

thia, *log-o-pa'-the-ah*. Any disorder of speech.

egia, *log-o-ple'-je-ah*. Complete paralysis of speech.

hea, *log-or-e'-ah*. Abnormal rapidity of speech.

od, *log'-wood*. See *Hæmatoxylin*.

, *loi'-mik*. Pertaining to the plague.

graphy, *loi-meg'-ra-fe*. A description of the plague.

logy, *loi-mol'-o-je*. The science of epidemic contagious diseases.

loins. The lower part of the back.

rdy Lep'rosy, *lum'-bar-de*. See *Pellagra*.

h Paste, *lum'-dun*. A caustic composed of slaked lime and calcium hydrate.

ity, *lon-jev'-it-e*. Long life.

simus cap'itis, *lon-jis'-se-mus*. See *Trachelomastoid*.

ervi'cis. See *Transversalis colli*. *L. dor'si*. See *Muscles*.

thiedness, *long-sti'-ed-nes*. See *Hyperopia*.

lli, *lon'-gus kol'-e*. See *Muscles*, Table of.

Lotion, *lo'-shun*. Any medicinal solution.

Louis's Ang'le. *Angulus Ludovici*. An angle existing in some individuals at the junction of the neck and body of the sternum. L.'s Law, the law of the tubercles when tuberculosis exists elsewhere.

Loupe, *loop'*. A magnifying glass used in operating.

Louse, *lows*. See *Pediculus*.

Lower's Tu'bercle. A slight prominence between the openings of the superior and inferior meatuses.

Lox'a Bark. Pale cinchona, the bark of *Cinchona loxensis*.

Loxar'thron. Obliquity of a joint without dislocation.

Loxia, *loks'-e-ah*. See *Torticollis*.

Loxotomy, *loks-of'-o-me*. Amputation by the removal of the bone.

Lozenge, *loz'-enj*. A sweet medicated tablet.

Lubarsch's Cry's'tals. Minute crystals found in the epithelial cells of the testis, and regarded as characteristic of Boettcher's and Charcot's crystals.

Lubrication, *lu-brik-a'-shun*. Making smooth.

Lubricity, *lu-bris'-it-e*. Lasciviousness; lechery.

Lucas's Sign. Distention of the abdomen in rickets.

Lucas-Championnière's Disease'. Chronic bronchitis.

Lucid, *lu'-sid*. Clear; unobscured. L. In'fection.

Lucilline, *lu'-sil-in*. A purified petroleum.

Lucke's Opera'tion. Excision of the infraorbital foramen by the pterygomaxillary route.

Ludwig's Ang'i'na. "Angina Ludovici."

LUPUS

Lugol's Caus'tic. Iodin and potassium iodid, of each, one part, water two parts. **L's Solu'tion**, iodin (5), potassium iodid (10), water (100).

Lukewarm, *luk'-warm*. Tepid; about the temperature of the body.

Lumbago, *lum'-ba'-go*. Pain in the loins.

Lumbar, *lum'-bar*. Pertaining to the loins. **L. Punc'ture**. See *Puncture*. **L. Ver'tebras**. See *Vertebra*.

Lumbocolostomy. Colostomy after lumbar incision.

Lumbocolotomy. Opening of the colon through the loins.

Lumbocostal, *lum-bo-kos'-tal*. Pertaining to the ribs and loins.

Lumbricales, *lum-brik-a'-lēs*. Small muscles of the hand and foot. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.

Lumbricoid, *lum'-brik-oid*. Resembling a lumbricus.

Lumbricus, *lum'-brik-us*. A genus of intestinal worms.

Lumen, *lu'-men*. The cavity of a tubular structure.

Luminiferous, *lu-min-if'-er-us*. Light-bearing, as the ether.

Lumpy Jaw, *lum'-pe*. The same as *Actinomycosis*, *q. v.*

Lunacy, *lu'-nas-e*. Insanity.

Lunar Caustic, *lu'-nar kaws'-tik*. Silver nitrate.

Lunatic, *lu'-nat-ik*. One affected with insanity.

Lunet or **Lunette**, *lu-net'*. A spectacle lens.

Lung, *lung*. One of the two organs of respiration. **L. Fe'ver**, pneumonia. **L.-stone**, a calcification of lung-tissue.

Lunula, *lu'-nu-lah*. The semilunar area at the root of the nails.

Lupanin, *lu'-pan-in*. $C_{15}H_{25}N_2O$. A bitter syrup from the seeds of *Lupinus reticulatus*.

Lupia, *lu'-pe-ah*. A name for several kinds of malignant tumor.

Lupiform, *lu'-pif-orm*. Resembling lupus.

Lupigenin, *lu-pij'-en-in*. A derivative of lupinin.

Lu'pine. Any plant of the genus *Lupinus*.

Lupinin, *lu'-pin-in*. A glucosid from various species of lupinus.

Lupinosis, *lu-pin-o'-sis*. A disease of cattle due to eating poisonous lupines.

Lup'inus. A genus of leguminous plants.

Lupoid, *lu'-poid*. Having the nature of lupus. **L. Syco'sis**. See *Ulerythema sycosiforme*.

Lupulin, **Lupulinum**, *lu'-pu-lin*, *lu-pu-lē'-num*. The glandular powder from hops; also the crystalline principle.

Lupulus, *lu'-pu-lus*. See *Humulus*.

Lupus, *lu'-pus*. A chronic tuberculous skin disease. **L., Dis-sem'inated Follic'ular**, acne of the face with conic, deep red papules. **L., Erythem'atous**, **L. erythemato'sus**, a form not due to the tubercle bacillus. **L. ex'edens**. Same as *L. vulgaris*.

L. hypertroph'icus, a form in which new connective tissue is dominant and thick patches result. **L. nonex'edens**, that without ulceration. **L. serpigino'sus**, that which spreads peripherally while cicatrizing centrally. **L. tu'midus**, a form with

this recess, enclosed in the front part of
L's Fold, ileocolic fold; a semilunar fold
 which is attached to the anterior layer of the
 anterior aspect of the ascending colon, at
 the vermiform appendix. **L's Foramen**
 in the lateral recesses of the pia covering
 they transmit the choroid plexus. **L's**
 a narrow fossa bounded by the ileocolic
 the enteric mesentery, the ileum, and a
 upper and inner walls of the cecum behind
 the pharyngeal tonsil; (2) the coccyx
 carotid or intercarotid gland, a minute
 structure and unknown function, situated
 of the common carotid artery. **L's Lig**
 extending from the middle of the internal
 to the space between the first and second
 ing the course of the lacrimal sac and
Subpharyngeal Cartilage, a small body
 situated in the areolar tissue of the lower
 tonsil. It represents a vestige of the thyroid
 the embryo and is occasionally the seat of
Lusus naturæ, *lu'-sus na-chûr'-e*. A freak
Lute. A composition for closing joints of
 cally sealing vessels.
Lutein, *lu'-te-in*. The yellow pigment of egg
Lu'tidine. C_7H_9N . A toxic liquid distilled
 shale.
Luttke's Test for Free Hydrochloric Acid in

n. A resinous extract from *Lycopus virginicus*, used as an agent.

idium. A genus of cryptogams, club-moss; and also the s of *L. clavatum*, used as a desiccant dressing.

An alkaline solution filtered from wood-ashes.

n, W'-ing-in. Being in child-birth.

limf. A colorless alkaline fluid in the lymphatics. **L.**, **nal**, vaccine lymph from an animal. **L.-cell**, a leukocyte ring in lymph. **L.-chan'nel.** See *L.-space*. **L.-cor'e.** See *L.-cell*. **L., Hu'manized**, vaccine from a human. **L., Inflam'matory**, the product of inflammation in ids. **L.-scro'tum**, enlargement of the scrotum due to dis- on of the lymphatics. **L.-si'nus.** Same as *L.-space*. **L.-**, a connective-tissue space containing lymph.

adenec'tasis. Dilatation of the lymph-channels.

adenitis, limf-ad-en-i'-tis. Inflammation of a lymph- l.

adenoma, limf-ad-en-o'-mah. Malignant hypertrophy of ymphatic glands with an associated anemia.

agog, or Lymphagogue, limf'-ag-og. Any substance ble of increasing the flow of lymph.

angiectasis, limf-an-je-ek'-tas-is. A dilatation of the h-vessels.

angiography, limf-an-je-og'-ra-fe. A description of the hatics.

angiology, limf-an-je-ol'-o-je. The science of the lym- ics.

angioma, limf-an-je-ol'-mah. A tumor of lymphatic vessels.

Lymphogenous, *limf-og'-en-us*. Producing lymph.

Lymphography, *limf-og'-ra-fo*. A description of lymph.

Lymphoid, *limf'-oid*. Having the character of lymphoid tissue, adenoid tissue.

Lymphoma, *lim-o'-mah*. A tumor composed of lymphoid tissue.

Lymphorrhagia. A flow of lymph from a lymphatic vessel.

Lymphorrhea, *lim-for-e'-ah*. The same as lymphorrhagia.

Lymphosarcoma. A tumor made up of lymphoid and sarcomatous tissues.

Lymphosarcomatosis, *limf-o-sar-ko-mat-osis*. A condition marked by the development of lymphoid tissue in various organs.

Lymphosis, *limf-o'-sis*. Lymph-productive.

Lymphotome, *limf'-o-tóm*. Instrument used for the removal of growths from the tonsils.

Lymphotomy. Anatomy of the lymphatic system.

Lymphotrophy. Nourishment by the lymphatic system.

Lypemania. A form of dementia with symptoms of insanity.

Lypothymia. Severe mental prostration.

Lyra of the Fornix. The harp-like part of the brain, formed by transverse fibers running from one side to the other as they converge.

Lysar'gin. Colloidal silver, used as an antiseptic.

Lysatin, *lis'-at-in*. $C_6H_{12}N_2O_2$. An alkaloid.

Lysatinin, *lis-at'-in-in*. A mixture of lysatin and water.

Lys'idin. $C_6H_8N_2$. A crystalline substance.

Lysin, *W'-sin*. 1. $C_6H_{14}N_2O_2$. A histidine derivative. 2. pancreatic digestion of proteids. 3. a mixture of lysine and water.

Key's Point. The point of tenderness in appendicitis, 5 cm. above the right anterior superior iliac spine, on a line from this point to the umbilicus.

Lock's Rule. A pulse of 100 or more beats a minute, after parturition, indicates impending postpartum hemorrhage.

Mel's Fre'nium. The intermuscular expansions given off by the posterior layer of the tendon of the pectoralis major.

Mus. The fleshy aril of nutmeg.

Nutmeg, mas'-en. An essential oil from nutmeg flowers.

Steeping, mas-er-a'-shun. Steeping in fluid; softening.

Neur's Osteo'romy. Supracondyloid division of the femur on the inner side for genu valgum. **M.'s Space.** See *M.'s Angle*.

M.'s Symp'tom, increased resonance on combined percussion and auscultation of the skull in certain gross lesions of the intracranial contents—e.g., in cerebral abscess or overdistended lateral ventricles. **M.'s Tri'angle,** the suprameatal triangle; the triangular space bounded by the upper half of the anterior wall of the external auditory meatus, by the supracondyloid crest and an imaginary line dropped from the latter at the level of the posteroinferior wall of the external meatus. The space selected for trephining in cases of otitic abscess of the temporosphenoid lobe.

Ma'-se-ess. Atrophy; leanness; wasting.

M.'s Cap'sular Rheu'matism. Rheumatoid arthritis attended with considerable effusion into the synovial sacs, tendons, and bursas.

Mann's Test for In'dican in U'rine. Boil equal parts of the urine and hydrochloric acid and a few drops of nitric acid; cool.

's Neck. *Madelung's Fetthals.* Diffuse lipoma of neck.
e. A stone believed to absorb poison from wounds.
Foot. Endemic disease of India with pustules on the

's Fora'men. *Apertura mediana ventriculi quarti.* A
n of communication between the fourth ventricle and
arachnoid space at the tip of the calamus scriptorius.
aw. See *Bell's Law.* **M.'s Spa'ces,** imperfectly closed
spaces formed by the separation of the arachnoid from
and corresponding to the cerebral sulci. **M.'s Solu'-**
solution of morphin sulphate, 16 grains to the ounce.
ma-jen'-tah. A red coal-tar dye.

, maj'-is-ter-e. A medicine having valuable properties.

, maj'-is-tral. Applied to drugs prepared on prescription.

mag'-mah. Thick residuum resulting from expression of
id part of certain substances; ointment having a cer-
onsistence. **M. reticula're,** delicate strands of meso-
stretching between the yolk-sac and the blastocyst.

Sign. A hallucination of general sensation which takes
m of the sensation of a round foreign body beneath the
is noted in chronic cocaineism.

, mag-ne'-ze-ah. MgO. Magnesium oxid, a laxative.

am. See *Elements, Table of.*

mag'net. 1. Loadstone, a magnetic oxid of iron. 2.

having the power to attract iron bodies. **M., Electro-**
of soft iron temporarily magnetized by induction or by
n into a helix. **M. Opera'tion,** the removal of a steel
et from the eye by means of a magnet.

MALARIA

Main en griffe, man-on-gréf'. See *Claw-hand*. **M. succulen'** edema of the hands.

Maissiat's Band. The iliotibial ligament, a fibrous band in the fascia lata that extends from near the anterior superior spine of the ilium to the outer tuberosity of the tibia.

Maize, máz. Indian corn, *Zea mays*.

Make, māk. To establish the flow of an electric current.

Mak'ro-. For words beginning thus, see *Macro-*.

Makrocythemia, mak-ro-si-thē-me-ah. See *Macrocythemia*.

Mal, mal. Sickness. **M. de Caderas,** a disease of horses, mules and swine in South America, characterized by fever, emaciation, and general paresis which first appears in the hind legs.

M. de coít. See *Dourine*. **M. de mer,** seasickness. **M.**

Grand, major epilepsy. **M. perforant',** a perforating ulcer of the foot. **M., Petit,** minor epilepsy; in this form there may be attacks of vertigo or other sensations, without loss of consciousness. **M. del Pin'to or de los Pin'tos,** Mexican contagious psoriasis.

Mala, mal'-lah. The cheek; the cheek-bone.

Mal'abar Itch. A cutaneous disease of the Malabar coast.

Malacarne's Pyramid. A crucial projection formed by the union of the vermis inferior of the cerebellum, at the junction of its posterior and middle thirds, with two transverse prolongations which pass into the corresponding hemispheres. **M.'s Space.** See *Tarinus's Fossa*.

Malachite Green, mal'-ak-it. A salt of tetraethyl-diparaamidotriphenyl-carbidrid. It is used as a stain and as a means of differentiating the colon bacillus from the typhoid bacillus.

Malacia, mal'-a'-se-ah. 1. Any morbid softening of the tissues.

2. A depraved appetite. **M. cor'dis,** softening of heart-muscle.

Malacoma, mal'-ak-o'-mah. Softening of an organ or part of body.

Malacosis, mal'-ak-o'-sis. An abnormal softening of the body.

Malacosteon, mal'-ak-o'-le-on. See *Osteomalacia*.

Malacotomy, mal'-ak-o'-o-me. Laparotomy, *q. v.*

Malady, mal'-ad-e. Any illness or disease.

Malagma, mal'-ag'-mah. See *Poultice*.

Malaise, mal'-áz. A feeling of uneasiness or discomfort.

Malakin, mal'-ak-in. $C_{15}H_{13}NO_2$. The salicyl derivative of parphenetidin; it is used as an antipyretic and analgesic.

Malandria, mal-an'-dre-ah. An affection related to leprosy or elephantiasis. Malanders or malenders, a disease of the horse characterized by a furfuraceous eruption at the bend of the knee and on the inside of the hock. It is called *malenders* when affecting the foreleg and *salenders* when affecting the hind leg.

Malandrin, mal-an'-drin. A homeopathic remedy for variola.

Malar, mal'-lar. Pertaining to the cheek-bone. **M. Bones,** the two cheek-bones. **M. Point.** See *Point*.

Malaria, mal'-a'-re-ah. An infectious disease caused by the *Plasmodium malarie* in the blood.

MALPIGHI'S BODIES

- Malarial**, *mal-a'-re-al*. Pertaining to malaria. **M. Cachex'ia**, chronic malarial poisoning. **M. Fe'ver**, the periodic fever of malaria; malaria.
- Malarin**, *mal'-ar-in*. The proprietary name for acetophenophenetidin, an antipyretic remedy.
- Malassez's Disease'**. Cystic disease of the testis.
- Malassimilation**, *mal-as-im-il-a'-shun*. Imperfect assimilation.
- Malate**, *mal'-at*. Any salt of malic acid.
- Malaxa'tion**. The kneading movement in massage.
- Male**, *mal*. One of, or pertaining to, the masculine sex. **M.-fern**, *Dryopteris filix-mas*.
- Malerba's Test for Ac'etone**. Add to the acetone a solution of dimethylparaphenyldiamin; a red coloration results.
- Malformation**, *mal-for-ma'-shun*. An abnormal shape or structure.
- Malgaigne's Her'nia**. Hernia of infancy; descent of the intestine into the open vaginal process of the peritoneum. **M.'s Tri'angle**, the superior carotid triangle.
- Maliasmus**, *mal-e-as'-mus*. Glanders, *q. v.*
- Malignancy**, *mal-ig'-nan-se*. The state of being malignant.
- Malignant**, *mal-ig'-nant*. Virulent; fatal. **M. Chol'era**, Asiatic cholera. **M. Ede'ma**, edematous anthrax. **M. Pus'tule**, pustular anthrax. **M. Ves'icle**. See *Anthrax*.
- Malingering**, *mal-in'-jer-er*. One feigning injury or illness.
- Malis**, *mal'-lis*. A parasitic cutaneous disease.
- Mal'leal**, **Mal'lear**. Relating to the malleus.
- Malleation**, *mal-e-a'-shun*. Chorea with hammering of the hands.
- Mal'lein**. A liquid extract from cultures of the glanders bacillus.
- Mal'lenders**. See *Malandria*.
- Malleoincu'dal**. Pertaining to both the malleus and incus.
- Malleolar**, *mal-e'-o-lar*. Pertaining to the malleolus.
- Malleolus**, *mal-e'-o-lus*. A hammer-head-shaped process of bone. **M., Exter'nal**, the lower end of the fibula. **M., Inter'nal**, a process on the inner surface of the lower end of the tibia.
- Mal'let-finger**. A fixed flexion of the distal phalanx of a finger.
- Mal'let-toe**. Same as *Hammer-toe*.
- Malleus**, *mal'-e-us*. A small bone of the internal ear.
- Mallotox'in**. A crystalline substance similar to kamala.
- Mal'low**. See *Malva*. **M., Marsh-**. See *Althæa*.
- Malnutrition**, *mal-nu-trish'-un*. Poor nutrition.
- Malpighi's Bod'ies**. The beginnings of uriferous tubules, consisting of glomerules and their surrounding capsules. **M.'s Cap'sule**. See *Bowman's Capsule*. **M.'s Cells or Ves'icles**, the pulmonary alveoli. **M.'s Cor'puscles**, small masses of adenoid tissue in the splenic pulp, connected with the branches of the splenic artery. **M.'s Pyr'amids**, conic masses, eight to ten in number, in the medullary portion of the kidney, having their apices directed toward the pelvis and their bases toward the cortex. **M.'s Rete Mira'bile**, the network formed by the

ultimate ramifications
mata, the orifices of the
of the splenic vein at
mucosum of the epididymus
kidney.

Malposi'tion. Any abnormal position.

Malpractice, mal-prak'tis.

Malpresenta'tion. Faulty presentation.

Malt, mawlt. Partially fermented starch
converted into grape-sugar
prepared from malt.

Malta Fe'ver, mawlt'-tah.

Malthus, Doctrine of. Malthusian
crease of population in
crease of subsistence.

Maltine, mawlt'-tin. A preparation of malt.

Maltodex'trin. A form of malt sugar.

Maltol, mawlt'-tol. C_6H_5O

Maltosazone, mawlt'-to'-saz.

Malt'ose. A sugar derived from
barley.

Maltzyme, mawlt'-zim. A ferment
malt.

Malum, ma'-lum. A disease of the
ulcer of the foot. **M. s.**

Malva, mal'-vah. Malvaceae
leaves of several species.

Maly's Test for Hydrochloric Acid.

Place the filtered contents of the test-tube
add ultramarine sufficient to color the
lead-paper in the upper part of the
glass. Warm this on the water-bath.
HCl be present, the blue color of the
the lead-paper dark over the blue.

Mamelon, mam'-el-on. A small swelling.

Mamma, mam'-ah. The breast.

Mammary, mam'-ar-e. Relating to
the milk-secreting glands.

Mammate, mam'-at. Having mammary glands.

Mammiferous, mam'-if'-er-us.

Mammilla, mam-il'-ah.

Mam'millaplasty. Any plastic operation on the breast.

Mammillaria, mam-il'-a-ri-a.

Mammillary, mam'il'-a-ri.

Mammillated, mam'il'-at-ed.

Mammilla'tion. A growth of mammary glands.

Mammitis, mam'-it-is.

Mammose, mam'-os.

Mammotome, mam'-o-maw.

ra, man-drag'-o-rah. A genus of solanaceous European

M. officina'lis, true mandrake; it is narcotic and

ic.

orin. $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$. A toxic alkaloid from mandragora,

phate, a mydriatic.

man'-drak. See *Mandragora* and *Podophyllum*.

man'-drin. A firm stem for a flexible catheter.

ion, *man-du-ka'-shun.* Mastication, *q. v.*

ie, *man-gan-ēē'.* See *Elements, Table of*. *M. Diox'id,*

a heavy black powder; it is used as a tonic and alterative.

phate, $MnSO_4 + 4H_2O$; it is used as a tonic and cathartic.

anj. The scabies of domestic animals.

The fruit of *Mangifera indica*; the seeds are said to be

aintic.

a'-ne-ah. Delirium or madness. *M., Alcohol'ic*, acute

of alcoholic origin. *M., Dan'cing*, an epidemic of choreic

vulsive movements. *M., Epilep'tic*, a maniacal out-

an epileptic. *M. à potu.* See *Delirium tremens*. *M.,*

ral, a form sometimes following childbirth. *M., Re-*

mania of which religious emotion has been the exciting

M., Trans'itory, frenzied attacks of short duration.

na'-ne-ah. An insane person.

ma-ni'-ak-al. Having the nature of madness.

man'-ik-är. A chiropodist, *q. v.*

man'-e-hot. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants yielding

and tapioca. *M. ai'pi*, sweet cassava. *M. utilis'sima,*

assava.

man'ti'h-is. A model of a human brain or ear.

Manual, *man'-u-al*. Pertaining to or per
Manubrium, *man-u'-bre-um*. 1. A haft or
or upper piece of the sternum.
Manus, *ma'-nus*. The hand.
Manustupration, *man-u-stu-pra'-shun*. Ma
Manz's Glands. Utricular depressions o
eyelids.
Maragliano's Endoglob'ular Degenera'tion
seen in red blood-cells after exposure to
are probably the result of coagulation n
Maranta, *ma-ran'-tah*. A genus of plants
starch from the rhizome of *M. arundina*
Marantic, *mar-an'-tik*. Pertaining to mar
Maraschino, *mar-as-ke'-no*. A cordial
cherries.
Marasmatic, *mar-as-mat'-ik*. Affected wit
Marasmic, *mar-as'-mik*. The same as Mar
Marasmoid, *mar-as'-moid*. Resembling ma
Marasmiopyra, *mar-as-mop'-ir-ah*. Hectic
Marasmus, *mar-as'-mus*. A wasting or en
Marc, *mark*. The refuse of fruit after extr
Marchi's Tract. See *Loewenthal's Tract*.
Mare, *mar'-e*. Mountain-sickness; sea-sick
Maréchal Test for Bile Pigments. See *Sm*
Marey's Law. A high-tension pulse is a sl
Margarin, *ma'-gar-in*. 1. A mixture of
2. Imitation butter from beef fat freed fr

n, *mar'-jo-ram*. See *Origanum*.
 ol, *mark'-as-ol*. A name for bismuth borophenate.
 ek's *Se'rum*. Antistreptococcic serum.
 ekin, *mar-mor'-ek-in*. Antistreptococcic serum.
mar'-ol. A dietetic containing ox-marrow and extract of
 and malt.
 , *mar'-o*. The fatty substance in the cavity of a long bone.
 ace, a cavity in cancellous tissue containing marrow. **M.**,
 il, the spinal cord.
 dum. A genus of plants. Also the leaves and tops of *M.*
 e, hoarhound; it is a tonic and laxative.
 Disease'. See *Basedow's Disease*. **M.'s Test for Ar'senic**.
 duce the substance into a flask with dilute sulphuric acid
 zinc. Light a jet, and permit it to impinge on cold
 lain, or heat the delivery tube; when a steel-white mirror
 atallic arsenic is deposited. This may be distinguished
 a similar deposit of antimony by the solubility of the
 ical mirror in potassium hypochlorite.
 ever, *marsh'-fe-ver*. Malarial fever.
 gas. Methane.
 l's **Oblique' Vein**. A partially obliterated vein that
 s along the posterior aspect of the left auricle and opens
 the coronary sinus near its termination. **M.'s Vestig'ial**
 a fold of the pericardium extending from the left branch
 e pulmonary artery to the left superior pulmonary vein.
 attains a fibrous cord that represents the lower part of the
 perior vena cava, a vessel commonly found in mammals,
 eady in man.

Masconu'cleus. The male pronucleus.

Masculine, mas'-ku-lin. Of the male sex.

Mask, mask. 1. A bandage covering the face.

Masochism, mas'-o-kizm. A form of sexual perversion characterized by delights in cruel treatment.

Masochist, mas'-o-kist. A subject of masochism.

Mass, mas. Any aggregation of matter.

Mass. M., Mul'berry. See *Morula*.

Massa, mas'-ah. A mass of medicated material.

Mass'-ac'tion. Chemical action as determined by the relative concentrations of the respective substances interacting. The chemical action is determined by the relative concentrations of the substances acting in unit-volume, and the concentrations present.

Massage, mas-ahsh'. Manipulation; metissage and kneading of the body.

Massering, mas-et'-ring. The performing of massage.

Mas'seter. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Masseteric, mas-et-ter'-ik. Pertaining to the masseter.

Masseur, mas'-ur. A man who practises massage.

Masseuse, mas-u(r)s'. A woman who practises massage.

Massicot, mas'-ik-ot. Yellow lead monoxide.

Massive, mas'-iv. Heavy. **M. Pneumonia.** Absolute filling of the air-cells and bronchi.

Massol, mas'-ol. The bark of *Massoia*.

colic, diarrhea, and spasms.

Massotherapy, mas-o-ther'-ap-e. Treatment by massage.

breast.

icus, *mas-long'-kus*. Any tumor of the breast.

occip'ital. Pertaining to the mastoid and occipital bones.

pathy, *mas-top'-ath-e*. A disease of the mammary gland.

rhagia, *mas-tor-a'-je-ah*. Hemorrhage from the breast.

scirrhus, *mas-to-skir'-us*. A hard cancer of the breast.

sis, *mas-to'-sis*. A tumor of the breast.

pyrinx, *mas-to-si-rinks*. A mammary fistula.

triba'tion. The production of the venereal orgasm by the
i.

cellen, *mast'-isel-en*. See *Mast-cells*.

Operation. Endoaneurysmorrhaphy, *q. v.*

mah'-ta. The leaves of *Ilex paraguensis*, used as a tea in
th America.

ia med'ica. Branch of medical science treating of drugs.

ies mor'bi. The specific cause of a disease.

maternal, *ma-ter'-nal*. Pertaining to a mother.

mat'-ik-o. The leaves of *Piper angustifolium*; it is used
tonic and stimulant.

mat'-ras. A urinal.

aria chamomil'la. German chamomile.

ulate, *mat-rik'-u-lât*. To enrol as a student of a college.

mat'-riks. 1. A producing or containing substance.

cellular tissue, as of cartilage. 2. The womb.

mat'-riks-i'-tis. Same as *Onychia*.

mat'-er. 1. Physical substance. 2. Pus.

mat'-oid. A person half-crazed; a paranoiac.

maturation, *mat-u-ra'-shun*. Ripening.

Maximal, *maks'-im-al*. Greatest, e.g., the
Maximum, *maks'-im-um*. 1. The height of
 largest quantity.
Maxwell's Ring. See *Locwe's Ring*.
May Apple, *ma ap'-pl*. See *Podophyllum*.
Mayol, *ma'-ol*. A preservative compound.
Mazodynia, *ma-zo-din-e'-ah*. Mastalgia, *q. v.*
Mazotitis, *ma-zo-z'-tis*. Mastitis, *q. v.*
Mazzoni's Corpuscle. A peripheral ending,
 closely resembling Krause's end-bulb.
Meable, *me'-ab-l*. Permeable.
Meadow Saffron, *med'-o*. See *Colchicum*.
Measles, *me'-zls*. See *Rubeola*.
Meatal, *me-a'-tal*. Pertaining to a meatus.
Meatometer, *me-at-om'-et-er*. An instrument
 for measuring the thickness of the
 meatus.
Meatotomy, *me-at-ot'-o-me*. Cutting of the
 Meatus, *me-a'-tus*. A passage; an opening.
 external auditory canal. **M. urina'rius**, the
 urethra.
Mecca Bal'sam, *mek'-ah*. See *Balsam of Mecca*.
Mechanics, *me-kan'-iks*. The science of mechanics.
Mechanotherapy, *me-kan-o-ther-ap-e*. The
 use of mechanical means to the treatment of injury.
Meckel's Cartilage. The axis of the first
 pharyngeal arch (the first
 pharyngeal arch) of the fetus. It disappears at the
 sixth month with the exception of its
 portion, which becomes the incus malleus.

Median, *me'-de-al*, *me'-de-an*. Middle or mesial. **M.**
ry, a branch of the anterior interosseous artery. **M.**
e, a branch of the brachial plexus.
inal, *me-de-as-ti'-nal*. Pertaining to the mediastinum.
ini'tis. Inflammation of the mediastinum.
tinopericarditis, *me-de-as-tin-o-per-ik-ar-di'-tis*. Com-
 bined inflammation of the pericardium and mediastinum.
tinum, *me-de-as-ti'-num*. The septum of the thoracic
 cavity. **M. tes'tis**, the imperfect testicular septum.
s, *me'-de-al*. Indirect. **M. Auscultation**. See Aus-
 cultation.
ble, *med'-ik-ab-l*. Capable of medicinal relief.
l, *med'-ik-al*. Pertaining to medicine. **M. Jurispru'-**
e. See Jurisprudence.
ment, *med-ik'-am-ent*. A medicine.
ted, *med'-ik-a-led*. Impregnated with medicine.
tion, *med-ik-a'-shun*. The administration of drugs. **M.**
i, the cataphoretic administration of drugs.
ial, *med-is'-in-al*. Pertaining to medicine.
ne. 1. The science and art of healing. 2. A remedial
 agent. **M., Clin'ic**, pertaining to the study of disease by the
 bedside of the patient. **M., Fore'n'sic or Le'gal**, the relations
 of medicine to jurisprudence. **M., Galen'ic**, practice accord-
 ing to Galen's theory. **M., Pat'ent**, medicine of which the
 manufacture is protected by letters patent. **M., Preven'tive**,
 a branch of medical science which aims at the prevention
 of disease. **M., Proprietary**, one the manufacture of which

Medulla, *med-ul'ah*. 1. The marrow in a fatty substance resembling marrow. 2. **Medulla oblongata**. 4. The same as *Corpus dentatum*. **M. of Kid'ney**, the oblonga'ta, the enlarged portion of the cranium. **M. os'sium**, bone-marrow. bone-marrow; recommended in the treatment and in anemia. **M. spina'lis**, the spinal marrow; it is used in anemia.

Medulladen, *me-dul'-ad-en*. A preparation of marrow; it is used in anemia.

Medullary, *med'-ul-a-re*. Pertaining to or the hollow interior of the long bones. ent foramen. **M. Groove**, an embryonic subsequently into the medullary canal of the endosteum. **M. Rays**. See *Ray*. **M.**

Medullated, *med'-ul-a-ted*. Provided with nerve-fibers.

Medulla'tion. The process of acquiring or of many nerve-fibers in the course of the

Medullin, *med'-ul-in*. The extract of the is used in ataxia.

Medullispinal, *me-dul-e-spi'-nal*.

Medullitis, *med-ul-i'-tis*. Myelitis, *q. v.*

Medulliza'tion. The softening of bone-

Megabacteria, *meg-ah-bak-te'-re-ah*.

Megacephalic, *meg-ah-sef-al'-ik*. See *Meg-*

Megacoccus, *meg-ah-kok'-us*. A coccus (

- Megalopsia**, *meg-al-op'-se-ah*. A disease of the eye in which objects appear enlarged.
- Megaloscope**, *meg'-al-o-skop*. A magnifying speculum.
- Megascopic**, *meg-as-kop'-ik*. Macroscopic.
- Megaseme**, *meg'-as-ēm*. With the orbital index more than 89.
- Megasto'ma**. A genus of infusorians.
- Méglin's Pal'atine Point**. The point of emergence of the large palatine nerve from the palatamaxillary canal; it constitutes at times one of the painful points in neuralgia of the superior maxillary branch of the trigeminus.
- Megophthalmus**, *meg-off-thal'-mus*. Same as *Buphthalmus*, *q. v.*
- Megoxycyte**, *meg-oks'-e-sit*. A coarsely granular eosinophile cell.
- Megox'yphile Cell**. Same as *Megoxycyte*.
- Mégrim**, *me'-grim*. Migraine, *q. v.*
- Méhu's Test for Albu'min**. Treat the solution with 2-3 per cent. of its volume of nitric acid, and add 10 volumes of a solution of 1 part phenol and 1 part acetic acid in 2 parts of 90 per cent. alcohol, and shake. The presence of albumin is evinced by the formation of a precipitate.
- Meibomian Ca'culus**. The hardened secretion of the Meibomian glands that may accumulate on the inner surface of the eyelids.
- M. Cyst** or **Tu'mor**, chalazion. **M. Fora'men**, the cecal foramen of the tongue. **M. Glands**, tarsal glands; sebaceous follicles embedded in the tarsal plates of the eyelids. **M. Sty**, hordeolum internum; one produced by suppuraton of a Meibomian gland.
- Meigs's Cap'illaries**. The capillary blood-vessels found between the muscular fibers of the heart.
- Meinert's Form of Enteropto'sis**. Enteroptosis occurring in chlorotic subjects.
- Meio-**. See also *Mio-*.
- Meiocardia**, *mi-o-kar'-de-ah*. See *Auxocardia*.
- Meiosis**, *mi-o'-sis*. See *Miosis*.
- Meiostagmin Reaction**, *mi-o-stag'-min*. A serum-reaction based upon the lowering of surface tension of a liquid when a specific antigen is added to a specific serum.
- Meissner's Cor'puscles**. Ovoid, laminated corpuscles connected with medullated nerve-fibers which wind around the lower pole before entering them; they are found in the papillas of the volar surfaces of the fingers and toes. **M.'s Gang'lions**, the ganglionic nodes in Meissner's plexus. **M.'s Plex'us**, a sympathetic plexus found in the submucous tissue of the intestinal tract.
- Meissner-Billroth's Plex'us**. See *Meissner's Plexus*.
- Mel**. Honey, the substance deposited in the comb by the honey-bee.
- Melachol**, *mel-ak'-ol*. A mixture of sodium phosphate and sodium nitrate with citric acid; it is used as a laxative in liver-disease.

MELITIS

Melampyrit, *mel-am'-pir-it*. See *Dulcit*.

Melancholia, *mel-an-ko'-le-ah*. Depression of spirits; gloominess.

M., Affective, that in which the emotional nature is at fault. *M.*, *atton'ita*, a form marked by mental stupor. *M.*, *Climacteric*, that occurring at the menopause. *M.*, *Convulsive*, that associated with Jacksonian epilepsy. *M.*, *Panphobic*, that associated with a dread of everything. *M.*, *Paretic*, that preceding paresis. *M.*, *simplex*, a mild form without delusions. *M.*, *stuporosa*. Same as *M.*, *attonita*.

Melanedema, *mel-an-e-de'-mah*. Melanosis of the lungs.

Melanemia, *mel-an-e'-me-ah*. Abnormally dark color of the blood.

Melanephidrosis, *mel-an-ef-id-ro'-sis*. See *Sudor angelicus*.

Melanidrosis, *mel-an-id-ro'-sis*. Black sweat.

Melanin, *mel'-an-in*. A name for a number of black pigments occurring in the body.

Melanismus, *mel-an-is'-mus*. See *Melasicterus*.

Melanocarcinoma, *mel-an-o-kar-sin-o'-mah*. See *Melanoma*.

Melanocyte, *mel'-an-o-sit*. A dark-colored wandering cell.

Melanoderma, *mel-an-o-der'-mah*. A black skin-discoloration.

Melan'ogen. The precursor of melanin.

Melanoid, *mel'-an-oid*. Dark; like melanosis.

Melanoma, *mel-an-o'-mah*. Tumor with dark pigment; melanosis.

Melanop'athy. Abnormal excess of dark pigment of the skin.

Melanorrhagia, *mel-an-or-a'-je-ah*. See *Melena*.

Melanorrhœa, *mel-an-or-e'-ah*. The same as *Melena*, q. v.

Melanosarco'ma. A sarcoma with excessive pigmentation.

Melanoscirrhus, *mel-an-o-skir'-us*. A pigmented scirrhus.

Melanosis, *mel-an-o'-sis*. An abnormal deposit of black matter in the various parts of the body.

Melanothanatos, *mel-an-o-than'-at-os*. See *Plague*.

Melanotic, *mel-an-of'-ik*. Pertaining to melanosis.

Melan'thera brown'ei. An African plant, the leaves of which are used in place of quinin.

Melanthin, *mel-an'-thin*. $C_{20}H_{32}O_7$. A glucosid from seeds of *Nigella sativa*, resembling sapotoxin.

Melanu'ria. The presence of dark pigment in the urine.

Melasicterus, *mel-as-ik'-ter-us*. Black jaundice; jaundice with great discoloration of the skin.

Melasma, *mel-as'-mah*. Any discoloration of the skin.

Melena, *mel-e'-nah*. 1. Tar-like evacuations. 2. Black vomit.

Melezitose, *mel-ez'-it-ös*. $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + 2H_2O$. A sugar from manna.

Melice'ra. A tumor having contents of a honey-like appearance.

Melissa, *mel-is'-ah*. A genus of labiate plants. Also the tops of *M. officinalis* balm; it is used as a flavor.

Melitagra, *mel-it-a'-grah*. 1. Impetigo. 2. Gouty pains in the limbs.

Melitemia, *mel-it-e'-me-ah*. The presence of sugar in the blood.

Melitis, *mel-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the cheek.

MEMBRANE

Melitose, Mellitose, mel'-it-ās. $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. A sugar from Australian manna.

Melituria, mel-it-u'-re-ah. Diabetes mellitus, *q. v.*

Mellite, mel'-it. Any preparation containing honey.

Mel-mar'o'ba. A liquid combination of manaca, caroba, stillingia, and potassium iodid, used in skin diseases.

Melol, mel'-ol. Disguised castor-oil.

Melomania, mel-o-ma'-ne-ah. Insane love of music.

Melomelus, mel-om'-el-us. A monster with supernumerary limbs.

Meloncus, mel-ong'-kus. A tumor on the cheek.

Mel'on-seed Bod'ies. Certain pathologic gelatinous bodies occasionally found in joints and tendons.

Meloplasty, mel'-o-plas-te. Any plastic operation on the cheek.

Melosis, mel'-o-sis. The act of probing.

Melt'ing. Liquefying by means of heat. **M.-point,** the degree of temperature at which solids melt.

Meltzer's Sign. Normally, on auscultation of the heart (at the side of the xiphoid appendix) there is heard, after swallowing, a first sound produced by the flowing of fine drops, and six or seven seconds after, a glou-glou. According to Meltzer the second sound fails in the case of occlusion or pronounced contraction of the lower part of the esophagus.

Membrana, mem-bra'-nah. A membrane. **M. adventit'ia,** the external coat of blood-vessels. **M. agni'na,** the amnion. **M. basilla'ris,** a basilar membrane. **M. ca'du'ca.** Same as *Decidua*. **M. decid'ua.** See *Decidua*. **M. eb'oris,** the cellular covering of tooth-pulp. **M. elas'tica laryn'gis,** the cricothyroid membrane with the membrana quadrangularis. **M. flac'cida,** Shrapnell's membrane, *q. v.* **M. granulo'sa,** the cellular layer lining a Graafian vesicle. **M. lim'-itans ret'inæ,** the retina has two limiting membranes: the *internal* between the layer of nerve-fibers and the vitreous; the *external* between the outer nuclear layer and the layer of rods and cones. **M. pro'pria,** the basement membrane of secreting organs. **M. quadrangu'laris,** one of the elastic membranes of the larynx. **M. reu'niens,** the fused somatopleuric layers between the recti abdominis in the embryo. **M. saccifor'mis,** the synovial membrane of the inferior radioulnar articulation. **M. schneideria'na,** the pituitary membrane, *q. v.* **M. tecto'ria,** Corti's membrane, *q. v.* **M. ten'sa, M. vi'brans,** the tympanic membrane exclusive of Shrapnell's membrane. **M. tym'pani,** the drum-membrane of the ear. **M. tym'pani secunda'ria,** the membrane of the fenestra rotunda.

Membrane, mem'-brān. A thin enveloping or lining substance.

M., An'imāl, one from animal tissues for dialyzing. **M., Base'-ment,** a delicate membrane underlying the epithelium of mucous surfaces. **M., Bas'ilar.** See *Basilar*. **M., Bone,** a bone

usually on mucous surfaces in diphty-
tympenic membrane. **M., Elastic**, on
fibrous tissue. **M., False**. Same as **M.**
estrated, the elastic membrane of the
Fe'tal, a name for the chorion, amnion,
minal, the blastoderm. **M., Hy'aline**, (1)
(2) the membrane between the inner f
follicle and its outer root-sheath. **M., Hy**
brane investing the vitreous humor of
choroi'dal, an ependymal membrane bel
in the embryo. **M., Mecon'ic**, a layer w
fetus, supposed to invest the mecon
Same as **Endosteum**. **M., Mu'cous**, the
cavities and canals communicating with
ting, the winking membrane of the lower
tor, the fibrous membrane closing th
M., O'tolith, membrane formed of otolit
fibrous tissue in the utricle and saccu
membrane of the roof of the mouth
fibrous layer covering the cement of
that which closes the fetal pupil. **M.,**
as **M., Pyophylactic**. **M., Pyophylac't**
brane lining an abscess cavity. **M., Se**
brane lining any of the closed cavit
Su'tural, fibrous tissue passing throu
cranium between the periosteum and
the dura. **M., Syno'vial**, that lining a
and large surfaces of joint cavities.

affecting the membranes of the spinal cord. **M., Tuber-**
inflammation of the pia of the brain with effusion of
h and pus; acute hydrops.

Stopho'bia. A pseudomeningitis due to fear of that
se.

ocele, men-ing'-go-sel. A protrusion of the meninges.

ocerebrítis, or Meningoencephalitis, men-in-go-en-sef-
is. Inflammation of the brain and its membrane.

encephaloccele, men-in-go-en-sef'-al-o-sel. A hernia of a
of the brain and its meninges.

omyelitis, men-in-go-mi-el-i'-tis. Inflammation of the
l cord and its membranes.

omyeloccele, men-in-go-mi'-el-o-sel. A hernia of the spinal
and its membranes.

orachid'ian. Pertaining to the meninges of the spinal

osis, men-in-go'-sis. Cartilaginous articulation of bones.

u'ria. The presence of membranous shreds in the urine.

men'-ings. Sing. of *meninges*. A membrane.

us. 1. Concavoconvex lens. 2. Interarticular fibro-
age.

urmin. $C_{18}H_{24}N_2O_2$. A diaphoretic alkaloid from
Indus indicus.

ermum, men-is-per'-mum. A genus of plants. Also the
of *M. canadense*, moonseed; it is used as a tonic.

lis, men-o-se'-lis. Chloasmas from menstrual suppression.

sis, men-o-lip'-sis. A retention or absence of the

MENTHA IS. The levator labii inferioris

Mentha, *men'-thah*. A genus of plants, including peppermint, an aromatic stimulant, similar to peppermint.

Mentha'cal. Menthol combined with camphor.

Men'thene. $C_{10}H_{18}$. A white liquid obtained by the dehydration. See *Pinene*.

Menthol, *men'-thol*. $C_{10}H_{20}O$. A solid crystalline oil of peppermint; it is used locally as an anesthetic.

Menthophe'nol. An antiseptic mixture containing menthol and alcohol.

Mentholol, *men-thoks'-ol*. A solution containing menthol and alcohol.

Mentum, *men'-tum*. 1. The chinbone of a mammal.

Mephitic, *me-fit'-ik*. Foul or noxious, as the breath of a mephit.

Meralgia, *mer-al'-je-ah*. Neuralgia of the arm.

Mercap'tan. Any alcohol containing a mercapto group.

Mercauro, *mer-kaw'-ro*. An alloy of gold, arsenic, and mercury, used in dentistry.

Mercier's Bar. The transverse curvature of the ureters on the inner surface of the posterior boundary of the trigonum vesicæ, a tubular projection that may be formed by the hypertrophied interurethral orifice.

Mercurial, *mer-ku'-re-al*. Pertaining to mercury.

- Merismopedia**, *mer-is-mo-pe'-de-ah*. A genus of bacteria.
- Mer'ispore**. A spore resulting from fission of another spore.
- Merkel's Corpuscles**. See *Grandry's Corpuscles*. **M's Line**, an imaginary line extending from the middle of the internal palpebral ligament to the space between the last bicuspid and first molar teeth, and indicating the course of the lacrimal sac and nasal duct. **M's Muscle**, the keratocricoid muscle.
- Meroblast**, *mer'-o-blast*. An egg containing a food-yolk besides the germinal protoplasm.
- Meroblastic**, *mer'-o-blas'-tik*. Pertaining to the meroblast.
- Merocoele**, *me'-ro-sel*. Femoral or crural hernia.
- Merogenesis**, *mer-o-jen'-es-is*. Reproduction by segmentation.
- Merorrachis'chisis**. Fission of a part of the spinal cord.
- Merotomy**, *mer-of'-o-me*. The act of cutting into parts.
- Merozoite**, *mer-of'-zo-it*. Any one of the segments resulting from the splitting up of the schizont in the asexual form of reproduction of protozoa.
- Méry's Glands**. See *Cowper's Glands*.
- Merycic**, *mer-is'-ik*. Ruminating; pertaining to merycism.
- Merycism**, *mer'-is-izm*. Rumination in man.
- Merycole**, *mer'-ik-ol*. One who practises merycism.
- Mesad**, *mes'-ad*. Toward the center, or median line.
- Mesal**, *mes'-al*. See *Mesial*.
- Mesame'boid**. A wandering cell forming part of the mesoblast.
- Mesaraic**, *mes-ar-a'-ik*. Mesenteric.
- Mesarteri'tis**. Inflammation of the middle coat of an artery.
- Mesaticephalic**. With a cephalic index between 75 and 80.
- Mescal' But'tons**. The dried tubercles from a species of cactus, *Anhalonium lewinii*, which produce inebriation and hallucinations.
- Mescaline**, *mes-kal'-in*. An alkaloid from mescal buttons.
- Mesencephalon**, *mes-en-sef'-al-on*. The mid-brain, that part of the primary brain vesicle from which is derived the media geniculate bodies, quadrigemina, and crura cerebri.
- Mesenchyme**, *mes'-en-kim*. The embryonic mesoderm, except the lining of the celom.
- Mesenna**, *me-sen'-ah*. The bark of the Abyssinian tree *Albizzia anthelmintica*; it is said to be a powerful teniafuge.
- Mesenteric**, *mes-en-ter'-ik*. Pertaining to the mesentery.
- Mesenteriole**, **Mesenteriolum**, *mes-en-ter'-e-ol*, *mes-en-ter-e-d'-lum*. A small mesentery.
- Mesenteritis**, *mes-en-ter-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the mesentery.
- Mesen'teron**. The middle portion of alimentary tract in embryo.
- Mes'entery**. The peritoneal attachment of the small intestine.
- Mesh**. A net-work; e. g., of vessels or nerves.
- Mesiad**, *mes'-e-ad*. See *Mesad*.
- Mesial**, *mes'-e-al*. The same as *Medial*, q. v.
- Mesion**, *mes'-e-on*. The conjugate median plane of the body.
- Mesitylene**, *mes-it'-il-en*. C_6H_{12} . A hydrocarbon from coal-tar.

Mesocoele, *mes'-o-sēl*. The cavity of
Mesocephalic, *mes-o-sef-al'-ik*. Having
or capacity.

Mesoceph'alon. The middle embryo
Mesocolic, *mes-o-ko'-ik*. Pertaining
Band, a longitudinal muscular b
insertion of the mesocolon.

Mesocolon, *mes-o-ko'-lon*. The mese
Mesocord, *mes'-o-kord*. An umbilica
into the placenta, but received into

Mesoderm, *mes'-o-derm*. The meso
Mesodmitis, *mes-od-mī'-tis*. Inflamm

Mesodont, *mes'-o-dont*. Having med
Mesoduod'enum. The mesentery of

Mesogaster, *mes-o-gas'-ter*. The mid
Mesogastric, *mes-o-gas'-trik*. Pertain

Mesognathic, *mes-og-na'-thik*. With
Mesogna'thion. The external portio

Mesolobus, *mes-o-lo'-bus*. The corpu
Mesometrium, *mes-o-me'-tre-um*. Th

Meson, *mes'-on*. See *Mesion*.

Mesonephric, *mes-o-nef'-rik*. Pertain
M. Duct, the Wolffian duct.

Mesoneph'ron, Mesoneph'ros. The V
Mesoneuri'tis. Inflammation of the
tween the nerve and its sheath.

Mesophryon, *mes-ef'-re-on*. The gla

odaph'ne. See *Octea*.
fer'rea. An Indian tree of the order *Guttifera*. An attar
distilled from the flowers and the oil of the seeds is used in
ematism.
midophenylparamethoxyquin'olin. An antiperiodic and
pyretic substance used in malarial diseases.
sis, met-ab'-is-is. Change.
olic, met-ab-ol'-ik. Pertaining to metabolism.
olin. Any substance produced during metabolism.
olism, met-ab'-o-lism. A change in the intimate condition
cells, constructive or destructive.
olite, met-ab'-o-lit. A substance formed in metabolism.
urpal, met-ah-kar'-pal. Pertaining to the metacarpus.
arpus, met-ah-kar'-pus. The bones of the palm of the
d.
le, Metacœle, met'-as-ël. The caudal or metencephalic
ion of the fourth ventricle.
stone, met-as'-et-ôn. See *Diethylketon*.
alo'ral. C_2Cl_2HO . A substance resembling chloral
rate.
aromatic, met-ah-krom-at'-ik. Having different staining
erties than the surrounding protoplasm. M. Bod'ies. See
y.
ysis, met-ak'-is-is. The transfusion of blood.
nesis, met-as-in-e'-sis. A karyokinetic stage in which the
ghter-cells diverge.
ondyle, met-ah-kon'-dil. The last phalanx of a finger.

metals.

Metamere, *met'-am-ēr*. A primitive bod

Metamerie, *met-am-er'-ik*. Pertaining t

Metamerid, *met-am'-er-id*. A metameri

Metamerism, *met-am'-er-izm*. A form of
same elements are differently arrange

Metamorphism, *met-am-or'-fiz-m*. See M

Metamorphopsia, *met-am-or-fop'-se-ah*.
apparent distortion of objects.

Metamor'phosis. Transformation; struct

See *Degeneration, Fatty. M., Regres'*

generation; also change of an organ

Vis'cous, agglutination of blood-plac
thrombosis.

Metaneph'ron. The posterior segment c

Metanephros, *met-an-ef'-ros*. Same as

Metaphase, *met'-ah-fās*. That period
which the chromatin loops split in tw

Metaplasia, *met-ah-plā'-ze-ah*. Conversi
another.

Metaplasma, *met'-ah-plāzm*. That portio
a cell containing the products of secret

Metaplastic, *met-a-plās'-ik*. Pertaining

Bone, a bone formed from periosteum

Metaplex, **Metaplexus**, *met'-ap-leks*, *met-a-*
plexus of the fourth ventricle.

Metapneumonic, *met-ah-nu-men'-ik*. Sul

Metapneuv'sis. A small process of the f

Metathalamus, *met-ah-thal'-am-us*. A term including the pregeniculum and postgeniculum.

Metathesis, *met-ah'-es-is*. Transposition.

Metatrophia, *met-ah-tro'-fe-ah*. A morbid process of nutrition.

Metchnikoff's Lar'va. The parenchymula; the embryonic stage immediately succeeding that of the closed blastula. **M's Phagocyt'ic The'ory**, microorganisms and other foreign bodies are taken up by living cells, as by leukocytes.

Metec'ious, **Metec'ious**. Same as *Heterecious*.

Metencephal, **Metencephalon**, *met-en'-sef-al*, *met-en-sef'-al-on*. The after-brain; the postoblongata, or caudal portion of the brain.

Meteorism, *me'-te-or-ism*. Gas in the abdominal cavity.

Metepicelle, *met-ep'-is-el*. The fourth ventricle of the brain.

Meter, *me'-ter*. The unit of linear measure of the metric system; 39.37 inches. **M.-an'gle**, the angle of the visual axes, the object being one meter distant.

Methac'etin, $C_9H_{11}NO_2$. An antipyretic and anodyne.

Methane, *meth'-an*. CH_4 . Marsh-gas; it is colorless and odorless.

Methemoglobin, *met-hem-o-glo'-bin*. Modification of hemoglobin.

Methemoglobine'mia. Presence of methemoglobin in the blood.

Methemoglobinu'ria. Presence of methemoglobin in the urine.

Methethyl, *meth'-eth-il*. A local anesthetic consisting chiefly of ethyl chlorid with chloroform and methyl chlorid.

Methomania, *meth-o-ma'-ne-ah*. The same as *Mania à potu*, *q. v.*

Meth'onal. $(CH_3)_2C(SO_2CH_3)_2$. A hypnotic used as sulphonal.

Methozin, *meth'-o-zin*. The same as *Antipyrin*, *q. v.*

Methyl, *meth'-il*. CH_3 . An organic radicle. **M. Al'cohol**, carbinol, or wood spirit, CH_3O , a colorless narcotic liquid distilled from wood. **M.-blue**, $NaC_{37}H_{36}NaS_2O_9$, an antiseptic used as a local application in diphtheria (not to be confounded with methylene blue). **M.-chlo'rid**, CH_3Cl , a liquid local anesthetic. **M. E'ther**, $(CH_3)_2O$, an anesthetic colorless gas. **M.-guan'idin**, **M.-uram'in**, $C_8H_7N_3$, a poisonous ptomain from putrid fish. **M.-salic'ylate**, $C_8H_5O_3$, an artificial oil of gaultheria; it is antirheumatic. **M.-vi'olet**. See *Pyoktanin*.

Methylal, *meth'-il-al*. $C_2H_5O_2$. A colorless, pungent, bitter fluid; it is used as a hypnotic and an antispasmodic.

Methylam'in. NCH_3 . A gaseous ptomain from putrid fish.

Methylene, *meth'-il-en*. CH_2 . The radicle base of a series of hydrocarbon compounds. **M. Bichlo'rid**, CH_2Cl_2 , a general anesthetic, used instead of chloroform. **M. Blue**, a blue pigment; an analgesic.

Methylpurin, *meth-il-pu'-rin*. Any compound in which one or more methyl radicals have been substituted in the purin nucleus.

Methylsal'ol. A crystalline substance used in rheumatism.

METRYPERESTHESIA

Methysticin, *meth-is'-te-sin*. A glucosid, $C_{15}H_{14}O_6$, from *Piper methysticum*, kava-root.

Metoarion, *met-o-a'-re-on*. The corpus luteum, *q. v.*

Metop'agus. An ensomphalic monster with united foreheads.

Metopion, *me-to'-pe-on*. The middle point of a line joining the frontal protuberances.

Metoxenous, *met-ok's'-en-us*. Same as *Heterecious*.

Metra, *me'-trah*. The uterus.

Metralgia, *met-ral'-je-ah*. Metrodynia, *q. v.*

Metranemia, *met-ran-e'-me-ah*. Uterine anemia.

Metre, *me'-ter*. See *Meter*.

Metrectopia, *met-rek-to'-pe-ah*. Displacement of the womb.

Metric, *me'-rik*. Pertaining to the meter. **M. Sys'tem**, a system of weights and measures having the meter as its basis.

Metritis, *met-ri'-tis*. Inflammation of the uterus.

Metrocele, *met'-ro-sel*. Hernia of the uterus.

Metrocyst, *met'-ro-klist*. An instrument for douching the womb.

Metrocol'pocoele. Protrusion of the womb into the vagina, the wall of the latter being pushed in advance.

Metrocystosis, *met-ro-sis-to'-sis*. The formation of uterine cysts.

Metrocyte, *met'-ro-sit*. A mother cell. A large erythroblast from which are derived the red blood-cells.

Metrodynia, *met-ro-din'-e-ah*. Pain in the womb.

Metromalaco'sis. Softening of the uterine tissues.

Metropathia, *met-ro-path'-e-ah*. Any uterine disease.

Metropathic, *met-ro-path'-ik*. Pertaining to affections of the womb.

Metroperitonitis, *met-ro-per-it-on-i'-tis*. 1. Peritonitis of uterine origin. 2. Combined metritis and peritonitis.

Metrophlebi'tis. Inflammation of the uterine veins.

Metroptosis, *met-ro-to'-sis*. Prolapse of the uterus.

Metrorrhagia. Uterine hemorrhage between the menstrual periods.

Metrorrhoea, *met-ror-e'-ah*. Any morbid uterine discharge.

Metrorrhexis, *met-ror-eks'-is*. Rupture of the womb.

Metrortho'sis. The correction of a displaced uterus.

Metrosalping'i'tis. Inflammation of the womb and oviducts.

Metrosalpinx, *met-ro-sal'-pinks*. An oviduct or Fallopian tube.

Metroscope, *met'-ro-skop*. An instrument for examining the womb.

Metrostaxis, *met-ro-staks'-is*. A bloody oozing from the uterus.

Metrotome, *met'-ro-tom*. Instrument for incising the uterine neck.

Metrot'o'mia, **Metrot'o'my**. See *Hysterotomy*.

Metrourthrotome, *met-ro-u-rd'-thro-tom*. A urethrotome with an appliance attached for measuring the depth of the incision.

Metrydrorrhoea, *met-rid-ror-d'-ah*. Hydrorrhoea, *q. v.*

Metrypercinesis, *met-ri-per-sin-e'-sis*. Excessive uterine contraction.

Metryperesthe'sia. Hyperesthesia of the uterus.

Meunier's Sign of Mea'sles. A daily loss of weight noticed four or five days after contagion. This may amount to 50 grams daily, commencing five or six days before the appearance of catarrhal or febrile symptoms.

Meyer's Disease'. Hypertrophy of the pharyngeal tonsil; adenoid vegetations of the pharynx. **M.'s Rings**, the faint rings seen to surround a candle-flame or a similar source of light against a dark background; they appear more distinct, as Woehler has shown, when the eyes are exposed for a short time to the fumes of osmic acid. The phenomenon is due to the diffraction of light by cellular elements on the surface of the cornea.

Meyer-Woehler's Rings. See *Meyer's Rings*.

Meynert's Bun'dle. A band of fibers which arises in the habenal ganglion of the thalamus and ends in the interpeduncular ganglion. **M.'s Com'missure**, a tract of nerve-fibers crossing dorsally to the mesial half of the chiasm from the tuber cinereum to the opposite side; it is probably connected with Luys's body. **M.'s Dor'sal Tegmen'tal Decussa'tion**, one of the fountain decussations; it is situated between the red nuclei and dorsal to them. **M.'s Fi'bers**, a tract of nerve-fibers connecting the anterior corpus quadrigeminum with the nuclei of the ocular muscles. **M.'s Field**, the reticular formation of the pons. **M.'s Lay'er**, the layer of pyramidal cells in the cerebral cortex. **M.'s Radia'tions**, fibers in the radiary zone of the cortex cerebri. **M.'s Sol'itary Cells**, giant pyramidal cells arranged in a single row in the visual area of the cortex cerebri.

Meynet's Nodos'ities. Nodular growths connected with the capsules of joints, tendons, and tendon-sheaths, and sometimes seen in cases of rheumatism, especially in children.

Mezereon, Mezereum, *mez-e'-re-on, mez-e'-re-um*. The bark of *Daphne mezereum*; it is used as a local irritant.

Mezquit, mez-két'. The tree or shrub *Prosopis juliflora*; the leaves in decoction are a febrifuge, and its gum resembles gum-arabic.

Mi'asm, Mias'ma. 1. A noxious emanation. 2. Air-borne germs.

Miasmatic, mi-as-mat'ik. Pertaining to miasm.

Micaceous, mi-ka'-she-us. Composed of crumbs.

Mica panis, mi'-kah pa'-nis. Bread-crumbs, used in pill-form.

Mication, mi-ka'-shun. Rapid winking of the eyelids.

Micel'la. A fundamental structural unit of a cell.

Michailow's Test for Pro'teids. Add ferrous sulphate to the solution, and underlay with concentrated sulphuric acid; then add carefully very little nitric acid. Besides a brown ring, a red coloration will be produced.

Miche'lia champa'ca. A tree of India; the bark is a febrifuge, and is used as a substitute for gunea.

Micracoustic, mi-kraw-kow'-stik. Hearing or assisting in hearing very faint sounds.

Micranat'omy. Microscopic anatomy.

Micrangiopathy, mi-kan-je-op'-a-the. Disease of the capillaries.

MICROCOCCUS

- Micrangium**, *mi-kran'-je-um*. A capillary.
- Microcephalon**, *mi-kren-sef'-al-on*. 1. A small brain, cretinism, *q. v.* 2. The cerebellum.
- Microcephalous**, *mi-kren-sef'-al-us*. Having a small brain.
- Microbe**, *mi'-kröb*. A microorganism.
- Microbemia**, *mi-kro-be'-me-ah*. See *Microbiohemia*.
- Microbic**, *mi-kro'-bik*. Pertaining to microbes.
- Microbicidal**, *mi-kro-bis-i'-dal*. Destructive to microbes.
- Microbicide**, *mi-kro'-bis-id*. An agent destroying microbes.
- Microbicidin**, *mi-kro-bis'-id-in*. See *Microcidin*.
- Microbiohemia**, *mi-kro-bi-o-hem'-e-ah*. A disease from the presence of microorganisms in the blood.
- Microbiology**, *mi-kro-bi-ol'-o-je*. The science of microorganisms.
- Microbiophobia**, *mi-kro-bi-o-fo'-be-ah*. A morbid fear of microbes.
- Microbi'oscope**. An instrument for the microscopic study of changes that take place in living tissues.
- Microbism**, *mi'-kro-bism*. Microbic infection.
- Microblast**. A small, nucleated, red blood-corpuscle.
- Microbleph'arism**, **Microbleph'ary**. See *Microblepharon*.
- Microbleph'aron**. Abnormal smallness of the eyelid.
- Microbrachius**, *mi-kro-brad'-ke-us*. Congenital smallness of arms.
- Microcephalic**, *mi-kro-sef-al'-ik*. See *Microcephalous*.
- Microcephalism**, *mi-kro-sef'-al-ism*. See *Microcephaly*.
- Microcephalous**, *mi-kro-sef'-al-us*. Having a small head.
- Microcephalus**, *mi-kro-sef'-al-us*. A person with a small head.
- Microcephaly**, *mi-kro-sef'-al-e*. The state of having a small head.
- Microchemistry**, *mi-kro-kem'-is-tre*. Minute chemistry.
- Microci'din**. $C_{10}H_7ONa$. Sodium naphtholate, an antiseptic powder.
- Micrococcus**, *mi-kro-kok'-us*. A genus of schizomycetes.

TABLE OF MICROCOCCI.

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	PRIMARY CHARACTER.
M. "Coccus A" (Fountin).	Hail.	Saprophytic.
M. (<i>Strepto</i> -) <i>acidi lactici</i> (Grottenfelt).	Milk.	Zymogenic.
M. (<i>Pedio</i> -) <i>acidi lactici</i> (Lindner).	Milk.	Zymogenic.
M. <i>acidi lactici</i> (Marpmann).	Milk.	Zymogenic.
M. <i>acidi lactici liquefaciens</i> (Krüger).	Butter and cheese.	Zymogenic.
M. <i>acidi paralactici</i> (Nencki).	Air, water, milk.	Symbiotic-zymogenic with <i>lact. charac.</i>
M. of Adametz, Nos. I-VI.	Emmenthaler cheese.	Zymogenic.
M. <i>aerogenes</i> (Miller).	Water, alimentary tract.	Chromogenic.

TABLE OF MICROCOCCI.—(Continued.)

E.	WHERE FOUND.	PRIMARY CHARACTERS.
i-Cohn).	Water.....	Chromogenic (pink-red).
citreus	Water.....	Chromogenic (yellow).
a) alba	Air, water.....	Zymogenic.
b) albicans	Vaginal secretions.	Saprophytic.
Bumm).	Vaginal secretions.	Saprophytic.
albicans	Vaginal secretions.	Saprophytic.
s (Eisen-Bumm).	Skin in eczema....	Pathogenesis undetermined.
anna and	Potato scab.....	Saprophytic.
(i).	Water.....	Saprophytic.
(Roze)...	Water.....	Saprophytic.
c) albus	Human milk; pus in osteomyelitis.	Saprophytic.
d) albus	Well-water.....	Saprophytic.
e) of Aleppo	Pus in Aleppo boil.	Pathogenic.
f) lle and	Vesicular eruptions in sheep, cattle, and pigs.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
g) aphico-	Water.....	Saprophytic.
h) and Schot-	Water.....	Saprophytic.
(Bolton).	Diseased hairs in Alopecia areata.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
i) invisibilis	Mucous membrane in diphtheria.	Pathogenic.
j) i (Buch-	Air, water, "Weissbier."	Zymogenic, chromogenic (orange-yellow; linoxanthine).
k) articulo-	Air, water, soil....	Chromoparous (orange-yellow).
l) r). (Pou-	Blighted sorghum..	Phytopathogenic.
m) auran-	Pulmonary exudates in pneumonia cadaver.	Zymogenic; chromogenic (golden-yellow).
n) and	Carcinoma.....	Saprophytic.
o) aurantia-	Hail	Pathogenic.
p) and Schroe-	Saccharine fluids...	Zymogenic.
q) us sorghi	Water, air, pus in Aleppo boil and Biskra button.	Pathogenic.
r) r) aurea	Silkworms with "la flacherie" or "schlafsucht."	Pathogenic.
s) aureus	Meningeal exudates in cerebrospinal meningitis.	Pathogenic.
t) B' (Fou-		
u) billrothii		
v) biskra		
w) h).		
x) bomby-		
y) mp).		
z) of Bono-		

TABLE OF MICROCOCCI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	PRIMARY CHARACTER.
<i>M. (Asco-) botryogenes</i> (Bollinger and Rabe).	Mykodesmoids of horses.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. (Sarcina) Van den Corpat.</i>	Tainted sausage....	Pathogenic.
<i>M. of Bovine Pneumonia</i> (Poels and Nolen).	Lungs of cattle with infectious pleuropneumonia.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. (Hæmato-) bovis.</i>	Blood and viscera of cattle with hemoglobinuria.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. of Bronchitis</i> (Pichini).	Sputum in bronchitis.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. butyri aromafaciens</i> (Keith).	Butter.....	Zymogenic.
<i>M. (Strepto-) cadaveris</i> (Sternberg).	Liver of yellow-fever cadaver.	Saprophytic.
<i>M. candicans</i> (Flügge).	Air, water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>M. (Sarcina) candida</i> (Reincke).	Water and air about breweries.	Zymogenic.
<i>M. candidus</i> (Cohn)..	Water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>M. capillorum</i>	Scalp.....	Chromogenic (yellow).
<i>M. carneus</i> (Zimmermann).	Water (Chemnitz)..	Chromogenic
<i>M. casei amari</i> (Freudenreich).	Bitter Swiss cheese.	Zymogenic.
<i>M. catarrhalis</i>	Nasal and bronchial secretions.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. (Mycotetraedron) cellare</i> (Hansgig).	Cellar dust and soil.	Saprophytic.
<i>M. (Mycacantho-) cellaris</i> (Hansgig).	Cellar dust.....	Saprophytic.
<i>M. cerasinus siccus</i> (List).	Water.....	Chromogenic (ry-red).
<i>M. (Staphylo-) cereus albus</i> (Passet).	Pus, water.....	Chromogenic
<i>M. (Staphylo-) cereus aureus</i> (Schroeter and Winkler).	Nasal secretions in coryza.	Chromogenic (ange-red).
<i>M. (Staphylo-) cereus flavus</i> (Passet).	Acute abscesses....	Chromogenic (on-yellow).
<i>M. (Pedio-) cerevisiæ</i> (Francke and Balcke).	Turbid beer.....	Zymogenic.
<i>M. of Chicken-pox.</i> See <i>M. viridis flavescens</i> .		
<i>M. chlorinus</i> (Cohn)..	Water.....	Chromophorous (green).
<i>M. (Strepto-) cinnabareus</i> (Flügge).	Air, water, red milk.	Chromoparous (brick-red to million).
<i>M. citreus</i> (List)....	Water.....	Chromoparous (low).
<i>M. (Diplo-) citreus conglomeratus</i> (Bumm).	Air, dust, gonorrheal pus.	Chromogenic (on-yellow).
<i>M. (Diplo-) citreus liquefaciens</i> (Unna and Tommasoli).	Skin in eczema scabiorrhœicum.	Chromogenic (on-yellow).
<i>M. (Strepto-) coli gra-</i>	Feces.....	Saprophyt

TABLE OF MICROCOCCI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	PRIMARY CHARACTERS.
<i>cilis</i> (Escherich).	Water (Chemnitz).	Chromogenic
<i>M. concentricus</i> (Zimmermann).		(brownish-yellow).
<i>M. conglomeratus</i> (Weichselbaum).	Water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>M. (Strepto-) conglomeratus</i> (Kurth).	Cases of scarlet fever.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. (Strepto-) coronatus</i> (Flügge).	Air.....	Saprophytic.
<i>M. (Diplo-) coryzae</i> (Klebs and Hajek).	Nasal secretions...	Saprophytic.
<i>M. (Strepto-) coryzae contagiosa equorum</i> (Schütz).	Pus of lymphatic glands in horses having infectious pneumonia.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. cremoides</i> (Zimmermann).	Water (Chemnitz)..	Chromogenic (yellow).
<i>M. cumulus tenuis</i> (Von Besser).	Nasal mucus (man).	Saprophytic.
<i>M. cyaneus</i> (Schroeter).	Air, water.....	Chromogenic (blue).
<i>M. decalvans</i> (Schroeter).	Scalp in alopecia areata.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. delacourianus</i> (Roze).	Potatoes with black gangrene.	Phytopathogenic.
<i>M. (Staphylo-) of Dengue</i> (McLaughlin).	Blood in cases of dengue.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
<i>M. of Disse and Taguchi.</i>	Blood and secretions in broad condyloma.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
<i>M. (Strepto-) endocarditidis rugatus</i> (Weichselbaum).	On the valvular vegetations of ulcerative endocarditis.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. (Staphylo-) epidermidis albus</i> (Welch).	An almost constant inhabitant of the epidermis.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. (Strepto-) erysipielatis</i> (Fehleisen).	Lymph channels in cases of erysipelas.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. erythromyxa</i> (Lafar).	Water (Halle)....	Chromogenic (red [liporhodinel] and yellow).
<i>M. fervidus</i> (Adametz).	Water.....	Chromogenic (faint-yellow).
<i>M. finlayensis</i> (Sternberg).	Viscera of yellow-fever cadaver.	Chromogenic (pale-yellow).
<i>M. floccii</i>	Conjunctival sac...	Pathogenic.
<i>M. (Sarcina) flava</i> (De Bary).	Beer, cheese, etc...	Zymogenic; chromogenic (yellow).
<i>M. flavidus</i>	Potato scab.....	Saprophytic.
<i>M. flavus conjunctivae</i>	Human conjunctiva.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. flavus desidens</i> (Flügge).	Air, water.....	Chromogenic (yellowish-brown).
<i>M. flavus liquefaciens</i> (Flügge).	Air, water.....	Chromoparous (yellow).
<i>M. flavus liquefaciens tardus</i> (Umma and Tommasoli).	Skin in cases of eczema seborrhoicum.	Chromogenic (yellow).
<i>M. flavus tardigradus</i>	Air, water.....	Chromoparous

TABLE OF MICROCOCCI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	PRIMARY CHARACTERS.
<i>M. (Strepto-) of Mycosis fungoides</i> (Rindfleisch and Auspitz).	Tissues in cases of granuloma fungoides.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
<i>M. nasalis</i> (Hack).	Nasopharynx.	Saprophytic.
<i>M. nitrificans</i> (Van Tieghem).	Soil.	Zymogenic.
<i>M. (Sarcina) nobilis</i> (Maurea).	Old ascitic fluid.	Zymogenic; chromogenic (brick red).
<i>M. nuclei</i> (Roze).	Potatoes.	Saprophytic.
<i>M. (Strepto-) ochroleucus</i> (Prove and Legrain).	Human urine.	Chromoparous (sulphur-yellow).
<i>M. orbicularis flavus</i> (Ravenel).	Soil.	Saprophytic.
<i>M. (Diplo-) orchitidis</i> (Hugouneng and Eraud).	Orchitis.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. osteomyelitis</i> (Becker).	Osteomyelitis.	Pathogenic; zymogenic.
<i>M. ovalis</i> (Escherich).	Meconium and feces of infants.	Saprophytic.
<i>M. (Diplo-) of Ozena</i> (Loewenberg).	Nasal secretions.	Saprophytic.
<i>M. (Sarcina) paludosa</i> (Schroeter).	Marsh-water.	Zymogenic.
<i>M. pellucidus</i> (Roze).	Potato scab.	Phytopathogenic.
<i>M. (Diplo-) of Pemphigus acutus</i> (Gibier).	Bullas of pemphigus.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. (Strepto-) peritonitidis equi</i> (Hamburg).	Exudates in horses dead of peritonitis.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. (Diplo-) of Pertussis</i> (Ritter).	Sputum of whooping-cough.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
<i>M. petrolei</i> (Renault).	"Boghead" coal.	Saprophytic.
<i>M. pluegeri</i> (Ludwig).	Luminous meat.	Photogenic.
<i>M. phosphoreus</i> (Cohn).	Fish.	Photogenic.
<i>M. plumosus</i> (Bräutigam).	Water.	Chromogenic (yellowish).
<i>M. (Diplo-) of Pneumonia</i> (Fraenkel).	Pulmonary exudate in acute lobar pneumonia.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. porcellorum</i> .	Swine with hepatitis.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. of Progressive Abscess-formation in Rabbits</i> (Koch).	Exudates of rabbits inoculated with putrid blood.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. of Progressive Lymphoma of Animals</i> .	Sputa of pneumonia after measles.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. of Progressive Tissue Necrosis in Mice</i> (Koch).	Exudates of mice inoculated with putrid blood.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. pseudocyanus</i> (Cohn).	Air.	Chromogenic (violet-green).
<i>M. (Strepto-) psittaci</i> (Eberth and Wolf).	Disease of gray parrots.	Pathogenic.

TABLE OF MICROCOCCI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	PRIMARY CHARACTERS.
<i>M. (Sarcina) pulmog- nium</i> (Hauser).	Sputum.....	Zymogenic.
<i>M. putatus</i> (Ravenel).	Soil.....	Saprophytic.
<i>M. putridus</i>	Water.....	Zymogenic.
<i>M. of Pyemia in Rab- bits</i> (Koch).	Exudates of rabbits inoculated with putrid flesh.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. (Strepto-) pyog- enes</i> (Rosenbach).	Pus.....	Pathogenic.
<i>M. (Staphylo-) pyog- enes albus</i> (Rosen- bach).	Stitch abscess....	Pathogenic.
<i>M. (Staphylo-) pyog- enes aureus</i> (Rosen- bach).	Air, soil, water, pus.	Pathogenic; zymo- genic; chromo- genic (orange-yel- low).
<i>M. (Staphylo-) pyog- enes citreus</i> (Pas- set).	Pus.....	Pathogenic; chro- mogenic (lemon- yellow).
<i>M. (Strepto-) pyogenes maligni</i> (Krause and Flügge).	Leukemic spleen...	Pathogenic.
<i>M. pyogenes tenuis</i> (Rosenbach).	Pus.....	Pathogenic.
<i>M. (Diplo-) pyogenes ureæ</i> (Rörsing).	Purulent urine....	Saprophytic.
<i>M. (Diplo-) pyogenes ureæ flavus</i> (Rör- sing).	Purulent urine....	Saprophytic.
<i>M. (Staphylo-) pyo- septicus</i> (Richet).	Carcinomatous tu- mor of dog.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. (Strepto-) radiatus</i> (Flügge).	Air, water.....	Chromogenic (yel- low-green).
<i>M. (Sarcina) reiten- bachii</i> (Caspary).	Decaying water- plants.	Saprophytic.
<i>M. (Sarcina) renis</i> (Hepworth).	Lungs in tubercu- lous cadavers.	Zymogenic.
<i>M. rheumaticus</i> (Poynt- on and Payre).	Blood and synovial fluid in acute rheumatic fever.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. of Rhine Water</i> (Burri).	Water (Rhine)....	Saprophytic.
<i>M. rhodocrous</i>	Stomach of goose..	Chromogenic (red), liporhodine.
<i>M. (Sarcina) rosea</i> (Menge and Schroet- ter).	Air, red milk, beer.	Chromogenic (in- tense red).
<i>M. of Rose-red Dis- ease of Wheat</i> (Prillieux).	Bacteriosis of wheat.	Phytopathogenic.
<i>M. rosettaceus</i> (Zim- mermann).	Water (Chemnitz).	Chromogenic (gray- ish-yellow).
<i>M. (Diplo-) roseus</i> (Bumm).	Air.....	Chromogenic (pink).
<i>M. roseus</i> (Maggiora).	On the skin.....	Chromogenic (pink).
<i>M. (Strepto-) rubigi- nosus</i> (Edington).	Case of scarlatina..	Saprophytic.
<i>M. (Staphylo-) sali- varius pyogenes</i> (Biondi).	Saliva of child with scarlatina.	Pathogenic.

TABLE OF MICROCOCCI.—(Continued.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	PRIMARY CHARACTERS.
<i>M. (Strepto-) sanguinis canis</i> (Pitfield).	Blood of dogs.....	Pathogenic.
<i>M. saprogenes vini</i> (Kramer).	Wine.....	Zymogenic.
<i>M. scarlatinus</i> (Cose and Feltz).	Blood, skin, mouth, etc., of scarlet-fever patient.	Pathogenesis undetermined.
<i>M. of Schmidt-Mulheim.</i>	Milk.....	Zymogenic.
<i>M. of Schütz.....</i>	Slimy milk.....	Zymogenic.
<i>M. (Strepto-) of Septicemia in Rabbits</i> (Koch).	Exudates of rabbits inoculated with putrid flesh.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. (Strepto-) septicus</i> (Flügge).	Soil.....	Pathogenic.
<i>M. (Strepto-) septicus liquefaciens</i> (Babes).	Case of septicemia.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. (Strepto-) septopyæmicus</i> (Biondi).	Phlegmonous angina.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. sialosepticus.....</i>	Saliva in case of septicemia.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. sordidus</i> (Dyar)...	Water.....	Zymogenic.
<i>M. sornthalii</i> (Adametz).	Puffy Sornthal cheese.	Zymogenic.
<i>M. stellatus</i> (Maschek).	Water.....	Chromogenic (brownish-yellow).
<i>M. (Diplo-) subflavus</i> (Flügge).	Vaginal mucus....	Pathogenic.
<i>M. of Syphilis</i> (Haberkon and Marcus).	White blood-corpuscles in case of syphilis.	Chromogenic (red).
<i>M. tetragenus</i> (Achard and Gaillard).	Varicelous vesicle..	Chromogenic (yellow).
<i>M. tetragenus</i> (Bosc and Galaricelle).	Gangrenous pulmonary cavity.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. tetragenus</i> (Gaffky).	Acute angina, "Angine saeuleuse."	Zymogenic; pathogenic.
<i>M. tetragenus</i> (Marotta).	Vesicles in small-pox.	Zymogenic.
<i>M. tetragenus febris flavæ</i> (Finlay and Sternberg).	Case of yellow fever.	Chromogenic (lemon-yellow).
<i>M. tetragenus mobilis ventriculi</i> (Mendosa).	Stomach.....	Zymogenic.
<i>M. tetragenus subflavus</i> (Von Besser).	Nasal mucus.....	Saprophytic.
<i>M. (Strepto-) toxicatus</i> (Burrill).	On poison ivy....	Pathogenic.
<i>M. of Trachoma</i> (Sattler and Michel).	Secretions and nodules in trachoma.	Saprophytic.
<i>M. (Diplo-) of Trachoma</i> (Snydaeker).	Secretions in trachoma.	Saprophytic.
<i>M. uberis</i> (Dinwiddie).	Milk.....	Zymogenic.
<i>M. unne</i> (Laredo)...	Vesicles in acute and chronic eczema.	Pathogenic.
<i>M. ureæ</i> (Pasteur and Cohn).	Air, water, ammoniacal urine.	Zymogenic.

TABLE OF MICROCOCCI.—(Concluded.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	PRIMARY CHARACTERS.
<i>Strepto-</i> ureæ	Urine.....	Zymogenic.
<i>faciens</i> (Flügge)		
<i>arcina</i> urinae	Urine.....	Saprophytic.
(iker)		
<i>ne</i> albus olea-	Urine of cystitis...	Saprophytic.
Doyen).		
<i>ne</i> flavus olea-	Urine of cystitis...	Chromogenic (gold-
Doyen).		en-yellow).
<i>ne</i> major (Doy-	Urine of cystitis...	Saprophytic.
<i>albus</i> (Doyen)	Urine in cystitis and pyelonephritis.	Saprophytic.
<i>repto-</i> varians	Water.....	Chromophorous (green).
(rt).		
<i>repto-</i> variolæ	Lymph of vaccine pustules.	Pathogenic.
<i>ccina</i> (Cohn).		
<i>arcina</i> ventric-	Diseased stomach.	Zymogenic; chromoparous (faint-yellow).
oodisir).		
<i>repto-</i> vermis	Water.....	Chromogenic (yellow).
(Maschek).		
<i>satilis</i>	Yellow-fever cadaver.	Saprophytic.
<i>icolor</i> (Flügge).	Air, water.....	Chromogenic (green-yellow).
		Saprophytic.
<i>isco-</i> vibrans	Water.....	Saprophytic.
(Tieghem).		
<i>Strepto-</i> vini	Spoiled wine.....	Zymogenic.
<i>arcina</i> violacea	Water.....	Chromogenic (violet).
(zing).		
<i>laceus</i> (Cohn).	Water.....	Chromoparous (violet-blue).
		Chromoparous (violet).
<i>laceus</i> (Schroe-	Air, water.....	Chromogenic (greenish-yellow).
<i>aphylo-</i> viridis	Lymph of varicella pustules.	
<i>scens</i> (Gutt-		
il).		
<i>cosus</i> (Pasteur).	Ropy wort and beer	Zymogenic.
<i>iculosus</i> (Katz	Air, water.....	Saprophytic.
Flügge).		
Weigmann.....	Slimy milk, "lan-	Zymogenic.
	gerwei."	
<i>arcina</i> welck-	Urine.....	Zymogenic.
Rossmann).		
of Whooping-	Sputum in whoop-	Pathogenesis unde-
h (Letzerich).	ing-cough.	termined.
<i>rypta-</i> xantho-	Yellow fever.....	Pathogenic.
<i>rus</i> (Freire).		

cornea, *mi-kro-kor'-ne-ah*. Abnormal smallness of the cornea.

cosmic Salt, *mi-kro-koz'-mik*. Sodio-ammonio-hydric phosphate, obtained from urine.

cu'lomb. The one-millionth part of a coulomb.

MICROSCOPE

- Microcrith**, *mī'-kro-kruh*. The weight of a hydrogen atom.
- Microcrystalline**. Composed of microscopic crystals.
- Microcyst**, *mī'-kro-sist*. A small cyst.
- Microcytase**, *mi'-cro-sī'-tās*. An enzyme found in leukocytes and capable of digesting microorganisms.
- Microcyte**, *mī'-kro-sit*. A dwarf corpuscle in anemic blood.
- Microcythe'mia**. Abnormal smallness of the blood-corpuscles.
- Microcytosis**, *mi'-kro-si-to'-sis*. See *Microcythemia*.
- Microdactyl'ia**. Abnormal smallness of the digits.
- Microdont**, *mī'-kro-dönt*. Having small teeth.
- Microglos'sia**. Abnormal smallness of the tongue.
- Micrognathia**, *mi'-krog-na'-the-ah*. Smallness of the jaws.
- Microgram**, *mī'-kro-gram*. The one-millionth part of a gram.
- Micrography**, *mi'-krog'-ra-fe*. The same as *Microscopy*, *q. v.*
- Microgy'ria**. Smallness of the cerebral convolutions.
- Microkine'sis**. Involuntary muscular movements in infants.
- Micrology**, *mi'-krol'-o-je*. The science of microscopic objects.
- Micromania**, *mi'-kro-ma'-ne-ah*. A form of insanity in which the patient believes that he is very small.
- Micromazia**, *mi'-kro-ma'-ce-ah*. Abnormal smallness of breasts.
- Micromelus**, *mi'-krom'-el-us*. Congenital smallness of the limbs.
- Microm'eter**. An instrument for microscopic measurement.
- Micrometry**, *mi'-krom'-et-re*. The use of a micrometer.
- Micromillimeter**, *mi'-kro-mil'-in-e-ter*. The one-millionth part of a meter. A micron; symbol, μ .
- Micromotoscope**, *mi'-kro-mo'-to-sköp*. An apparatus for photographing motile microorganisms.
- Micromye'lia**. Abnormal smallness of the spinal cord.
- Micron**, *mī'-kron*. The one-millionth part of a meter.
- Microorganism**, *mi'-kro-or'-gan-izm*. A minute living body.
- Micropathol'ogy**. Science of the relation of bacteria to disease.
- Microphage**, *mī'-kro-fāj*. The same as *Microphagus*, *q. v.*
- Microphagus**, *mi'-kroff'-ag-us*. A leukocyte, *q. v.*
- Microphone**, *mī'-kro-fōn*. An instrument for magnifying sounds.
- Microphonoscope**, *mi'-kro-fō'-no-sköp*. A binaural stethoscope with a membrane in the chest-piece which accentuates the sound.
- Micropho'tograph**. 1. A microscopic photograph. 2. A photomicrograph.
- Microphthal'mia**. Abnormal smallness of the eyes.
- Microphthalmus**, *mi'-kroff'-thal'-mus*. An abnormally small eye.
- Microphyte**, *mī'-kro-fīt*. A microscopic parasitic plant.
- Microp'sia**. A visual defect with apparent diminution of objects.
- Micropus**, *mī'-kro-pus*. Abnormal smallness of a leg.
- Micropyle**, *mī'-kro-pil*. An opening in the ovum for the entrance of the spermatozoon.
- Microscope**. An instrument for examining minute objects. *M.*, *Binoc'ular*, one with divergent oculars, one for each eye. *M.*, *Compound*, one with two lens-systems. *M.*, *Sim'ple*, one con-

sisting of one or more lenses or lens-systems acting as a single lens.

Microscopic, *mi-kro-skop'-ik*. Minute.

Microscopy, *mi-kros'-ko-pe*. The use of the microscope.

Microsome, *mi'-kro-sēm*. With an orbital index less than 83.

Microsomia, *mi-kro-so'-me-ah*. Dwarfishness.

Microspectroscope. A combined microscope and spectroscope.

Microspo'ron. A fungus causing disease of the skin and hair.

Microstat, *mi'-kro-stat*. The stage and finder of the microscope.

Microstoma, *mi-kros'-to-mah*. Abnormal smallness of the mouth.

Microtia, *mi-kro'-she-ah*. Abnormal smallness of the ear.

Mi'crotome. Instrument for making thin sections of tissues for microscopic examination.

Microtomy, *mi-kro'-o-me*. A cutting into sections.

Microvolt, *mi'-kro-vōlt*. The one-millionth part of a volt.

Microzyma, *mi-kro-zī'-mah*. Microorganisms giving rise to disease.

Miction, *mik'-shun*. The same as *Micturition*, *q. v.*

Micturition, *mik-tu-rish'-un*. The act of voiding urine.

Midbrain, *mid'-brān*. See *Mesencephalon*.

Mid'gut. The embryonic bowel forming the jejunum and ileum.

Midriff, *mid'-rif*. The diaphragm, *q. v.*

Midwife, *mid'-wif*. A woman obstetrician.

Midwifery, *mid'-wif-re*. Obstetrics, *q. v.*

Miescher's Tubes. Protoplasmic masses (sarcosporidia) surrounded by a distinct cuticle, and breaking up into a series of spores when mature; they are met with in the muscular tissue of domestic animals.

Migraine, *mi-grān'*. A paroxysmal headache, usually unilateral, attended with gastric and visual disturbances.

Migrain'in. The double citrate of caffeine and antipyrin.

Migrating, *mi-grā'-ting*. Moving from place to place.

Migrol, *mi'g-rol*. A proprietary remedy for migraine, consisting of caffeine, sodium bicarbonate, and guaiaceticin.

Migrosin, *mi'g-ro-sin*. A mixture of menthol and acetic ether used in migraine.

Mikron, *mik'-ron*. The same as *Micron*, *q. v.*

Mikulicz's Cells. Vesicular cells found in the diseased tissue in cases of rhinoscleroma and containing the *Bacillus rhinoscleromatis*. *M.'s Disease*, chronic hypertrophic enlargement of the lacrimal and salivary glands.

Mildew, *mil'-du*. The common name for any one of a number of minute fungi destructive to living plants and dead vegetable substances.

Mildioli, *mil'-de-ol*. A proprietary creasote disinfectant.

Milfoil, *mil'-foil*. See *Achillea*.

Millaria, *mil-e-a'-re-ah*. Sudamina; a disorder of the sweat-glands with obstruction of their ducts.

nin. **M.-spot.** See *Strophulus*. **M.-su-**
 ple of milk; lactose, *q. v.* **M.-teeth,** t
 teeth. **M.-tu'mor,** a tumor of the bre
 milk. **M.-vine,** the plant *Periploca gra*
Millar's Disease'. See *Kopp's Asthma*.
Millard-Gubler's Syn'drome. See *Gubler's*
Milliampere, *mil-e-amp'-pâr.* One-thousan
Milligram, Milliliter, Millimeter, *mil'-ig-*
 One-thousandth part of a gram, liter, o
Millon's Rea'gent for Albu'min and Mem
Se'ries. Boiling a solution of mercuric
 nitrite with the liquid to be tested form
 pernatant fluid, turning red.
Milt. The spleen.
Mimetic, Mimic, *mi-met'-ik, mim'-ik.* I
 sion, a facial convulsion. **M. La'bor,** fa
Mind. The understanding. **M.-blind'ness**
 hend objects seen. **M.-cure,** a cure
 mental influence. **M.-deaf'ness,** inab
 sounds heard.
Mineral, *min'-er-al.* Any inorganic chem
 nature, especially one that is solid. **M**
Pitch, bitumen. **M. Wa'ter,** wate
 salts.
Miner's Ane'mia or Cachex'ia, *mi'-ners.*
 El'bow, enlargement of the olecranon
M.'s Nystag'mus, a peculiar nystagmu
M.'s Phthi'sis, anthracosis, *q. v.*

Miotic, *mi-ot'-ik*. 1. Pertaining to miosis. 2. Any agent or medicine that contracts the pupils.

Mir'ror Speech. Defective speech from pronouncing the words or syllables backward. **M. Writ'ing**, writing marked by a reversal of the arrangement of letters, as if seen in a mirror.

Miryachit, *mir-e-a-shet'*. A nervous disorder frequent in Russia and characterized by mimicry and impairment of will.

Misanthrope, *mis'-an-throp*. A person averse to society.

Misanthropy, *mis-an'-thro-pe*. Aversion to society.

Miscariage, *mis-kar'-aj*. 1. The expulsion of the fetus between the fourth and the sixth months of pregnancy. 2. Abortion.

Misce, *mis'-e*. Mix; a direction placed on prescriptions.

Miscible, *mis'-i-bl*. Capable of being mixed.

Misophobia, *mis-of-o'-be-ah*. A morbid fear of dirt.

Misplaced, *mis-plast'*. Out of proper position.

Missed, *mist*. Past; failed to attain. **M. Abortion**. See *Abortion*. **M. La'bor**. See *Labor*.

Mistura, *mis-tu'-rah*. A mixture.

Mitchell's (Weir) Disease'. Erythromelalgia.

Mite, *mit*. A minute parasitic insect.

Mithridatism, *mith'-rid-at-izm*. "Poison-proof," from gradually increased doses of toxic substances.

Mitigated, *mit'-ig-a-ted*. Made milder. **M. Caus'tic** or **Stick**, silver nitrate diluted with potassium nitrate.

Mitochondria, *mi-to-kon'-dre-ah*. Protoplasmic granules seen in animal cells; also called cistomicrosomes.

Mitoma, *mi-to'-mah*. The thread-like basis of a cell-body.

Mitome, *mi'-lom*. See *Mitoma*.

Mitosis, *mi-to'-sis*. Same as *Karyokinesis*.

Mitral, *mi'-tral*. Miter-like; applied to the left auriculoventricular valve of the heart. **M. Disease'**, disease of the mitral valve. **M. Mur'mur**, a murmur produced at the mitral valve. **M. Steno'sis**, contraction of the mitral orifice. **M. Valve**. See *Mitral*.

Mixed, *mikst*. Of two or more diverse substances.

Mixture, *miks'-chur*. A combination of several substances.

Mnemonics, *ne-mon'-iks*. Memory-culture.

Möan, *mön*. 1. To utter a low sound expressive of suffering. 2. The sound so uttered.

Mobile, *mo'-bil*. Movable. **M. Spasm**, a form of tonic spasm with slow and irregular movements of the limbs.

Mobility, *mo-bil'-it-e*. The property of being easily moved.

Mobiliza'tion. The act of concentrating or of moving.

Mochras, **Mochurus**, *mo'-kras*, *mo-kur'-us*. A gummy exudation from an Indian cotton tree; *Bombax malabaricum*; it is used as an astringent in diarrhea.

Modiolus, *mo-di'-o-lus*. The axis of the cochlea of the ear.

Moebius's Disease'. Periodic or recurrent paralysis of the motor oculi. **M.'s Sign**, inability to retain the eyeballs in convergence in exophthalmic goiter.

MOLISCH'S TEST

Moeller's Disease'. See *Barlow's Disease*. **M.'s Glossi'tis**, glossodynia exfoliativa; chronic superficial glossitis.

Mogigraphia, *mog-e-gra'-fe-ah*. Writers' cramp.

Mogilalia, *mog-e-la'-le-ah*. Stammering speech.

Mogiphonia, *mog-e-fo'-ne-ah*. Loss of the power of voice.

Mogostocia, *mog-os-to'-she-ah*. Difficult parturition.

Mohr's Test for Hydrochloric Acid in Con'tents of Stom'ach.

Dilute to a light yellow color a solution of iron acetate (free from alkali acetates), and treat with a few drops of a solution of potassium sulphocyanid. No change of color should take place, but if the filtered contents of the stomach are added, and contain HCl, a red coloration results. This color vanishes if sodium acetate is added.

Mohrenheim's Fos'sa. The infraclavicular fossa. It is bounded by the clavicle, pectoralis major, deltoid, and, laterally and deeper, by the pectoralis minor. In this space the subclavian artery is found when it is to be ligated below the clavicle.

Moist. Not dry. **M. Cham'ber**, a culture-glass with a lid. **M. Gan'grene.** See *Gangrene*. **M. Rale.** See *Rale*.

Molar, *mo'-lar*. Pertaining to a mole or a mass. **M. Death**, necrosis or gangrene. **M. Preg'nancy**, gestation in which a mole is formed. **M. Teeth**, the back, grinding teeth.

Mold, *mold*. 1. A cast; shape. 2. To make or conform to a given shape. 3. A minute fungus. See *Mucor* and *Penicillium*.

Mole, *mol*. 1. A small, brown, cutaneous spot. 2. A mass formed in the uterus by an ovum the growth of which has become arrested or which has undergone degeneration. **M., Blood-**, a mass of blood, fetal membranes, and placenta sometimes found in the uterus after abortion. **M., Carneous.** Same as *M., Fleshy*. **M., False**, one containing no tissues derived from the ovum. **M., Flesh'y**, a blood-mole which has assumed a fleshy appearance. **M., Hydat'id** or *Hydat'iform*, proliferative degeneration of the chorionic villi. **M., True**, one which is the remains of an ovum.

Molecular, *mo-lek'-u-lar*. Pertaining to molecules. **M. Death**, disintegration of a part. **M. Heat.** See *Heat*. **M. Lay'er**, (1) any layer appearing to consist of minute granules without definite structure; (2) the second layer of the cerebral cortex. **M. Le'sion**, a very fine lesion. **M. Weight**, the weight of a molecule of a substance as compared with the weight of a molecule of hydrogen.

Molecule, *mol'-e-kul*. The smallest quantity of a substance that may exist and preserve its characteristic qualities.

Mollmen, *mol-i'-men*. An attempt; a symptom.

Molisch's Test for Glu'cose. 1. To $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 c.c. of the solution add 2 drops of a 15-20 per cent. alcoholic solution of α -naphthol. A precipitation of some of the naphthol renders the liquid cloudy, but on the addition of 1 or 2 c.c. of concentrated sulphuric acid deep violet coloration is produced and a violet precipitate is

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d on diluting with water. 2. A 15-20 per cent. solution of thymol employed instead of naphthol, applied as predirected. If glucose be present, it produces a ruby-red color which changes to carmin on dilution with water.

lands. Modified sudoriparous glands of the eyelids, which open into the follicles of the eye-lashes.

colin, *mol-ik-thi'-o-lin*. A mixture of ichthyol and

oil. A soft soap used as an ointment-base.

mol-isk'-e-ss. Softness. *M. os'sium*, osteomalacia, *q. v.*

A vehicle consisting of wax (1) and petroleum (4).
entaphyl'la. An Asiatic plant used in the form of an extract as a stomachic and abortive.

s, *mol-us'-kus*. 1. Soft. 2. Pertaining to molluscum.

l, *mol-us'-kum*. A chronic skin-disease with pulpy contents.

M.-bod'ies, the products of degenerative processes occurring in the epidermic epithelial cells. *M. contagio'sum*, molluscum contagiosum, a skin-disease with hard, round nodules containing semiliquid material. *M. fibro'sum*, *M. simplex*, a skin-disease with the development of fibrocellular masses.

n, *mol-lib-de'-num*. See *Elements*, *Table of*.

mo-mem'-tum. The quantity of motion of a body determined by multiplying its mass by its velocity.

Ultimate atom; unit of quantivalence of chemically equivalent

nerve's *Fibers*. A tract of nerve-fibers extending from the optic chiasm to the eyeball. *M.'s Nu'cleus*, the lateral portion of Burdach's nucleus.

non-ar'-dah. A genus of labiate plants. *M. fistulo'sa*, Mentha fistulosa, gamot. *M. puncta'ta*, horse mint; it is a diaphoretic and stimulant; it yields thymol.

lar, *mon-ar-tik'-u-lar*. Pertaining to one joint.

mon-as'-ter. Stage in karyokinesis; single-star figure.

sis. Athetosis affecting one limb or side.

c, *mon-at-om'-ik*. Consisting of or saturating one atom.

A nonnucleated impregnated ovum.

mon-e'-se-ah. An extract from the Brazilian tree *glycyphlæa*; it is used in diarrhea.

mon-e'-sin. $C_{22}H_{14}O_{18}$. The acrid principle of monesina, a resinous substance with saponin; it is an astringent and oxytocic.

ix. Atrophy with beaded appearance of the hair.

a, *mo-nil'-if-orm*. Beaded.

ood, *munks'-hood*. See *Aconitum*.

s Pulse. The soft, full, and slow pulse of icterus.

nesia, *mon-o-an-es-the'-ze-ah*. Anesthesia of a part.

Having one hydrogen atom replaceable by a base.

mon-o-blep'-sis. A condition in which vision is disturbed when one eye is used.

mon-o-brach'-ae-us. Congenital absence of one arm.

MONOSYMTOMATIC

Monobromated, *mon-o-bro'-ma-ted*. Containing one bromin atom.

Monocardian, *mon-o-kar'-de-an*. Having a single heart.

Monoceph'alus. A double monster with but one head.

Monochlorphe'nol, C_6H_4ClOH . A volatile antituberculous liquid.

Monochorea, *mon-o-ko-re'-ah*. Chorea of a single part.

Monochromatic, *mon-o-kro-mat'-ik*. Having but one color.

Monocle, *mon'-o-kl*. A single lens or eye-glass.

Monococcus, *mon-o-kok'-us*. A single coccus.

Monocranus, *mon-ok'-ran-us*. A fetal monster with a single mass of brain-substance.

Monocular, *mon-ok'-u-lar*. Pertaining to one eye.

Monoculus, *mon-ok'-u-lus*. A bandage for one eye.

Monodactylous, *mon-o-dak'-til-us*. Having but one finger or toe.

Monogenesis, *mon-o-jen'-es-is*. Asexual reproduction.

Monohydrated. United with one molecule of water.

Monol, *mo'-nol*. An aqueous solution of calcium permanganate.

Monolene, *mon'-ol-en*. A colorless hydrocarbon oil.

Monolocular, *mon-o-lok'-u-lar*. Having one cell, as a cystic tumor.

Monomania, *mon-o-ma'-ne-ah*. Insanity on one subject.

Monomphalus, *mon-om'-fal-us*. A double monster with a common umbilicus.

Mononucleated, *mon-o-nu'-kle-a-ted*. Uninuclear.

Mononucleosis, *mo-no-nu-kle-o'-sis*. An accumulation of mononuclear cells.

Monoparesis, *mon-o-par'-es-is*. Paralysis of a single part of body.

Monoparesthesia, *mon-o-par-es-the'-ze-ah*. Paresthesia of one part.

Monopathy, *mon-op'-ath-e*. A simple disease of one organ.

Monopha'sia. Ability to utter but one word or phrase.

Monophobia, *mon-o-fo'-be-ah*. A morbid dread of being left alone.

Monophthalmus, *mon-off-thal'-mus*. A monster with one eye.

Monoplasmat'ic. Composed of but one substance.

Monoplast, *mon'-o-plast*. A unicellular organism.

Monoplegia, *mon-o-ple'-je-ah*. Paralysis of a single limb.

Monops, *mon'-ops*. A cyclopean monster.

Monopus, *mon'-o-pus*. 1. Congenital absence of one lower limb.
2. A one-footed monstrosity.

Monorchid, **Monorchis**, *mon-or'-kid*, *mon-or'-kis*. A person with only one testicle.

Monosaccharid, *mon-o-sak'-ar-id*. Any carbohydrate molecule cannot be split into simpler carbohydrate

MORAND'S DISEASE

- mon-ov'-al-ent.* See *Univalent*.
- oks'-id.* An oxid with one oxygen atom.
- 'men.* The foramen of communication between the
and the third ventricles. **M's Line**, a line drawn
umbilicus to the anterior superior spine of the ilium.
the point sometimes selected in paracentesis ab-
midway on **Monro's line**. **M's Sul'cus**, a longitudinal
ending from the foramen of **Monro** to the Sylvian
and dividing each lateral wall of the third ventricle
per and a lower portion.
- er.* Ferric subsulphate; it is used chiefly in solution
c.
- 'ster.* A teratism; a fetus or being with an abnor-
pment or superfluity or deficiency of parts or some
information. These may be compound or double,
simple.
- mon-stros'-it-e.* The condition of a monster. A
- monz.* The eminence on the female pubis.
- Disloca'tion.* The dislocation of the hip-joint in
head of the femur is near the anterior superior spine of
the limb being rotated outward.
- s Cups.* The enlarged epithelial depressions in the
the uterus. **M's Tu'bercles**, the sebaceous glands of
of the nipple appearing as small prominences, es-
tring pregnancy and lactation; they communicate
y with aberrant galactophorous glands.
- 'ses or Sick'ness, munit'-le.* The menses, *q. v.*
- mon-tik'-u-lus.* A small elevation. **M. cerebel'li**,
ent central part of the superior vermiform process of
lum. **M. ve'neris.** See *Mons veneris*.
- ess, moon'-blind-nes.* Amblyopia from exposure of
moonlight during sleep.
- 'ture.* Fracture of the lower end of the radius with
of the ulna, the styloid process being tied down by
r ligament. **M's Synap'sis**, the tangled skein of
at one side of the nucleus formed in the prophase
typical division of sex-cells. **M's Test for Glu'cose.**
solution with one-fourth of its volume of sodium or
hydrate, and warm it; it will become first yellow,
e, and finally brown, depending upon the amount
present.
- er.* A chronic serpiginous ulcer of the cornea occur-
erly people.
- r-a'-de-in.* An alkaloid from *Pagonopus febrifugus*,
merican tree.
- se'.* Paresis of the lower extremities. **M's Foot**,
the foot that consists in the presence of eight toes.
ulcar,

MORGAGNI'S CARTILAGES

Morbid, mor'-bid. Pertaining to disease. **M. Anat'omy.** See *Anatomy*.

Morbidity, mor-bid'-it-e. The quality of disease.

Morbific, mor-bif'-ik. Causing disease.

Morbilli, mor-bil'-i. See *Rubeola*.

Morbus, mor'-bus. A disease or illness. **M. ang'licus,** rickets. **M. arcua'tus,** icterus. **M. cadu'cus,** epilepsy. **M. cœru'leus,** cyanosis. **M. coxa'rius,** hip-joint disease. **M. cuculla'ris,** pertussis. **M. maculo'sus hemorrhag'icus,** purpura hemorrhagica. **M. maculo'sus neonato'rum,** a hemorrhagic affection of the new-born. **M. ma'jor,** epilepsy. **M. miser'ia,** any disease due to poverty. **M. phlycteno'ides,** pemphigus. **M. sa'cer,** epilepsy. **M. virgin'eus,** chlorosis. **M. vul'pis,** alopecia. **M. re'gius,** jaundice. **M. saltato'rius,** chorea. **M. tuberculo'sis pe'dis,** Madura foot.

Morcellation, mor-sel-a'-shun. The act of dividing; the removal of a tumor or fetus by fragments.

Morcellement, mor'-sel-mon(g). The same as *Morcellation*, *q. v.*

Mordant, mor'-dant. A substance used to fix a stain.

Morel's Ear. A large, outstanding ear with more or less pronounced effacement of the ridges and grooves.

Morgagni's Cartilages. See *Wrisberg's Cartilages*. **M.'s Caruncle,** the middle lobe of the prostate. **M.'s Cat'aract,** senile cataract in which the nucleus remains hard, while the portion between it and the cortex liquefies. **M.'s Col'umns,** the columns of the rectum. **M.'s Con'cha,** the superior turbinate bone of the ethmoid. **M.'s Fora'men.** See *Meibomian Foramen*. **M.'s Fos'sa,** (1) the fossa navicularis of the urethra. (2) the concave interspace between the upper border of the superior constrictor muscles of the pharynx and the basilar process of the occipital bone. **M.'s Fre'nium or Retinacu'lum,** the ridge formed around the cavity of the cecum by the prolapsion of the folds of the ileocecal valve. **M.'s Glands.** See *Littre's Glands*. **M.'s Glob'ules or Spheres,** small, hyaline bodies found between the crystalline lens and its capsule before and after death, especially in cases of cataract. They are due to coagulation of the albuminous fluid contained in the lens. **M.'s Hyda'id,** a vesicle about the size of a pea, attached by a long thread-like stalk to the Fallopian tube in the female, and to the globus major of the epididymis in the male; it is derived from the duct of Mueller. **M.'s Lacu'nas,** small depressions in the mucosa of the urethra into which the glands of Littre open. **M.'s Liquor,** a clear fluid formed postmortem in the crystalline lens. **M.'s Nod'ule.** See *Arantius's Body*. **M.'s Prolapse,** chronic hyperplastic inflammation of the mucosa and submucosa of Morgagni's ventricle. It is not a true prolapse. **M.'s Sinus,** the prostatic sinus. **M.'s Si'nuses or Valves,** pouches, opening upward, formed by the rectal pouches.

Dying; in a dying state.
las-to. Plastic surgery.
forming nausea and vomiting of pregnancy.
st or Reaction. An equal part of "old"
ydrous lanolin are thoroughly mixed and
broken skin for three to five minutes. If
nt, a number of small papules appear and
yperemic.
Circumscribed scleroderma.
mor'-fin, *mor-fi'-nah*. $C_{17}H_{19}NO_5$. The
kaloid of opium.
n, *mor'-fin-ism*, *mor'-fism*. The morbid
se excessive use of morphin.
morbid desire for morphin.
o-ma'-ne-ah. See *Morphinomania*.
See *Morphea*.
jen'-es-is. The genesis of form.
of the form and structure of organisms.
s-is. Loss or destruction of typical form.
t-et-re. The measurement of form.
n individual organism or element.
an. Proprietary name for morphin.
The process of formation.
Pertaining to morphosis.
See *Baker's Cysts*.
 $C_{19}H_{27}N_3$. A ptomain from cod-liver oil.

Möller's; in the embryo, the protuberance of the
cloaca at the point of entrance of Mueller's duct. **M.'s Experiment.** (1) See *Valsalva's Experiment*. (2) See *Valsalva's Test*. **M.'s Fibers**, modified neuroglia cells which traverse perpendicularly the layers of the retina, and connect the internal and external limiting membranes. **M.'s Ganglion**. See *Ehrenritter's Ganglion*. **M.'s Law**, (1) the tissue of which a tumor is composed has its type in the tissues of the animal body, either in the adult or the embryonic condition; (2) "law of isolated conduction." The nervous impulse, or "wave of change," passing through a neuron is not communicated to other neurons, even when these lie close alongside of it except at the terminals. **M.'s Muscle**, (1) the circular bundle of muscular fibers which form part of the ciliary muscle and are situated nearest to the iris; (2) the superior palpebral muscle. **M.'s Ring**, a muscular ring formed at the internal os uteri during the later stages of pregnancy. **M.'s Sarcoma**, "sarcoma phylloides," adenofibroma of the breast. **M.'s Sign**, paleation of the tonsils and soft palate in cases of acid insufficiency. **M.'s Test for Cytin**. Boil the cytin with potassium hydrate, to dissolve it; when cold, dilute with water and add a solution of sodium nitroprussid. This produces a violet coloration which changes rapidly to yellow.

Müllerian Cyst. A cyst developed from Mueller's duct.

Muguet, muget. Leukoplakia due to *Candida albicans*; dent.

Mutapapua. The wood of a Brazilian tree; it is said to be a powerful aphrodisiac.

Mulberry, mul-jere. The ripe fruit of the tree *Morus nigra*.

Mulberry, mul-jere. The ripe fruit of the tree *Morus nigra*. See *Calculus*. **M. Mark**, a nerve. **M. Mark**, a muscle.

Muller's Test for Glucose. Alkalize the solution with sodium carbonate and add a solution of indigo carmin. If glucose is present, the solution becomes decolorized on heating. It changes to blue again on shaking with air. **M.'s Test for Proteids—the Biuret or Peck Reaction**, proteins are color yellow on treating with concentrated nitric acid; on the addition of ammonia or sodium or potassium hydrate they become orange-yellow.

Muller's, mul-jere. See *Verbesina*.

Muller's, mul-jere. Pertaining to a woman.

Muller's, mul-jere. Having many appendages.

Muller's, mul-jere. Composed of many cells.

Muller's, mul-jere. Having many rings as the mulberry.

Muller's, mul-jere. A pregnancy with more than two fetuses.

Muller's, mul-jere. Divided into many parts.

Muller's, mul-jere. See *Muller's*.

Muller's, mul-jere. See *Muller's*.

Muller's, mul-jere. See *Muller's*.

a mummy in color and texture.
parotiditis. An acute infectious disease
of the parotid gland.

-ik-ant. Cleansing. A cleansing agent.
aining to a wall or to a rugous vesical cal-

s. The same as *Uramil*.

$C_8H_8N_6O_6$. The purpurate of ammonia.
c'id. Cover the substance, or the residue
th nitric acid; evaporate to dryness on a
en cold, add ammonia, when it will turn

A chlorid or hydrochlorate.

Impregnated with chlorin.

Pertaining to sea-salt; briny.

A low sound heard in auscultation. *M.*,

Hemic. *M.*, *Aneurys'mal*, the murmur
ysm. *M.*, *Arte'rial*, the sound made by the
l., *Blood*. See *M.*, *Hemic*. *M.*, *Car'diac*,
und heard over the heart. According to
on, it is designated as mitral, aortic, tri-
ary. *M.*, *Cardiopul'monary*, that caused
ne heart against the lung. *M.*, *Diastol'ic*,
occurring during the diastole. *M.*, *Direct'*,
obstruction of the blood-current passing
on. *M.*, *Dynam'ic*, one due to tumultuous
on of the heart. *M.*, *Endocar'dial*, one

Adductor brevis. <i>Adductor brevis.</i>	Ramus of the pubis.	the seventh cervical vertebra.		Adducts and flexes the thigh.
Adductor hallucis. <i>Adductor hallucis.</i>	Tarsal ends of the three middle metatarsal bones.	Upper part of the linea aspera of the femur.	Obturator.	Adducts great toe.
Adductor longus. <i>Adductor longus.</i>	Front of the pubis.	Base of the first phalanx of great toe.	External plantar.	Adducts and flexes the thigh.
Adductor magnus. <i>Adductor magnus.</i>	Rami of the pubis and ischium.	Middle of the linea aspera of the femur.	Obturator.	Adducts the thigh and rotates it outward.
Adductor minimus. <i>Adductor minimus.</i>	A name for the upper portion of the adductor magnus.	All of the linea aspera of the femur.	Obturator and great sciatic.	
Adductor obliquus hallucis. <i>Adductor obliquus hallucis.</i>	Tarsal end of second, third, and fourth metatarsal bones.	Base of first phalanx of great toe.	External plantar.	Adducts the great toe.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
<i>Adductor obliquus pollicis.</i> <i>Adductor pollicis.</i>	On magnum, bases of second and third metacarpal bones.	Base of first phalanx of thumb.	Ulnar.	Draws the thumb to the median line.
<i>Adductor transversus hallucis.</i>	See <i>Transversarius pedis</i> .			
<i>Adductor transversus pollicis.</i> <i>Adductor transversus pollicis.</i>	Metacarpal bone of the middle finger.	Base of the first phalanx of the thumb.	Ulnar.	Draws the thumb to the median line.
<i>Anconæus.</i> <i>Anconæus.</i>	Back of the external condyle of the humerus.	Olecranon and the shaft of the ulna.	Musculospiral.	Extends the forearm.
<i>Antibrachialis.</i> <i>Antibrachialis.</i>	Outer surface of antitragus.	Caudate process.	Temporal and posterior auricular.	
<i>Antitragalis.</i> <i>Antitragalis.</i>	Para papillaris of the skin.	Hair-follicles.	Sympathetic.	Elevate the hairs of the skin.
			Recurrent laryngeal.	Compresses the saccul.

Abductor pollicis pedis.	See <i>Abductor hallucis</i> .			
Accelerator urinae. <i>Bulbocavernosus</i> .	Central tendon of perineum and median raphe.	Bulb, spongy and cavernous part of the penis.	Perineal.	Ejects the urine.
Accessorius ad ilio-costalem. <i>Iliocostalis dorsi</i> .	Upper border of angles of the lower six ribs.	Upper border of angles of the six upper ribs and the back of the transverse process of the seventh cervical vertebra.	Branches of dorsal nerves.	Erects the spine and bends the trunk backward.
Adductor brevis. <i>Adductor brevis</i> .	Ramus of the pubis.	Upper part of the linea aspera of the femur.	Obturator.	Adducts and flexes the thigh.
Adductor hallucis. <i>Adductor hallucis</i> .	Tarsal ends of the three middle metatarsal bones.	Base of the first phalanx of great toe.	External plantar.	Adducts great toe.
Adductor longus. <i>Adductor longus</i> .	Front of the pubis.	Middle of the linea aspera of the femur.	Obturator.	Adducts and flexes the thigh.
Adductor magnus. <i>Adductor magnus</i> .	Rami of the pubis and ischium.	All of the linea aspera of the femur.	Obturator and great sciatic.	Adducts the thigh and rotates it outward.
Adductor minimus. <i>Adductor minimus</i> .	A name for the upper portion of the adductor magnus.			
Adductor obliquus hallucis. <i>Adductor obliquus hallucis</i> .	Tarsal end of second, third and fourth metatarsal bones.	Base of first phalanx of great toe.	External plantar.	Adducts the great toe.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Adductor obliquus pollicis.	Os magnum, bases of second and third metacarpal bones.	Base of first phalanx of thumb.	Ulnar.	Draws the thumb to the median line.
Adductor transversus hallucis.	See <i>Transversus pedis</i> .			
Adductor transversus pollicis.	Metacarpal bone of the middle finger.	Base of the first phalanx of the thumb.	Ulnar.	Draws the thumb to the median line.
Adductor transversus pollicis.				
Anconeus.	Back of the external condyle of the humerus.	Olecranon and the shaft of the ulna.	Musculospiral.	Extends the forearm.
Anconæus.				
Antitragicus.	Outer surface of antitragus.	Caudate process.	Temporal and posterior auricular.	
Arrectores pili.	Pars papillaris of the skin.	Hair-follicles.	Sympathetic.	Elevate the hairs of the skin.
Arrectores pilorum.				
Articularis genu.	See <i>Subcrureus</i> .			
Arytenoepiglottideus inferior.	Arytenoid (anteriorly)	Epiglottis.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Compresses the sacculæ of the larynx.
Arytenoepiglottideus superior.	Apex of the arytenoid cartilage.	Arytenoepiglottidean folds.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Constricts the aperture of the larynx.
Aryepiglotticus superior.				
Aryepiglotticus superior.				
	and outer	Back of the other ary-	Superior and re-	Glottis.
		tenoid	current laryngeal.	

<i>Auricularis superior.</i>	<i>Mollitia.</i>		facial.	
<i>Aurrahens aurem.</i> <i>Auricularis anterior.</i>	Lateral cranial aponeurosis.	Helix.	Facial.	Advances the pinna.
<i>Auricularis posterior.</i>	See <i>Retrahens aurem.</i>			
<i>Axygos uvulae.</i> <i>Uvulae.</i>	Posterior nasal spine of the palate bone.	Uvula.	Pharyngeal plexus.	Raises the uvula.
<i>Biceps (2 heads).</i> <i>Biceps brachii.</i>	1. Long—Glencoid cavity. 2. Short—Coracoid process.	Tuberosity of the radius, and deep fascia of forearm.	Musculocutaneous.	Flexes and supinates the forearm.
<i>Biceps (2 heads).</i> <i>Biceps femoris.</i>	1. Ischial tuberosity. 2. Linea aspera.	Head of the fibula.	Great sciatic and external popliteal.	Flexes and rotates the leg outward.
<i>Biventer cervicis.</i> <i>Biventer cervicis.</i>	Transverse processes of 2-4 upper dorsal.	Superior curved line of the occipital bone.	Portion of the cornplexus.	Retracts and rotates the head.
<i>Brachialis anticus.</i> <i>Brachialis.</i>	Lower half of the shaft of the humerus.	Coronoid process of the ulna.	Musculocutaneous, musculospiral.	Flexes the arm.
<i>Brachioradialis.</i>	See <i>Supinator longus.</i>			

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
<i>Buccinator.</i> <i>Buccinator.</i>	Alveolar process of the maxillary bones and pterygomaxillary ligament.	Orbicularis oris.	Buccal branch of facial.	Compresses the cheeks, retracts angle of mouth.
<i>Bulbocavernosus.</i> <i>Bulbocavernosus.</i>	See <i>Accelerator urinae</i> and <i>Sphincter vaginae</i> .			
<i>Caninus.</i>	See <i>Levator anguli oris</i> .			
<i>Cephalopharyngeus.</i>	See <i>Constrictor of pharynx (superior)</i> .			
<i>Cervicalis ascendens.</i> <i>Iliocostalis cervicis.</i>	Angles of the five upper ribs.	Transverse processes of 4th, 5th, and 6th cervical.	Branches of the cervical.	Keeps the neck erect.
<i>Chondroglossus.</i> <i>Chondroglossus.</i>	Base of the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone.	Tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Depresses and draws down the side of the tongue.
<i>Ciliary (Bowman's m.).</i> <i>Ciliary.</i> <i>Fibræ meridionales.</i> 1. <i>Fibræ circulares.</i> 2.	1. <i>Longitudinal</i> portion (Brücke's m.): junction of cornea and sclera; 2. <i>Circular</i> portion (Müller's m.): the fibers form the ciliary muscle.	1. Outer layers of choroid. 2. Ciliary processes.	Ciliary.	The muscle of visual accommodation.
<i>Glandinnasoldensis.</i> <i>Glandinnasoldensis.</i>	The dorsal part of the sternocleidomastoid.			

MUSCLES SUPPLIED.	ON WHICH MUSCLES ARE 7th cervical and ar- ticular processes of 3d to 6th cervical.	OF THE CERVICAL.	OF THE CERVICAL.
Compressor nasi. <i>Pars transversaria m. nasalis.</i>	Nasal aponeurosis.	Fellow muscle.	Compresses the nostril.
Compressor narium min- or; <i>Compressor narium minor.</i>	Alar cartilage.	Skin at the end of nose.	Compresses the nostril.
Compressor sacculi laryngis. (Hilton.)	See <i>Arytenoepiglottideus inferior.</i>		
Compressor urethrae. <i>Constrictor urethrae.</i>	Ramus of the pubis.	Fellow muscle.	Compresses the urethra.
Compressor vaginae. <i>Bulbocavernosus.</i>	The analog of the two bulbocavernosi of the male.		Compresses vagina.
Compressor venae dor- salis penis. <i>Compres- sor venae dorsalis penis.</i>	Fibers of the ischio- cavernosus.	Fascial sheath of penis, over dorsal vessels.	

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Constrictor of pharynx (inferior). <i>Constrictor pharyngis inferior.</i>	Cricoid and thyroid cartilages.	Pharyngeal raphe.	Glossopharyngeal, pharyngeal plexus, and external laryngeal.	Decreases the caliber of pharynx.
Constrictor of pharynx (middle). <i>Constrictor pharyngis medius.</i>	Cornea of the hyoid and the stylohyoid ligament.	Pharyngeal raphe	Glossopharyngeal and pharyngeal plexus.	Decreases the caliber of pharynx.
Constrictor of pharynx (superior). <i>Constrictor pharyngis superior.</i>	Internal pterygoid plate, pterygo-max. lig., the jaw and side of tongue.	Pharyngeal raphe	Glossopharyngeal and pharyngeal plexus.	Decreases the caliber of pharynx.
Coracobrachialis, <i>Coracobrachialis.</i>	Coracoid process of the scapula.	Inner side of the shaft of the humerus.	Musculocutaneous.	Draws the arm forward and inward.
Corrugator cutis ani. <i>Corrugator cutis ani.</i>	Submucous tissue on interior of anus.	Subcutaneous tissue on opposite side of anus.	Sympathetic.	Corrugates skin about anus.
Corrugator supercilii. <i>Corrugator supercilii.</i>	Superciliary ridge of frontal bone.	Orbicularis palpebrarum	Facial.	Draws the eyebrow downward and inward.
Cremaster. <i>Cremaster.</i>	Upper and deep surface of middle of Poupert's ligament.	Spine and crest of pubic bone and fascia propria	Genital branch of genitocrural.	Elevates testicle.
Cricopharyngeoides latissimus. <i>Cricopharyngeoides latissimus.</i>	Side of the cricoid cartilage.	Angle and external surface of the arytenoid.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Closes the glottis.

<i>Yareus.</i> <i>Quasintermedius.</i>	See <i>Y astus externus.</i>			
<i>Deltoid.</i> <i>Deltoidens.</i>	Clavicle, acromion, and the spine of the scapula.	Shaft of the humerus.	Circumflex.	Abducts and rotates the humerus.
<i>Depressor alae nasi.</i> <i>Depressor septi.</i>	Incisive fossa of the superior maxillary.	Septum and ala of the nose.	Facial; buccal branch.	Contracts the nostril.
<i>Depressor anguli oris.</i> <i>Triangularis.</i>	External oblique line of the inferior maxillary.	Angle of the mouth.	Facial; supramaxillary branch.	Depresses the angle of the mouth.
<i>Depressor epiglottidis.</i>	Those fibers of the thyroepiglottideus that are continued forward to the margin of the epiglottis.			
<i>Depressor labii inferioris.</i> <i>Quadratus labii inferioris.</i>	External oblique line of inferior maxilla.	Lower lip.	Facial.	Depresses the lip.
<i>Detrusor urinae.</i> <i>Pubovesicalis.</i>	Front of pubis.	Prostate (in male), vagina (in female).	Sympathetic.	Compresses bladder.
<i>Diaphragm.</i> <i>Diaphragma.</i>	Ensiform cartilage, 6 or 7 lower ribs, ligamenta arcuata, bodies of the lumbar vertebrae.	Central tendon.	Phrenic and sympathetic.	

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY). — (Continued.)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Buccinator. <i>Buccinator.</i>	Alveolar process of the maxillary bones and pterygomaxillary ligament.	Orbicularis oris.	Buccal branch of facial.	Compresses the cheeks, retracts angle of mouth.
Bulbocavernosus. <i>Bulbocavernosus.</i>	See <i>Accelerator urinae</i> and <i>Sphincter vaginae</i> .			
Caninus.	See <i>Levator anguli oris</i> .			
Cephalopharyngeus.	See <i>Constrictor of pharynx (superior)</i> .			
Cervicalis ascendens. <i>Platysma cervicis.</i>	Angles of the five upper ribs.	Transverse processes of 4th, 5th, and 6th cervical.	Branches of the cervical.	Keeps the neck erect.
Chondroglossus. <i>Chondroglossus.</i>	Base of the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone.	Tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Depresses and draws down the side of the tongue.
Ciliary. (Bowman's m.). <i>Ciliares.</i> <i>Fibræ meridionales.</i> 1. <i>Fibræ circulares.</i>	1. Longitudinal portion (Brücke's m.); function of cornea and sclera; 2. Circ-	1. Outer layers of choroid. 2. Ciliary processes.	Ciliary.	The muscle of visual accommodation.

Cleidomastoidens. <i>Cleidomastoidens.</i>	The dorsal part of the sternocleidomastoid.			
Coccygeus. <i>Coccygeus.</i>	Ischial spine,	Coccyx, sacrum, and sacrococcygeal ligament.	Sacral.	Supports the coccyx; closes the pelvic outlet.
Complexus. <i>Semispinalis capitis.</i>	Transverse processes of 6 upperdorsal and 7th cervical and articular processes of 3d to 6th cervical.	Occipital bone.	Suboccipital, great occipital, and branches of the cervical.	Retracts and rotates the head.
Compressor nasi. <i>Pars transversa m. nasalis.</i>	Nasal aponeurosis.	Pellow muscle.	Facial.	Compresses the nostril.
Compressor narium minor. <i>Compressor narium minor.</i>	Alar cartilage.	Skin at the end of nose.	Facial.	Compresses the nostril.
Compressor sacculi laryngis. (Hilton.)	See <i>Arylenocpiglotidens inferior</i>			
Compressor urethrae. <i>Constrictor urethrae.</i>	Ramus of the pubis.	Pellow muscle.	Perineal.	Compresses the urethra.
Compressor vaginae. <i>Publobucavernosus.</i>	The analog of the two bulbocavernosi of the male.		Perineal.	Compresses vagina.
Compressor venae dorsalis penis. <i>Compressor venae dorsalis penis.</i>	Fibers of the ischio-cavernosus.	Fascial sheath of penis, over dorsal vessels.		Compressor of dorsal vein.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Constrictor of pharynx (inferior). <i>Constrictor pharyngis inferior.</i>	Cricoid and thyroid cartilages.	Pharyngeal raphe.	Glossopharyngeal, pharyngeal plexus, and external laryngeal.	Decreases the caliber of pharynx.
Constrictor of pharynx (middle). <i>Constrictor pharyngis medius.</i>	Cornua of the hyoid and the stylohyoid ligament.	Pharyngeal raphe	Glossopharyngeal and pharyngeal plexus.	Decreases the caliber of pharynx.
Constrictor of pharynx (superior). <i>Constrictor pharyngis superior.</i>	Internal pterygoid plate, pterygo-max. lig., the jaw and side of tongue.	Pharyngeal raphe	Glossopharyngeal and pharyngeal plexus.	Decreases the caliber of pharynx.
Coracobrachialis. <i>Coracobrachialis.</i>	Coracoid process of the scapula.	Inner side of the shaft of the humerus.	Musculocutaneous.	Draws the arm forward and inward.
Corrugator cutis ani. <i>Corrugator cutis ani.</i>	Submucous tissue on interior of anus.	Subcutaneous tissue on opposite side of anus.	Sympathetic.	Corrugates skin about anus.
Corrugator supercillii. <i>Corrugator supercillii.</i>	Superciliary ridge of frontal bone.	Orbicularis palpebrarum	Facial.	Draws the eyebrow downward and inward.
Cremaster. <i>Cremaster.</i>	Upper and deep surface of middle of Poupart's ligament.	Spine and crest of pubic bone and fascia propria	Genital branch of genitocrural.	Elevates testicle.
Cricocarytenoideus lateralis. <i>Cricocarytenoideus lateralis.</i>	Side of the cricoid cartilage.	Angle and external surface of the arytenoid.	Recurrent laryngeal.	Closes the glottis.

<p>Extensor pili.</p> <p>Extensor spinae. <i>Sacrospinalis.</i></p>	See <i>Arrectores pili.</i>			
<p>Extensor brevis digitorum. <i>Extensor digitorum brevis.</i></p>	Iliac crest, back of the sacrum, lumbar, and three lower dorsal spines.	Divides into the sacrolumbalis and longissimus dorsi, and spinalis dorsi.	Lumbar nerves, posterior division.	Extension of spinal column on pelvis; rotation.
<p>Extensor brevis hallucis.</p>	Os calcis, externally.	First phalanx of the great toe and the tendons of the extensor longus.	Anterior tibial.	Extends the toes.
<p>Extensor brevis pollicis. <i>Extensor pollicis brevis.</i></p>	A name for that portion of the extensor brevis digitorum that goes to the great toe.			
<p>Extensor carpi radialis brevis. <i>Extensor carpi radialis brevis.</i></p>	See <i>Extensor primi internodii pollicis.</i>			
<p>Extensor carpi radialis longior. <i>Extensor carpi radialis longus.</i></p>	External condyloid ridge of the humerus.	Base of the third metacarpal bone.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends the wrist.
	Lower third external condyloid ridge of humerus.	Base of the second metacarpal bone.	Musculospiral.	Extends the wrist.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Digastric (anterior belly). <i>Digastricus (venter anterior).</i>	Inner surface inf. maxillary, near symphysis.	Hyoid bone.	Inferior dental.	Elevates the hyoid and the tongue.
Digastric (posterior belly). <i>Digastricus (venter posterior).</i>	Digastric groove of the mastoid process.	Hyoid bone.	Facial.	Elevates the hyoid and the tongue.
Dilator naris anterior. <i>Dilator naris anterior. (Pars alaris m. nasalis)</i>	Alar cartilage.	Border of the ala.	Facial.	Dilates the nostril.
Dilator naris posterior. <i>Dilator naris posterior. (Pars alaris m. nasalis.)</i>	Nasal notch of the superior maxillary.	Skin at the margin of the nostril.	Facial; infraorbital branch.	Dilates the nostril.
Dilator pupillæ. <i>Dilator pupillæ.</i>	Circumference of iris.	Margin of pupil.	Long ciliary (sympathetic).	Dilates the pupil.
Dorsal interossei, 4. <i>Interossei dorsales.</i>	Sides of the metacarpal bones.	Bases of the phalanges.	Ulnar.	Abduct fingers from median line of middle finger.
Dorsal interossei, 4. <i>Interossei dorsales.</i>	Sides of the metatarsal bones.	Base of the first phalanx of the corresponding toe.	External plantar.	Abduct the toes.
<i>Efferanius.</i>	See <i>Occipitofrontalis</i> .			

Erector clitoridis. <i>Ischioavernosus.</i>	Tuberosity of ischium.	Each side of crus of clitoris.	Perineal branch of internal pudic.	Erects clitoris.
Erector penis. <i>Ischioavernosus.</i>	Ischial tuberosity, crus penis and pubic ramus.	Tunica albuginea of cavernosum.	Perineal.	To maintain erection.
Erector pili.	See <i>Arrectores pili.</i>			
Erector spinæ. <i>Sacrospinalis.</i>	Iliac crest, back of the sacrum, lumbar, and three lower dorsal spines.	Divides into the sacrolumbalis and longissimus dorsi, and spinalis dorsi.	Lumbar nerves, posterior division.	Extension of spinal column on pelvis; rotation.
Extensor brevis digitorum. <i>Extensor digitorum brevis.</i>	Os calcis, externally.	First phalanx of the great toe and the tendons of the extensor longus.	Anterior tibial.	Extends the toes.
Extensor brevis hallucis.	A name for that portion of the extensor brevis digitorum that goes to the great toe.			
Extensor brevis pollicis. <i>Extensor pollicis brevis.</i>	See <i>Extensor primi internodii pollicis.</i>			
Extensor carpi radialis proper. <i>Extensor carpi radialis brevis.</i>	External condyloid ridge of the humerus.	Base of the third metacarpal bone.	Posterior interosseous.	Extends the wrist.
Extensor carpi radialis longior. <i>Extensor carpi radialis longus.</i>	Lower third external condyloid ridge of humerus.	Base of the second metacarpal bone.	Musculospiral.	Extends the wrist.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
<i>Flexor accessorius digitorum</i> (a heads), <i>Quadratus plantae</i> .	(1) Inner; (2) outer surface of the os calcis.	Tendon of the flexor longus digitorum.	External plantar.	Accessory flexor of the toes.
<i>Flexor brevis digitorum</i> , <i>Flexor digitorum brevis</i> .	Inner tuberosity of os calcis; plantar fascia.	Second phalanges of the lesser toes.	Internal plantar.	Flexes the lesser toes.
<i>Flexor brevis hallucis</i> , <i>Flexor hallucis brevis</i> .	Under surface of cuboid; plantar ligaments and external cuneiform.	Base of first phalanx of great toe.	Internal plantar.	Flexes and slightly adducts first phalanx of great toe.
<i>Flexor brevis minimi digiti</i> , <i>Flexor digiti quinti brevis</i> .	Unciform bone and annular ligament.	First phalanx of the little finger.	Ulnar.	Flexes the little finger.
<i>Flexor brevis minimi digiti</i> , <i>Flexor digiti quinti brevis</i> .	Base of the fifth metatarsal bone.	Base of the first phalanx of the little toe.	External plantar.	Flexes the little toe.
<i>Flexor brevis pollicis</i> , <i>Flexor pollicis brevis</i> .	Trapezium, trapezoid, os magnum, base of the third metacarpal bone.	Base of the first phalanx of the thumb.	Median and ulnar.	Flexes the thumb.
<i>Flexor carpi ulnaris</i> .	Internal condyle.	Metacarpal bone of index.	Median.	Flexes the wrist.

<i>Flexor digitorum brevis.</i>	See <i>Flexor brevis digitorum.</i>		
<i>Flexor digitorum longus.</i>	See <i>Flexor longus digitorum.</i>		
<i>Flexor digitorum profundus</i>	See <i>Flexor profundus digitorum.</i>		
<i>Flexor digitorum sublimis.</i>	See <i>Flexor sublimis digitorum.</i>		
<i>Flexor hallucis brevis.</i>	See <i>Flexor brevis hallucis.</i>		
<i>Flexor hallucis longus.</i>	See <i>Flexor longus hallucis.</i>		
<i>Flexor indicis.</i>	The name given to the indicial portion of the flexor profundus digitorum when it is distinct.		
<i>Flexor longus digitorum.</i> <i>Flexor digitorum longus.</i>	Shaft of the tibia.	Last phalanges of the toes.	Posterior tibial.
<i>Flexor longus hallucis.</i> <i>Flexor hallucis longus.</i>	Lower two-thirds of the shaft of the fibula.	Last phalanx of great toe.	Posterior tibial.
<i>Flexor longus pollicis.</i> <i>Flexor pollicis longus.</i>	Shaft of the radius.	Last phalanx of thumb.	Anterior interosseous.
			Flexes the phalanges and extends the toes.
			Flexes the great toe.
			Flexes the phalanx.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
<i>Flexor accessorius digitorum</i> (2 heads). <i>Quadratus plantæ.</i>	(1) Inner; (2) outer surface of the os calcis.	Tendon of the flexor longus digitorum.	External plantar.	Accessory flexor of the toes.
<i>Flexor brevis digitorum.</i> <i>Flexor digitorum brevis.</i>	Inner tuberosity of os calcis; plantar fascia.	Second phalanges of the lesser toes.	Internal plantar.	Flexes the lesser toes.
<i>Flexor brevis hallucis.</i> <i>Flexor hallucis brevis.</i>	Under surface of cuboid, plantar ligaments, and external cuneiform.	Base of first phalanx of great toe.	Internal plantar.	Flexes and slightly adducts first phalanx of great toe.
<i>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</i> <i>Flexor digiti quinti brevis.</i>	Unciform bone and annular ligament.	First phalanx of the little finger.	Ulnar.	Flexes the little finger.
<i>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</i> <i>Flexor digiti quinti brevis.</i>	Base of the fifth metatarsal bone.	Base of the first phalanx of the little toe.	External plantar.	Flexes the little toe.
<i>Flexor brevis pollicis.</i> <i>Flexor pollicis brevis.</i>	Trapezium, trapezoid, os magnum, base of the third metacarpal bone.	Base of the first phalanx of the thumb.	Median and ulnar.	Flexes the thumb.
<i>Flexor carpi radialis.</i> <i>Flexor carpi radialis.</i>	Internal condyle.	Metacarpal bone of index.	Median.	Flexes the wrist.

Flexor carpi ulnaris (a heads). <i>Flexor carpi ulnaris.</i>	1. Internal condyle. 2. Olecranon and ulna.	Fifth metacarpal, annular ligament, and pisiform bone.	Ulnar.	Flexes the wrist.
Flexor digiti quinti brevis.	See <i>Flexor brevis minimi digiti.</i>			
Flexor digitorum brevis.	See <i>Flexor brevis digitorum.</i>			
Flexor digitorum longus.	See <i>Flexor longus digitorum.</i>			
Flexor digitorum profundus	See <i>Flexor profundus digitorum.</i>			
Flexor digitorum sublimis.	See <i>Flexor sublimis digitorum.</i>			
Flexor hallucis brevis.	See <i>Flexor brevis hallucis.</i>			
Flexor hallucis longus.	See <i>Flexor longus hallucis.</i>			
Flexor indicis.	The name given to the indicial portion of the flexor profundus digitorum when it is distinct.			
Flexor longus digitorum.	Shaft of the tibia.	Last phalanges of the toes.	Posterior tibial.	Flexes the phalanges and extends the toes.
Flexor digitorum longus. <i>Flexor digitorum longus.</i>	Lower two-thirds of the shaft of the fibula.	Last phalanx of great toe.	Posterior tibial.	Flexes the great toe.
Flexor longus hallucis.	Shaft of the radius.	Last phalanx of thumb.	Anterior interosseous.	Flexes the phalanx.
Flexor pollicis longus. <i>Flexor pollicis longus.</i>				

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
<i>Flexor ossis metacarpi pollicis.</i>	See <i>Opponens pollicis</i> .			
<i>Flexor pollicis brevis.</i>	See <i>Flexor brevis pollicis</i> .			
<i>Flexor pollicis longus.</i>	See <i>Flexor longus pollicis</i> .			
<i>Flexor profundus digitorum. Flexor digitorum profundus.</i>	Shaft of the ulna.	Last phalanges by four tendons.	Ulnar and anterior interosseous.	Flexes the phalanges.
<i>Flexor sublimis digitorum (3 heads)</i> <i>Flexor digitorum sublimis.</i>	1. Inner condyle. 2. Coronoid process. 3. Oblique line of the radius.	Second phalanges by four tendons.	Median.	Flexes second phalanges.
<i>Gastrocnemius (2 heads).</i> <i>Gastrocnemius.</i>	Condyles of the femur.	Os calcis by tendo Achillis.	Internal popliteal.	Extends the foot.
<i>Gemellus inferior.</i> <i>Gemellus inferior.</i>	Tuberosity of ischium.	Great trochanter.	Sacral.	External rotator of thigh.
<i>Gemellus superior.</i> <i>Gemellus superior.</i>	Ischial spine.	Great trochanter.	Sacral.	External rotator of thigh.
<i>Ginglossus.</i> <i>Ginglossus.</i>	Superior genial tubercle of inferior maxillary.	Hypoid and inferior surface of the tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Retracts and protrudes the tongue.

Longissimus cervicis.	See <i>Transversalis coli</i> .	Transverse processes of the lumbar and dorsal vertebrae and 7th-11th ribs.	Branches of the lumbar and dorsal.	Erects the spine and bends the trunk backward.
Longissimus dorsi.	Erector spine.			
Longissimus dorsi.	See <i>Rectus capitis anticus major</i> .			
Longus capitis.				
Longus colli:				
Longus coli:				
1. Superior oblique portion.	Transverse processes of 3d-5th cervical.	Anterior tubercle of the atlas.		
2. Inferior oblique portion.	Bodies of 1st-3d dorsal vertebrae.	Transverse processes of the 5th-6th cervical.	Lower cervical.	Plexes the cervical vertebrae.
3. Vertical portion.	Bodies of 3 dorsal and 2 cervical vertebrae.	Bodies of 2d-4th cervical vertebrae.		
Lumbricales, 4.	Tendons of the deep flexor.	Tendons of the common extensor.	Median and ulnar.	Plex the first phalanges.
Lumbricales, 4.	Tendons of the flexor longus.	First phalanges of the lesser toes.	Internal and external plantar.	Accessory flexors.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
<i>Iliocostalis</i> .				
<i>Iliocostalis lumborum</i> .	See <i>Sacro-lumbalis</i> .			
<i>Iliocostalis cervicis</i> .	See <i>Cervicalis ascendens</i> .			
<i>Iliocostalis dorsi</i> .	See <i>Accessorius ad iliocostalem</i> .			
<i>Iliocostalis lumborum</i> .	See <i>Sacro-lumbalis</i> .			
<i>Iliopsoas</i> .	The iliacus and psoas muscle considered as one muscle.			
<i>Infracostals</i> , 10.	Inner surface of the ribs.	Inner surface of two or three ribs below.	Intercostal.	Expiration by depressing ribs.
<i>Subcostales</i> .				
<i>Infraspinatus</i> .	Infraspinous fossa.	Great tuberosity of the humerus.	Suprascapular.	Rotates the humerus outward.
<i>Infraspinatus</i> .				
<i>Intercostals</i> , external, 11.	Outer lip of the inferior costal border.	Superior border of the ribs below.	Intercostal.	Raise the ribs in inspiration.
<i>Intercostales interni</i> .				
<i>Intercostal</i> , internal, 11.	Inner lip of the inferior costal border.	Superior border of the ribs below.	Intercostal.	Depress the ribs in expiration.
<i>Intercostales interni</i> .				
<i>Interosseus of foot</i> , dorsal.	Adjacent surfaces of metatarsal bones.	Bases of first phalanges.	External plantar.	Adduct from the middle line of the second toe.
<i>Interossei dorsales</i> .				

dominis.

Obliquus inferior. <i>Obliquus inferior.</i>	Orbital plate of the superior maxillary.	Sclerotic.	Third cranial.	Rotates the eyeball upward and outward.
Obliquus internus. <i>Obliquus internus dominis.</i>	Lumbar fascia, iliac crest, Poupart's ligament.	Three lower ribs, linea alba, pubic crest, pectineal line.	Intercostal, iliohypogastric, ilioinguinal.	Compresses the viscera, flexes the thorax, and assists in expiration.
Obliquus superior. <i>Obliquus superior.</i>	Above the optic foramen, through the pulley.	Sclerotic.	Fourth cranial.	Rotates the eyeball downward and inward.
Obturator externus. <i>Obturator externus.</i>	Obturator foramen and membrane.	Digital fossa at base of the great trochanter.	Obturator.	External rotator of the thigh.
Obturator internus. <i>Obturator internus.</i>	Obturator foramen and membrane.	Great trochanter.	Sacral.	External rotator of the thigh.
Occipitofrontalis. <i>Epicranius.</i>	Superior curved line of occiput and angular process of frontal bone.	Aponeurosis.	Posterior auricular, small occipital, facial.	Moves the scalp. Facial expression.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
<i>Masseter.</i> <i>Masseter.</i>	Zygomatic arch.	Angle and ramus of the jaw.	Inferior maxillary.	Muscle of mastication, molar teeth.
<i>Mentalis.</i>	See <i>Levator labii inferioris</i> .			
<i>Midriff.</i>	See <i>Diaphragm</i> .			
<i>Multifidus spinæ.</i> <i>Multifidus.</i>	Sacrum, iliac spine, articular processes of lumbar and cervical vertebrae, and transverse processes of dorsal and 7th cervical.	Laminae and spines from last lumbar to second cervical vertebrae.	Posterior spinal branches.	Erects and rotates the spinal column.
<i>Mylohyoid.</i> <i>Mylohyoidens.</i>	Mylohyoid ridge of the inferior maxillary.	Body of the hyoid and the raphe.	Inferior dental.	Elevates and advances the hyoid. Forms the floor of the mouth.
<i>Nasalis.</i>	The Compressor nasi and Dilator naris anterior et posterior combined.			
<i>Nasolabialis.</i> <i>Nasolabialis.</i>	Nasal septum.	Upper lip.	Facial.	Connects upper lip to the septum of the nose.
<i>Obliquus auris.</i> <i>Obliquus auricular.</i>	Concha of ear.	Fossa of antihelix.	Temporal and posterior auricular.	

<i>Serratus major.</i>	and costal cartilages.	tal groove of the humerus.	ternal and internal.	forward.
<i>Pectoralis minor.</i> <i>Pectoralis minor.</i>	Third, fourth, and fifth ribs.	Coracoid process.	Anterior thoracic.	Depresses the point of the shoulder.
<i>Pectoneus brevis.</i> <i>Pectoneus brevis.</i>	Middle third of the shaft of the fibula externally.	Base of the fifth metatarsal bone.	Musculocutaneous.	Extends the foot.
<i>Pectoneus longus.</i> <i>Pectoneus longus.</i>	Head and shaft of the fibula.	First metatarsal of the great toe.	Musculocutaneous.	Extends and everts the foot.
<i>Pectoneus tertius.</i> <i>Pectoneus tertius.</i>	Lower fourth of fibula.	Fifth metatarsal bone.	Anterior tibial.	Flexes the tarsus.
<i>Pharyngopalatinus.</i> <i>Plantaris.</i> <i>Plantaris.</i>	See <i>Palatopharyngeus.</i> Outer bifurcation of the linea aspera and posterior ligament of the knee.	Os calcis by means of the Achilles tendon.	Internal popliteal.	Extends the foot.
<i>Platysma myoides.</i> <i>Platysma.</i>	Clavicle, acromion, and fascia.	Inferior maxillary, angle of the mouth.	Facial and superficial cervical.	Wrinkles the skin and depresses the mouth.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Omozyoid. <i>Omozyoides.</i>	Upper border of the scapula.	Body of the hyoid.	Ansa hypoglossi.	Depresses and retracts the hyoid bone.
Opponens minimi digiti. <i>Opponens digiti quinti.</i>	Unciform bone.	Fifth metacarpal.	Ulnar.	Flexes the little finger.
Opponens pollicis. <i>Opponens pollicis.</i>	Trapezium.	Metacarpal of the thumb	Median.	Flexes the thumb.
Orbicularis oris. <i>Orbicularis oris.</i>	Nasal septum and canine fossa of inferior maxilla, by accessory fibers.	Forms the lips and the sphincter of the mouth.	Facial: buccal and supra-maxillary branches.	Closes the mouth.
Orbicularis palpebrarum. <i>Orbicularis oculi.</i>	Internal margin of orbit.	Outer margin of the orbit.	Facial.	Closes the eyelids.
Orbitalis.	See <i>Müller's Muscle.</i>			
Palatoglossus. <i>Glossopalatinus.</i>	Soft palate.	Side and dorsum of the tongue.	Pharyngeal plexus.	Constricts the fauces.
Palatopharyngeus. <i>Pharyngopalatinus.</i>	Soft palate.	Thyroid cartilage and pharynx.	Pharyngeal plexus.	Closes the posterior nares.
Palmaris brevis. <i>Palmaris brevis.</i>	Annular ligament and palmar fascia.	Skin of the palm of the hand.	Ulnar.	Corrugates the skin of the palm.

<i>Pectoralis major.</i>	and costal cartilages.	tal groove of the humerus.	ternal and internal.	forward.
<i>Pectoralis minor.</i> <i>Pectoralis minor.</i>	Third, fourth, and fifth ribs.	Coracoid process.	Anterior thoracic.	Depresses the point of the shoulder.
<i>Peroneus brevis.</i> <i>Peroneus brevis.</i>	Middle third of the shaft of the fibula externally.	Base of the fifth metatarsal bone.	Musculocutaneous.	Extends the foot.
<i>Peroneus longus.</i> <i>Peroneus longus.</i>	Head and shaft of the fibula.	First metatarsal of the great toe.	Musculocutaneous.	Extends and everts the foot.
<i>Peroneus tertius.</i> <i>Peroneus tertius.</i>	Lower fourth of fibula.	Fifth metatarsal bone.	Anterior tibial.	Flexes the tarsus.
<i>Pharyngopalatinus.</i>	See <i>Palatopharyngeus.</i>			
<i>Plantaris.</i> <i>Plantaris.</i>	Outer bifurcation of the linea aspera and posterior ligament of the knee.	Os calcis by means of the Achilles tendon.	Internal popliteal.	Extends the foot.
<i>Platysma myoides.</i> <i>Platysma.</i>	Clavicle, acromion, and fascia.	Inferior maxillary, angle of the mouth.	Facial and superficial cervical.	Wrinkles the skin and depresses the mouth.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
<i>Popliteus.</i> <i>Popliteus.</i>	External condyle of the femur.	Shaft of the tibia above the oblique line.	Internal popliteal.	Flexes the leg.
<i>Procerus.</i>	See <i>Pyramidalis nasi</i> .			
<i>Pronator quadratus.</i> <i>Pronator quadratus.</i>	Lower fourth of the ulna.	Lower fourth of shaft of radius.	Anterior interosseous.	Pronates the hand.
<i>Pronator radii teres.</i> <i>Pronator teres.</i>	Internal condyle and coronoid process.	Outer side of the shaft of the radius.	Median.	Pronates the hand.
<i>Psoas magnus.</i> <i>Psoas major.</i>	Bodies and transverse processes, last dorsal and all lumbar vertebrae.	Lesser trochanter.	Lumbar.	Flexes and rotates the thigh outward, and flexes the trunk on the pelvis.
<i>Psoas parvus.</i> <i>Psoas minor.</i>	Bodies of last dorsal and first lumbar vertebrae.	Iliopsoas eminence and iliac fascia.	Lumbar.	Flexes pelvis upon abdomen.
<i>Pterygoid (external).</i> <i>Pterygoideus externus.</i>	Two heads. Ext. pterygoid plate of sphenoid, great wing of sphenoid.	Neck of the condyle of lower jaw.	Inferior maxillary.	Draws the inferior lip forward.
<i>Pterygoid (internal).</i> <i>Pterygoideus internus.</i>	Pterygoid fossa of the sphenoid bone.	Inner surface of the angle of the jaw.	Inferior maxillary.	Raises and draws inferior maxilla forward.
<i>Pyramidalis.</i> <i>Pyramidalis.</i>	See <i>Detractor osis pubis</i> .			
	Pubis.	Linea alba.	Iliohypogastric.	

<i>Piriformis.</i>	through great sciatic foramen.		plexus.	thigh.
<i>Quadratus femoris.</i> <i>Quadratus femoris.</i>	Tuberosity of the ischium.	Quadrato line of femur.	Fifth lumbar and first sacral.	External rotator of the thigh.
<i>Quadratus labii inferioris.</i>	See <i>Depressor labii inferioris.</i>			
<i>Quadratus labii superioris.</i>	The Levator labii superioris, Levator labii alaeque nasi, and Zygomaticus minor combined.			
<i>Quadratus lumborum.</i> <i>Quadratus lumborum.</i>	Crest of the ilium, transverse processes of lower three lumbar vertebrae.	Last rib, transverse processes of the last three lumbar vertebrae.	Twelfth thoracic and upper lumbar.	Flexes the thorax laterally.
<i>Quadratus plantae.</i>	See <i>Flexor accessorius digitorum.</i>			
<i>Quadriceps extensor.</i> <i>Quadriceps femoris.</i>	Includes the rectus, vastus int. and ext., and crureus muscles. patella.			Common tendon contains the
<i>Rectus abdominis.</i> <i>Rectus abdominis.</i>	Pubic crest.	Cartilages of the fifth to seventh ribs.	Intercostal, iliohypogastric, ilioinguinal.	Compresses the viscera and flexes the thorax.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
<i>Rectus capitis anticus major. Rectus capitis anterior major.</i>	Transverse processes third to sixth cervical.	Basilar process of occipital bone.	Cervical plexus.	Flexes the head and slightly rotates it.
<i>Rectus capitis anticus minor. Rectus capitis anterior minor.</i>	Transverse process and lateral mass of the atlas.	Basilar process of occipital bone.	Cervical plexus.	Flexes the head.
<i>Rectus capitis lateralis. Rectus capitis lateralis.</i>	Ventral cephalic surface of lateral mass of atlas.	Jugular process of occipital bone.	First cervical.	Flexes head laterally.
<i>Rectus capitis posticus major. Rectus capitis posterior major.</i>	Spine of the axis.	Inferior curved line of the occipital bone.	Suboccipital and great occipital.	Rotates the head.
<i>Rectus capitis posticus minor. Rectus capitis posterior minor.</i>	Posterior arch of the atlas.	Below the inferior curved line of the occipital bone.	Suboccipital and great occipital.	Draws the head backward.
<i>Rectus externus. Rectus lateralis.</i>	Two heads, outer margin of the optic foramen.	Sclerotic coat of the eyeball.	Sixth cranial.	Rotates the eyeball outward.
<i>Rectus femoris. Rectus femoris.</i>	Anterior inferior iliac spine, brim acetabulum.	Proximal border of patella.	Anterior crural.	Extends the leg.

<i>Rectus medialis.</i>	See <i>Rectus internus.</i>			
<i>Rectus superior.</i> <i>Rectus superior.</i>	Upper margin of the optic foramen.	Sclerotic coat of the eyeball.	Third cranial.	Rotates the eyeball upward.
<i>Retrahens aurem.</i> <i>Articularis posterior.</i>	Mastoid process.	Concha.	Posterior auricular.	Retracts the pinna.
<i>Rhomboideus major.</i> <i>Rhombotideus major.</i>	Spines of the five upper dorsal vertebrae.	Root of the spine of the scapula.	Fifth cervical.	Elevates and retracts the scapula.
<i>Rhomboideus minor.</i> <i>Rhombotideus minor.</i>	Spines of the seventh cervical and first dorsal.	Root of the spine of the scapula.	Fifth cervical.	Retracts and elevates the scapula.
<i>Risorius.</i> <i>Risorius.</i>	Fascia over the masseter.	Angle of the mouth.	Facial.	Draws out the angle.
<i>Rotatores spinæ.</i> <i>Rotatores.</i>	Transverse processes of the 2d to 12th dorsal.	Lamina of the next dorsal above.	Dorsal branches.	Rotate the spinal column.
<i>Sacrospinialis.</i> <i>Iliocostalis lumborum.</i>	Erector spinæ.	Angles of the six lower ribs.	Branches of the dorsal nerves.	Erects the spine and bends the trunk backward.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
<i>Salpingopharyngeus</i> , <i>Salpingopharyngæus</i> .	Eustachian tube.	Thyroid cartilage and pharynx.	Internal branch of spinal accessory.	Raises the upper and lateral part of the pharynx.
<i>Sartorius</i> , <i>Sartorius</i> .	Ant. sup. spine ilium.	Upper int. shaft of tibia.	Anterior crural.	Flexes and crosses leg.
<i>Scalenus anticus</i> , <i>Scalenus anterior</i> .	Tubercle on first rib.	Transverse processes third to sixth cervical.	Lower cervical.	Bends the neck laterally.
<i>Scalenus medius</i> , <i>Scalenus medius</i> .	First rib.	Transverse processes of the six lower cervical.	Lower cervical.	Bends the neck laterally.
<i>Scalenus posticus</i> , <i>Scalenus posterior</i> .	Second rib.	Transverse processes of three lower cervical.	Lower cervical.	Bends the neck laterally.
<i>Semimembranosus</i> , <i>Semimembranosus</i> .	Tuberosity of the ischium.	Inner tuberosity of the tibia.	Great sciatic.	Flexes the leg and rotates it inward.
<i>Semispinalis capitis</i> , <i>Semispinalis coli</i> , <i>Semispinalis cervicis</i> .	See <i>Complexus</i> . Transverse processes four upper dorsal and articular processes four lower cervical vertebrae.	Spines of the second to fifth cervical vertebrae.	Cervical branches.	Erects the spinal column.
<i>Splenius</i> .	Transverse processes of the six lower cervical vertebrae.	Spines last two cervical vertebrae and lower thoracic.	Branches of the dorsal.	Erects the spinal column.

Serratus posticus inferior <i>Serratus posterior inferior</i> .	Spines of last two dorsal and first three lumbar.	Four lower ribs.	Tenth and eleventh intercostal.	Depresses the ribs in expiration.
Serratus posticus superior. <i>Serratus posterior superior</i> .	Spines of seventh cervical and two upper dorsal.	Second, third, fourth, and fifth ribs.	Posterior branches of the cervical.	Raises the ribs in inspiration.
Soleus. <i>Soleus</i> .	Shaft of the fibula, oblique line of the tibia.	Os calcis by the tendo Achillis.	Internal popliteal.	Extends the foot.
Sphincter ani, external. <i>Sphincter ani externus</i> .	Tip of the coccyx.	Tendinous center of the perineum.	Perineal, pudic, and fourth sacral.	Closes the anus.
Sphincter ani, internal. <i>Sphincter ani internus</i> .	A thickening of the circular fibers of the intestine an inch above the anus.		Hemorrhoidal nerves.	Constricts rectum.
Sphincter pupillae. <i>Sphincter pupillae</i> .	Circular fibers around the margin of the pupil, on the posterior surface of the iris.		Short ciliary nerves.	Constricts the pupil.
Sphincter urethrae membranaceae.	The anterior fibers of the compressor urethrae, <i>q. v.</i>			
Sphincter vaginae. <i>Bulbocavernosus</i> .	Central tendon of the perineum.	Corpora cavernosa and clitoris.	Homolog of the accelerator urinae in the male.	

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
<i>Sphincter vesicæ.</i> <i>Sphincter vesicæ.</i>	Near the urethral orifice of the bladder.		Vesical nerves.	Constricts orifice of urethra.
<i>Spinalis colli.</i> <i>Spinalis cervicis.</i>	Spines fifth, sixth, and seventh cervical, and first two thoracic vertebrae.	Spine of the axis, sometimes spines of 3d and 4th cervical vertebrae.	Cervical branches.	Steadies the neck.
<i>Spinalis dorsi.</i> <i>Spinalis dorsi.</i>	Last two dorsal and first two lumbar spines.	Remaining dorsal spines.	Dorsal branches.	Erects the spinal column.
<i>Splenius capitis.</i> <i>Splenius capitis.</i>	Lower two-thirds of ligamentum nuchæ, spines of seventh cervical and first two thoracic vertebrae.	Outer third of middle oblique line of occiput and outer surface of mastoid process.	Middle cervical, posterior branches.	Extends head and neck, and rotates and flexes laterally.
<i>Splenius colli.</i> <i>Splenius cervicis.</i>	Spines of third to sixth thoracic vertebrae.	Dorsal tubercles of transverse processes of the upper three or four cervical vertebrae.	Posterior divisions of lower cervical.	Extends, flexes laterally, and rotates neck.
<i>Stapedius.</i> <i>Stapedius.</i>	Interior of pyramid.	Neck of the stapes.	Facial.	Depresses base of the stapes.

<i>Sternothyroid.</i> <i>Sternothyroideus.</i>	Sternum and the cartilage of the first rib.	Side of the thyroid cartilage.	Descendens and communicans hypoglossi.	Depresses the larynx.
<i>Styloglossus.</i> <i>Styloglossus.</i>	Styloid process.	Side of the tongue.	Hypoglossal.	Elevates and retracts the tongue.
<i>Stylohyoid.</i> <i>Stylohyoideus.</i>	Styloid process.	Body of the hyoid.	Facial.	Draws hyoid up and back.
<i>Stylopharyngeus.</i> <i>Stylopharyngeus.</i>	Styloid process.	Thyroid cartilage.	Glossopharyngeal and pharyngeal plexus.	Elevates the pharynx.
<i>Subanconeus.</i> <i>Anconeus.</i>	Humerus above the olecranon fossa.	Posterior ligament of the elbow.	Musculospiral.	Tensor of the ligament. Inconstant.
<i>Subclavius.</i> <i>Subclavius.</i>	Cartilage of the first rib.	Under surface of clavicle.	Fifth and sixth cervical.	Draws clavicle downward.
<i>Subcostales.</i>	See <i>Infrascostals.</i>			
<i>Subscapularis.</i> <i>Articularis genu.</i>	Anterior distal part of the femur.	Synovial sac behind the patella.	Anterior crural.	Draws the sac up.
<i>Subscapular.</i> <i>Subscapularis.</i>	Ventral surface of scapula.	Lesser tuberosity of the humerus.	Subscapular.	Rotates the head of the humerus inward.
<i>Supinator.</i>	See <i>Supinator radii brevis.</i>			

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
<i>Subhyoid lingus.</i> <i>Brachiohyoid.</i>	External condyloid ridge of humerus.	Styloid process of the radius.	Musculospiral.	Flexes and supinates the forearm.
<i>Supinator pull brevis.</i> <i>Supinator.</i>	Ext. condyle of humerus, oblique line of ulna.	Neck of the radius and its bicipital tuberosity.	Posterior interosseous.	Supinates the hand.
<i>Supraspinatus.</i> <i>Supraapinatus.</i>	Lie on the spinous processes in the cervical region.			
<i>Suprapiapinatus.</i> <i>Supraapinatus.</i>	Supraspinous fossa.	Greater tuberosity of the humerus.	Suprascapular.	Supports the shoulder-joint, raises the arm.
<i>Temporalis.</i> <i>Temporalis.</i>	Temporal fossa and fascia.	Coronoid process of the inferior maxillary.	Inferior maxillary.	Brings the incisor teeth together.
<i>Tensor fasciæ latæ.</i>	See <i>Tensor vaginæ femoris.</i>			
<i>Tensor palati.</i> <i>Tensor veli palatini.</i>	Scaphoid fossa and alæ spine of sphenoid.	About the hamular process into the soft palate.	Otic ganglion.	Renders the palate tense.
<i>Tensor labii.</i> <i>Tensor labii.</i>	Crest of lacrimal bone.	Tarsal cartilages.	Infraorbital branch of facial.	Compresses the puer and the lacrimal sac.

of hyoid, Eye. | Handle of the malleus. | Otic ganglion. | Renders tense the m.

<i>Tensor fasciae latae.</i>	Tensor sup. spinous process.				
<i>Tensor veli palatini.</i>	See <i>Tensor palati.</i>				
<i>Teres major.</i> <i>Teres major.</i>	Inferior angle of the scapula.	Inner lip bicipital groove of humerus.	Subscapular.		Draws the arm down and back.
<i>Teres minor.</i> <i>Teres minor.</i>	Axillary border of the scapula.	Great tuberosity of the humerus.	Circumflex.		Rotates the humerus outward, and adducts it.
<i>Thyroarytenoideus.</i> <i>Thyroarytenoideus.</i>	Thyroid and the cricothyroid membrane.	Arytenoid, inferior and anterior surface.	Recurrent laryngeal.		Relaxes the vocal bands.
<i>Thyroepiglottideus.</i> <i>Thyroepiglotticus.</i>	Inner surface of thyroid.	Epiglottis.	Recurrent laryngeal.		Depresses the epiglottis.
<i>Thyrohyoid.</i> <i>Thyrohyoideus.</i>	Side of the thyroid cartilage.	Body and greater cornu of the hyoid.	Hypoglossal.		Elevates the larynx.
<i>Tibialis anticus.</i> <i>Tibialis anterior.</i>	Outer tuberosity and upper part of the shaft of the tibia.	Internal cuneiform and first metatarsal bones.	Anterior tibial.		Flexes the tarsus and elevates the inner border of the foot.
<i>Tibialis posticus.</i> <i>Tibialis posterior.</i>	Shaft of the fibula and the tibia.	Tuberosity of scaphoid and internal cuneiform.	Posterior tibial.		Extends the tarsus and inverts the foot.

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
<i>Trapezomastoid.</i> <i>Longissimus capitis.</i>	Transv. proc. of sixth dorsal, and artic. proc. of a or 4 lower cervical.	Mastoid process.	Branches of the cervical.	Steadies the head.
<i>Tragicus.</i> <i>Tragicus.</i>	Tragus.	Tragus.	Temporal and posterior auricular.	
<i>Transversalis abdominalis.</i>	Poupart's ligament, iliac crest, six lower ribs, lumbar vertebra.	Linea alba, pubic crest, pectineal line.	Intercostal, iliohypogastric, ilioinguinal.	Compresses the viscera and flexes the thorax.
<i>Transversalis colli.</i> <i>Longissimus cervicis.</i>	Transverse processes of third to sixth dorsal.	Transverse processes of the five lower cervical.	Cervical branches.	Keeps the neck erect.
<i>Transversus abdominalis.</i>	See <i>Transversalis abdominalis.</i>			
<i>Transversus auris.</i> <i>Transversus auricularis.</i>	Convexity of concha.	Convexity over groove of helix.	Temporal and posterior auricular.	Retracts helix.
<i>Transversus pedis.</i> <i>Transversus pedis.</i>	Inferior metatarsophalangeal ligaments of the three outer toes, and transverse ligament of the metatarsals.	Outer side of the first phalanx of the great toe.	External plantar.	Adducts the great toe.

Transversus pedalis.
Transversus pedis.
Superficialis.

Taberosity of the ischium.

Central tendon.

Peritoneal branch of internal pudic.

<i>perinei profundus.</i>					
<i>Transversus thoracis.</i>					
<i>Trapezius.</i> <i>Trapezius.</i>	See <i>Triangularis sterni.</i>				
	Superior curved line of the occipital, spinous processes last cervical and all dorsal vertebrae.	Clavicle and spine of the scapula, and the acromion.	Spinal accessory and cervical plexus.	Draws the head backward.	
<i>Triangularis.</i>	See <i>Depressor anguli oris.</i>				
<i>Triangularis sterni.</i> <i>Transversus thoracis.</i>	Ensiform cartilage; costal cartilages of the 3 or 4 lower true ribs, and the sternum	Border of the inner surfaces of the second, third, fourth, and fifth costal cartilages.	Intercostal.	Expiration.	
<i>Triceps (3 heads).</i> <i>Triceps brachialis.</i>	External and internal groove, shaft of the humerus; middle or long, lower margin of the glenoid cavity.	Olecranon process of the ulna.	Musculospiral.	Extends the forearm.	
<i>Triticeoglossus.</i>	Cartilago triticea in the thyrohyoid ligament.				
<i>Trochlearis.</i>	See <i>Obliquus superior.</i>				

A TABLE OF THE MUSCLES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Concluded.)

NAME.	ORIGIN.	INSERTION.	INNERVATION.	FUNCTION.
Ulnocarpus (anomalous)	Lower surface of ulna.	Annular ligament or one of the carpal bones.		
Uvulae.	See <i>Axygos uvulae</i> .			
Vastus externus, <i>Vastus lateralis</i> .	Ant. border great trochanter and linea aspera.	Tuberosity of the tibia.	Anterior crural.	Extends the leg.
Vastus internus and crureus, <i>Vastus medialis et Vastus intermedius</i> .	Inner lip of the linea aspera of the femur.	Tuberosity of the tibia.	Anterior crural.	Extends the leg.
Vocalis.	The inner fasciculus of the Thyroarytenoid, <i>q. v.</i>			
Zygomaticus major et minor, <i>Zygomaticus et Caput zygomaticum m. quadratus labii superioris</i> .	Malar bone.	Angle of the mouth.	Facial: infraorbital branch.	Elevates the lip outward.

MUSSANIN

put'ton. A metal device for joining the ends of a bowel. **M.'s Treat'ment.** 1. Treatment of pulmonary abscess by causing collapse of the affected lung through intralung injection of nitrogen. 2. Treatment of peritonitis by means of low-pressure proctoclysis, the patient being in Fowler's position.

ser'en. A fatal infectious disease of cattle.

Same as *Mesenna*.

itan'tes. Floating spots in the visual field.

$C_8H_{15}NO_2$. An alkaloid from fly-fungus, *Amanita*.

M. Nitrate, $C_8H_{15}NO_2.HNO_3$, a brown mass used as a diuretic and antispasmodic.

st-I. Organic contractile tissue, the means of animal motion.

See *Muscles*, Table of. **M.-clot**, the clot formed by coagulation of muscle-plasma. **M.-curve**, a myogram.

M.-plas'ma, the liquid expressed from fresh muscle.

M.-segment, a segment of embryonic mesoderm forming muscles.

M.-residue, the liquid residue after coagulation of muscle-plasma.

M-su'gar, inosit.

mus'-ku-lar. Pertaining to muscle. **M. Anesthe'sia**, a loss of the muscular sense. **M. Re'flex**, a deep or tendon reflex.

M. Rheumatism, rheumatism affecting the muscles. **M. Sensation**, the sensation that accompanies muscular action. **M. The muscles of the body taken together.** **M. Tu'mor**, a tumor.

M. The muscular coat of an organ. **M. muco'sae**, the nonstriated muscular tissue in mucous membranes.

M. mus'-ku-la'-shun. Muscular endowment of the body.

M. mus'-ku-la'-chûr. A set of muscles.

M. mus'-ku-li. The plural of *Musculus*. **M. papilla'res**, muscular pillars within the cardiac ventricles. **M. The small muscular columns on the inner surface of the right atrium of the heart.**

M. 1. Same as *Paramyosinogen*. **2.** Extract of muscle tissue of the ox; it is used in rheumatism.

M. mus'-ku-lo'-ku-la'-ne-us. Pertaining to muscle.

M. Nerve. See *Nerves*, Table of.

M. Mem'branous. Composed of muscle and membrane.

M. N. A large nerve winding down the arm. See *N. A.*

M. mus'-ku-lus. A muscle.

Musen'na. Same as *Mesenna*.

M. mu-sen'-in. An acid resinous substance from mesenna, an anthelmintic.

M. mu-sik-o-ma'-ne-ah. A morbid love of music.

M. Ma'ssage. The treatment of disease by the aid of music.

M. M. A proprietary cathartic from tamarinds.

See *Mouchus*.

M. mus'-an'-in. Same as *Muscinnin*.

- Mussey's Point or Sym'ptom. *Boulon diaphragmatique*. A point intensely painful on pressure at the intersection of a line continuous with the left border of the sternum and of another forming a prolongation of the tenth rib. It is noted in diaphragmatic pleurisy.
- Mus'sita'tion. Delirious muttering without articulate speech.
- Must. Unfermented grape-juice.
- Mustard, mus'-tard. See *Brassica*.
- Mu'tacism. An error of speech in reference to the letter m.
- Mute, mât. Dumb; without the power of speech.
- Mutilation, mu-til-a'-shun. The loss of a member or of an organ.
- Mutis'ia viciefo'lia. A composite plant stated to be a valuable antispasmodic; it is also a cardiac tonic.
- Mutism, mu'-tizm. Dumbness.
- Mutualism, mu'-tu-al-izm. The living together of two organisms for their permanent help and support; symbiosis.
- Myalgia, mi-al'-je-ah. Pain in the muscles.
- Mya'sis. Same as *Myiasis*.
- Myasthenia, mi-as-the'-ne-ah. Muscular debility.
- Mycelium, mi-se'-le-um. The vegetative filaments or hyphae of fungus forming an interwoven mass.
- Mycetismus, mi-set-is'-mus. Mushroom-poisoning.
- Mycetoma, mi-set'-o-mah. See *Madura Foot*.
- Mycoderma, mi-ko-der'-mah. A genus of fungi.
- Mycodesmoids, mi-ko-det'-moids. A disease of horses marked by circumscribed growths in the connective tissue.
- Mycofibroma, mi-ko-fi-bro'-mah. The same as *Mycodesmoids*.
- Mycohemia, mi-ko-hem'-e-ah. Presence of microorganisms in blood.
- Mycology, mi-kol'-o-je. The science of fungi.
- Mycomyringit'is. Fungous inflammation of the ear-drum.
- Mycophylaxin, mi-ko-fi-laks'-in. Any phylaxin that destroys microorganisms. See *Phylaxin*.
- Mycopro'tein. $C_{25}H_{42}N_6O_2$. A nitrogenous substance isolated from bacteria.
- Mycose, mi'-kôz. $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + 2H_2O$. The sugar of ergot.
- Mycosis, mi-ko'-sis. The presence of parasitic fungi in the body as well as the disease caused by them. *M. cu'tis chronica*. See *Furunculus orientalis*. *M. favo'sa*, favus, q. t. *M. fungoi'des*, a mycotic disease with painful tumors.
- Mycosozin, mi-ko-so'-zin. A microbicidal sozin. Alexin.
- Myda'lein. A toxic cadaveric ptomain.
- Mydator'in. $C_6H_{12}NO_2$. A toxic cadaveric ptomain.
- Mydin, mi'-din. $C_6H_{11}NO$. A nontoxic cadaveric ptomain.
- Mydriasis, mid-rî'-as-is. Dilatation of the pupil.
- Mydriatic, mid-re-at'-ik. An agent causing mydriasis.
- Mydrin, mi'-drin. A mixture of ephedrin and homatropin used as a mydriatic.
- My'drol. Iodomethylphenylpyrazolon, a nontoxic my-

of a group of phosphorized substances
al-en-sef'-al-on. 1. The cerebrospinal axis.
oblongata.
morbid alteration of the spinal marrow.
sheath of a nerve; white substance of

. Pertaining to myelin.
in-is-a'-shun. The process of acquiring a
see also *Medullation*.

Inflammation of the spinal cord. *M.*,
exposure or injuries. *M.*, Ascend'ing, that
inflammation travels up the cord. *M.*, Bul'bar,
oblongata. *M.*, Cav'itary, that associated
of cavities. *M.*, Cen'tral, that limited
matter of the cord. *M.*, Chron'ic, a slowly
M., Compres'sion, that secondary to lesions
or to tumors. *M.*, Concus'sion, that due to
a. *M.*, Cor'nual, that affecting the cornua.
that in which the inflammation travels
Diffuse', myelitis involving large areas. *M.*,
in which there are several foci. *M.*, Fo'cal,
all area is affected. *M.*, Hemorrhag'ic, that
hemorrhage. *M.*, Parenchy'matous, that mainly
oper nerve substance. *M.*, Sclerot'ic, that
growth of interstitial tissue causing hardening
system'ic, a form confined to distinct tracts or
ed. *M.* Trans'verse, that extending across

MYOCHRONOSCOPE

Myelogen'ic, Myelogen'ous. Produced in or by bone-marrow.
Myeloid, mi-el-oid. Resembling marrow; medullary.
Myeloidin, mi-el-oid-in. A compound substance found in the outer segment of a retinal rod.

Myelo'ma. 1. A tumor of medullary substance. 2. Sarcoma.
Myelomalacia. A morbid softening of the spinal cord.

Myelomeningitis. Inflammation of the membranes of the cord.
Myelomeningocele, mi-el-a-men-in'-go-sell. Spina bifida.

Myelomyces, mi-el-em'-is-iz. A medullary tumor.

Myelon, mi-el-on. The spinal cord.

Myelopathy, mi-el-op'-ath-e. Any disease of the spinal cord.

Myeloplast. A cell in bone-marrow resembling a leukocyte.

Myeloplax, mi-el-o-plax. A giant cell found on the inner surface of bone.

Myelorrhaphy, my-el-o-rafe. Suture of the spinal cord.

Myelosclerosis, mi-el-o-skle-ro'-sis. Sclerosis of the spinal cord.

Myeloma, mi-el'-o-ma. The formation of a medullary tumor.

Myelospangium. The tissue produced by spangiolasts.

Myers's Sign. Numbness and formation of both hands in scarlet fever.

Myf'asis, Myf'osis. The disease due to fly larvae.

Myelitis, mi-el-itis. The disease due to fly larvae.

Myeloidin, mi-el-oid-in. The tissue produced by spangiolasts.

Myeloidin, mi-el-oid-in. The tissue produced by spangiolasts.

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MYONOSUS

- mi-ak'-lō-nus.* See *Paramyoclonus multiplex*.
- mi-o-kom'-ah.* 1. A primitive division of a myo-
A muscular segment or metamere.
A toxic substance from European aconite.
- mi'-o-sit.* A muscle-cell.
- mi-o-de'-me-ah.* Fatty degeneration of muscle-
- mi-o-des-op'-se-ah.* See *Myiodesopsia*.
- om'eter.* Instrument for measuring muscular strength.
- mi-o-din'-e-ah.* Any pain in the muscles.
- mi-o-fi-bro'-mah.* A combined myoma and fibroma.
- mi-op'-en-us.* Originating in muscle.
- mi-o-glob'-u-lin.* A proteid of muscle-plasma.
- mi'-o-gram.* The tracing of a muscle contraction on graph.
- mi'-o-graf.* An instrument for taking tracings of
contractions.
- Trac'ing, mi-o-graf'-ik.* A myogram, *q. v.*
- mi-og'-ra-fe.* A description of the muscles.
- tin.* A nitrogenous coloring-matter of the muscles.
- oid.* Resembling muscular tissue.
- mi-oi-de'-mah.* The same as *Mounding*, *q. v.*
- mi-o-ki'-me-ah.* Continuous fibrillary contractions
muscles of the extremities.
- ia.* Thin membrane around muscle fibrils; sarcolemma.
- mi'-o-lin.* Same as *Myosin*.
- ia.* A combined muscular and fatty tumor.
- mi-ol'-o-fe.* The science of the nature, function,
re, and diseases of muscles.
- mi-ol'-is-is.* The disintegration of muscle-tissue.
- mi'-om.* A myoma of the uterus.
- mi-o'-mah.* A muscular tumor. *M. telangiecto'des*, an
a surrounded by muscle-fibers; angiomyoma.
- ia; mi-o-mal-a'-se-ah.* Morbid softening of a muscle.
- as, mi'-o-mat-us.* Of the nature of a myoma.
- omy.* Removal of uterine myoma by abdominal
- mi'-o-mēr.* The same as *Myocomma*, *q. v.*
- r.* An instrument for measuring muscle-contraction.
- itis.* Inflammation of the uterine muscle.
- um, mi-o-mē'-tre-um.* Muscular substance of the
- sterectomy, mi-o-mo-his-ter-ek'-to-me.* Hysterectomy
oma of the uterus.
- my.* The abdominal excision of uterine fibromyomas.
- A muscular unit; a muscle.*
- algia, mi-o-un-rai'-je-ah.* Myalgia of nervous origin.
- A nerve-cell furnishing a muscle with energy.*
- mi-on'-o-sus.* A disease of the muscles.

MYOTONIA

Myopalmus, *mi-o-pal'-mus*. Twitching of the muscles; subtus tendinum.

Myoparalysis, *mi-o-par-al'-is-is*. Muscular paralysis.

Myopathic, *mi-o-path'-ik*. Pertaining to myopathy.

Myopathy, *mi-op'-ath-e*. Any disease of a muscle.

Myope, *mi'-op*. A short-sighted person.

Myopericardi'tis. Combined myocarditis and pericarditis.

Myophone, *mi'-o-fon*. An instrument for hearing the sound of muscular contractions.

Myopia, *mi-o'-pe-ah*. Near-sightedness; a visual defect from focalization of the image in front of the retina. **M.**, High, a degree of myopia greater than 6.5 diopters. **M.**, Low, less than two diopters.

Myopic, *mi-op'-ik*. Pertaining to myopia. **M.** Crescent. See *Conus*.

Myoplasty, *mi'-o-plas-te*. Plastic operation on muscle.

Myoproteose, *mi-o-pro'-le-os*. Same as *Myoalbumose*.

Myorrhexis, *mi-or-eks'-is*. The rupture of a muscle.

Myosalpingitis, *mi-o-sal-pin-jit'-is*. Inflammatory hypertrophy of the muscular tissues of the salpinx.

Myosan, *mi'-o-san*. A first hydrolytic derivative of myosin.

Myosarco'ma. A sarcoma with myomatous elements.

Myoseism, *mi-o-se'-ism*. Jerky muscular contraction.

Myosep'tum. The partition between two myotomes.

Myosin, *mi'-o-sin*. A globulin produced in the coagulation of muscle-plasma.

Myosinogen, *mi-o-sin'-o-jen*. A globulin in muscle, the precursor of myosin.

Myo'sinose. An albumose produced by gastric digestion of myosin.

Myosis, *mi-o'-sis*. See *Miosis*.

Myositis, *mi-o-sit'-is*. Inflammation of muscle-tissue. **M.**, Interstitial, inflammation of the intermuscular and intramuscular connective tissue. **M.** ossificans, a form associated with ossification of the connective tissue. **M.**, Parenchymatous, that affecting the essential substance of a muscle. **M.**, Specific or Syphilitic, that due to syphilis. **M.** trichinosa, that due to *Trichina spiralis* in the muscles.

Myospasm, *mi'-o-spasm*. Spasmodic contraction of a muscle.

Myosuture, *mi-o-su'-chur*. Suturing of muscle.

Myotatic, *mi-o-tat'-ik*. Produced by passive tension of muscle.

Myoteno'tomy. The division of muscles and tendons.

Myotic, *mi-ot'-ik*. See *Miotic*.

Myotome, *mi'-o-tom*. 1. A muscular segment. 2. An instrument for cutting a muscle.

Myotomy, *mi-ot'-o-me*. The dissection or division of muscles.

Myotonia, *mi-o-to'-ne-ah*. 1. Tonic muscular spasm. 2. Muscle-stretching. **M.** congenita, a disease characterized by tonic spasms of voluntary muscles.

MYXOCHONDROMA

-us. Muscular tone or tension.

A genus of shrub furnishing bay-oil.

A genus of shrubs. *M. cerifera*, bayberry furnishing a vegetable wax; the bark is used as agent.

1. A constituent of wax. 2. A resinoid precursor of *Myrica cerifera*; it is used as a diuretic

h. The tympanic membrane.

-i't'-tis. Inflammation of the membrana

Excision of part or all of the membrana

mi-rin-go-der-mat-i'-tis. Inflammation of the eardrum and formation of blebs.

Fungous disease of the ear-drum.

Plastic operation on the tympanic mem-

n'-go-tōm. A knife used for myringotomy.

Excision of the tympanic membrane.

k-ah. A genus of trees; also the seed of *M. tinctoria* tree.

-is-in. $C_{12}H_{14}O_2$. A stearopten of nutmeg

O. A constituent of oil of nutmeg.

$C_{48}H_{98}O_8$. The crystalline constituent of

'-a-lans. The fruit of *Terminalia bellerica*;

s. An ointment vehicle consisting of soap, and doegling oil.

s. An albuminous ferment from mustard-

-resin from *Commiphora myrrha*; it is a stimu-

lative mixture of myrrh and oleum ricini.

orm. Shaped like a myrtle leaf. *M. Car-* *ni* of the hymen after rupture.

us communis. *M. Wax*, the wax obtained from *Myrica cerifera*.

ptic liquid distilled from myrtle oil.

is. Common myrtle, an evergreen shrub; stimulant and astringent. *M. chek'en*. See

fo'-be-ah. A morbid fear of dirt.

ism. See Mutacism.

NO_2 . A toxic ptomain in shell-fish.

'-mah. A disease with mucus-like dropsy, combined myxoma and chondroma.

MYXOSARCOMA

Myxofibro'ma. A combined myxoma and fibröma.

Myxoid, miks'-oid. Like mucus.

Myxoidedema, miks-oid-e-de'-mah. A severe form of influenza.

Myxoinoma, miks-o-in-o'-mah. A myxomatous inoma.

Myxolipo'ma. A combined myxoma and lipoma.

Myxoma, miks-o'-mah. A mucous tumor.

Myxomycetes, miks-o-mi-se'-téz. A group of ameboid microorganisms believed at one time to be vegetable, now known to be animal in nature.

Myxoneuro'ma. A combined myxoma and neuroma.

Myxopapillo'ma. Myxoma combined with papilloma.

Myxosarcoma, miks-o-sar-ko'-mah. A sarcoma which has part undergone myxomatous degeneration.

disease of Bengal resembling grip.

Biparietal obliquity; the lateral inclination, at the superior pelvic strait, which brings it nearer to the sacral promontory. N.'s abnormally contracted pelvis; ankylosis of the sacrospinous ligament of one side, with imperfect development of the corresponding side.

Nevus. An ointment-base prepared from a mixture of soap.

A disease of animals due to the parasite *Trypanosoma*, disseminated by the tse-tse fly.

Naked. N. Eye, the eye unaided by a microscope.

Nail. N. lamina covering the back of the terminal phalanx of the finger and toe. N.-bed, the cavity for the nail.

N.-culture, a culture of bacteria.

N.-fold, the redundant tissue around the nail.

N., In'growing, overlapping of the nail with ulceration. N. Ma'trix, the proximal part of the nail.

N., Par'rot-beak, a nail curved like a parrot's beak. N., Reed'y, one marked with furrows. N., curved in all directions.

N., Siderosis.

N.-itis. Lymphangitis.

Dwarfishness.

o-sef'-al-us. Having a small head.

Person with a dwarfed head.

Condition of having small teeth.

NASOPALATINE

- Naphthalene, Naphthalin**, *naſ'-thal-ēn*, *naſ'-thal-in*. $C_{10}H_8$. Crystalline coal-tar hydrocarbon, used as an antiseptic agent.
- Naphthalol**, *naſ'-thal-ol*. Betol, a crystalline odorless antiseptic.
- Naphthol**, *naſ'-thol*. Same as *Naphtholum*, *q. v.*
- Naphtholum**, *naſ'-tho-lum*. $C_{10}H_7OH$. Beta-naphthol, a disinfectant coal-tar product.
- Naphthopyrin**. An antiseptic compound of naphtha and antipyrin.
- Naphthoquinon**, *naſ'-tho-kwin'-ōn*. $C_{10}H_6O_2$. A crystalline substance formed by oxidation of naphthalin.
- Naphthosalol**, *naſ'-tho-sal'-ol*. The same as *Betol*, *q. v.*
- Naphthoxol**, *naſ'-thoks'-ol*. A mixture of hydrogen peroxid, alcohol, and naphthol.
- Naphtol**, *naſ'-tol*. The same as *Naphthol*.
- Naphtolaris'tol**. Diiodobetanaphthol, used as an antiseptic.
- Narcein**, *nar'-se-in*. $C_{22}H_{29}NO_9$. An alkaloid of opium.
- Narcobyp'nia**. Numbness on awakening from sleep.
- Narcolepsy**, *nar'-ko-lep-se*. Sudden short spells of sleep.
- Narcoma**, *nar'-ko'-mah*. Stupor from the use of a narcotic.
- Narcose**, *nar'-kōs*. In a condition of stupor.
- Narcosis**, *nar'-ko'-sis*. Anesthesia from narcotics; narcotism.
- Narcotic**, *nar'-ko'-ik*. A hypnotic allaying pain.
- Narcotin**, *nar'-kot-in*. $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$. An active principle of opium.
- Nar'cotism**. The lethargic condition from the use of narcotics.
- Narcotize**, *nar'-ko-tiz*. To bring into a condition of narcotism.
- Narcgamin**, *nar-eg'-am-in*. An alkaloid from Genoese ipecac, the bark of *Naregamia alata*; it is expectorant and emetic.
- Nares**, *na'-rēz*. Plural of *Naris*.
- Nar'gol**. A preparation of silver and nucleinic acid used in the local treatment of gonorrhea and conjunctivitis.
- Naringin**, *na-rin'-jin*. A glucosid, $C_{28}H_{34}O_{12}$, from the flowers of *Citrus decumana*.
- Naris**, *na'-ris*. The nostril. **N.**, **Ante'rior**, a nostril. **N.**, **Inter'nal**, **N.**, **Poste'rior**, the posterior openings of the nasal cavities.
- Nasal**, *na'-sal*. Pertaining to the nose. **N. Bones**, two small bones forming the arch of the nose. **N. Cap'sule**, the embryonic cartilage which becomes the nose. **N. Duct**, the tear-duct.
- N. Fos'sa**, the nasal passages. **N. Line**. See *Jadelot's Furrows*.
- Nasa'lis**. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- Nascent**, *nas'-ent*. A term applied to gaseous substances at the moment of their liberation from chemie union.
- Nasion**, *na'-se-on*. The median point of the nasofrontal suture.
- Nasitis**, *na-z'-tis*. Inflammation of the nose.
- Nasmyth's Mem'brane**. The delicate cuticle covering the free surface of the enamel of young teeth.
- Nasoontritis**, *na-zo-an-tri'-tis*. Inflammation of the nose and of the antrum of Highmore.
- Nasolabialis**, *na-zo-la-be-a'-lis*. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- Nasology**, *na-zol'-o-je*. The study of noses.
- Nasopal'atine**. Pertaining to the nose and palate.

e. 2. Relating to the nates. **N.** Boil
us orientalis.

the birth-rate.

$25H_{12}O_{11}$. Aloin from Natal aloes.
ning.

ocks; the gluteal region of the body. **N.**

air of the corpora quadrigemina.

ing in nature in a pure state.

the *Sodium*.

$O_2 + 10H_2O$. Native sodium carbonate.

pertaining to nature. 2. Not abnormal

see *Schott's Treatment*.

h. Sea-sickness.

ness at the stomach; a desire to vomit.
s.

A substance that produces nausea.

Producing nausea; disgusting.

hilicus. **N.-string**, the umbilical cord.

Boat-shaped; scaphoid. **N.** Bone.

sa. See *Fossa*.

ol'-it-an. Malta fever. See *Fever*.

The punctum proximum, the point
than an object can be seen distinctly. **N.**,

point for either eye alone at which no
on is made. **N.**, Relative, that for both

ERIA

- omium, *nek-ro-ko'-me-um*. See *Morgue*.
- cytolysis, *nek-ro-si-lo'-sis*. Death of cells.
- cytotoxin, *nek-ro-si-to-toks'-in*. A toxin produced by the death of cells.
- ology, *nek-rof'-o-je*. 1. A treatise on death. 2. Tabular mortality statistics.
- tom'eter. An instrument for measuring dead organs.
- trophagous, *ne-krof'-ag-us*. Living on dead bodies.
- trophilism, *nek-rof'-il-ism*. A morbid desire for sexual intercourse with corpses.
- ecropneumonia, *nek-ro-nu-mo'-ne-ah*. Gangrene of the lungs.
- ecrop'sy, Necroscopy. The examination of a dead body.
- Necrosis, *nek-ro'-sis*. The death of a circumscribed piece of tissue. N., Cen'tral, a necrosis involving the internal portion. N., Chee'sy, that marked by formation of cheesy material. N., Coag'ulative, a form marked by formation of fibrin. N., Colli'quative. See N., Liquefactive. N., Fat. See under *Fat*. N., Liquefac'tive, necrosis marked by the formation of a liquid. N., Mercur'ial, that due to chronic mercurial poison. N., Moist, that in which the dead tissue is moist and soft. N., Phos'phorus, necrosis of bone from exposure to fumes of phosphorus. N., Superficial, necrosis affecting the portion of bone just beneath the periosteum. N., ustil'g'inea, dry gangrene from ergotism.
- Necrospemia, *nek-ro-sper'-me-ah*. The discharge of semen containing nonmotile spermatozoa.
- Necrotic, *nek-rof'-ik*. Pertaining to necrosis.
- Necrotomy, *nek-rof'-o-me*. 1. The dissection of a dead body. 2. The excision of necrotic bone or other tissue.
- Nectandra, *nek-tan'-drah*. A genus of trees yielding bebeerine.
- Nectandrin, *nek-tan'-drin*. Same as *Bebeerine*.
- Nee'dle. A small pointed instrument for puncturing, sewing. N., Explor'ing, one with a grooved side to bring away drops of the contents of a cavity or tumor.
- Needling, *ned'-ling*. Perforation or dissection with a needle.
- Nettel's Disease'. Atremia. Inability to walk, stand, without general discomfort and paresthesia of the back, all movements being readily executed in the recumbent posture.
- Negative, *neg'-at-iv*. The opposite of positive. N., Electrostatic or frictional electricity. N., Elec'trode, the electrode connected with the negative pole of a battery. N., Negative pole of a source of electricity to which the current returns after having passed through a circuit outside of the source.
- Negri Bod'ies, *na'-gre*. Protozoa-like bodies found in the cells of animals suffering from rabies.
- Negro Leth'argy, *ne'-gro*. The same as *African Lethargy*.
- Neisseria, *ni-se'-re-ah*. A genus of diplococci characterized by bean shape, the flat sides being toward each other.

fibers situated from 8 to 10 centimeters
a level with the prostate. It is not con-
esent it generally occupies only a part of
f the bowel. N.'s Tu'mor, desmoid tumor
all.
-ah-thel-min'-thēs. A philum of worms in-
and thread worms, the ankylostoma and
ocephalus and trichinella, and the filaria.
o-blast. A spermatoblast.
. Thread-like; applied to the nemathel-
bbling a thread. 2. A thread-worm.
lol. Treat with nitric acid containing ni-
loration results, and in concentrated solu-
te may form.
hrō'-sis. See Nearthrosis.
-ma'-shun. A new growth.
See Colostrum.
em'-brān. A false membrane.
Pertaining to the new-born.
e-um. The cerebral hemisphere with the
nencephalon.
ess of the formation of neoplasms.
A new growth or tumor.
Pertaining to a neoplasm.
See Autoplasty.
t. The operative production of an opening

NEPHROURETERECTOMY

Nephric, *nef'-rik*. Renal.

Nephridium, *nef-rid'-e-un*. A Wolffian tubule.

Nephrin, *nef'-rin*. Cystin, *q. v.*

Nephristm, *nef'-riem*. The disordered state of nutrition due chronic nephritis.

Nephritic, *nef-rit'-ik*. Pertaining to nephritis.

Nephritides, *nef-rit'-id-ēz*. The plural of nephritis; a term embracing the various forms of nephritis.

Nephritis, *nef-rit'-tis*. Inflammation of the kidney. **N. caseosa**, cheesy degeneration of the kidney. **N., Glomerular**, glomerulonephritis. **N., Interstitial**, that involving the connective tissue. **N., Metastatic**, that secondary to disease of another organ. **N., Parenchymatous**, that involving the renal parenchyma. **N., Scarletinal**, that due to scarlet fever.

Nephrocapsectomy, **Nephrocapsulectomy**, *nef-ro-kap-sek'-to-nef-ro-kap-su-lek'-to-me*. Excision of capsule of the kidney.

Nephrocapsulotomy, *nef-ro-kap-su-lot'-om-e*. Incision of the renal capsule.

Nephrocele, *nef'-ro-sēl*. Hernia of the kidney.

Nephrocolopecty, *nef-ro-kol'-o-peks-e*. The surgical anchoring the kidney and colon by means of the nephrocolic ligament.

Nephrogenic, *nef-ro-jen'-ik*. Arising in the kidney.

Nephrography, *nef-ro-g'-ra-fe*. A description of the kidney.

Nephroid, *nef'-roid*. Like a kidney; kidney-shaped.

Nephrolith, *nef'-ro-lith*. A stone in the kidney.

Nephrolithiasis, *nef-ro-lith-i'-as-is*. Formation of renal stone.

Nephrolithotomy. Incision of the kidney for calculus.

Nephrology, *nef-ro-l'-o-je*. The science of the kidneys.

Nephrolysin, *nef-ro-l'-is-in*. A toxic substance capable of disintegrating kidney tissue.

Nephrolysis, *nef-ro-l'-is-is*. 1. The disintegration of the kidney by the action of a nephrolysin. 2. The operation of loosening an inflamed kidney from surrounding adhesions.

Nephrolytic, *nef-ro-lit'-ik*. Pertaining to nephrolysis.

Nephropepy, or **Nephropexia**. The fixation of a floating kidney.

Nephrophthisis. See *Nephritis caseosa*.

Nephropoietin, *nef-ro-poi'-e-tin*. A substance supposed to regulate growth of renal tissue.

Nephroptosis, *nef-ro-pt'-sis*. Prolapse of the kidney.

Nephropyelitis. Combined nephritis and pyelitis.

Nephropyosis, *nef-ro-pi'-o'-sis*. Suppuration of the kidney.

Nephrorrhaphy, *nef-ro-r'-af-e*. Suture of the kidney.

Nephrostome. The internal mouth of a Wolffian tubule.

Nephrotome, *nef'-ro-tōm*. An embryonic structure from which the excretory ducts of the kidneys are developed.

Nephrotomy, *nef-ro-t'-o-me*. Incision of the kidney.

Nephrotoxin, *nef-ro-toks'-in*. See *Nephrolysin*.

Nephrotyphus, *nef-ro-ti'-fus*. Typhus with renal involvement.

Nephroureterectomy. Excision of the kidney and ureter.

nulation of which increases the heat of the parts distributed. **N.-cells**, large, nucleated cells with elongated processes, contained in nervous-tissue, a group of nerve-cells. **N., Centrifugal**, a group of nerve-cells. **N., Centripetal**. See **N., Afferent**.
N., Efferent. **N., Centripetal**. See **N., Afferent**.
 (1) the same as *Nerve-cells*, *q. v.*; (2) nucleoli lying between the neurilemma and the myelinated nerve-fibers. **N., Cranial**, a nerve arising from the brain, making its exit through a foramen. **N., Depressor**, any afferent nerve the stimulation of which depresses the vasomotor center. **N., Efferent**, one arising from the center to the periphery. **N.-end**, the termination of a nerve at the periphery or in the center. **N., Efferent**. **N.-fiber, Medullated**, a cerebrospinal fiber the axis-cylinder of which is inclosed in a myelin sheath (white substance of Schwann). **N.-fiber, Unmyelinated**, a sympathetic nerve-fiber destitute of myelin. **N., Sympathetic**, a sympathetic nerve the stimulation of which increases the temperature. **N.-grafting**, the insertion of a nerve from one issue into another nerve. **N.-head**, Synonym for **N.-end**. **N., Impulse**, the impulse propagated along a nerve. **N., Inhibitory**, any one the stimulation of which depresses the activity of an organ. **N., Mixed**, one made up of afferent and efferent fibers. **N., Motor**, one consisting chiefly of motor fibers. **N.-plexus**, a grouping of nerves. **N., Afferent**, an afferent nerve the stimulation of which increases the activity of the vasomotor center. **N., Secretory**, an efferent nerve the stimulation of which increases the activity of a gland.

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Abdominal.....	Sensation and motion.	Vagus.....	Surface of stomach....	Filaments.
Abducens (sixth cranial)	Motion.....	Fourth ventricle.....	External rectus of eye.	None.
Articular.....	Trophic, sensory (<i>p</i>)..	Anterior crural.....	Knee-joint.....	Capsular, synovial.
Articular (two).....	Trophic, sensory (<i>p</i>)..	Ulnar.....	Elbow-joint.....	Filaments.
Auditory (eighth cranial portio mollis of seventh) <i>Acoustic.</i>	Hearing.....	Restiform body.....	Internal ear.....	Vestibular, cochlear.
Auricular.....	Sensation.....	Lesser occipital.....	Integument of posterior and upper portion of pinna.	
Auricular (anterior)....	Sensation.....	Inferior maxillary.....	Integument of external ear.	
Auricular (Arnold's)....	Sensation.....	Vagus.....	External ear.....	Filaments.
Auricular (posterior)...	Motion.....	Facial.....	Retrahens aurem, occipitofrontalis.	Auricular, occipital.
Auricularis magnus....	Sensation.....	Cervical plexus, second and third cervical	Parotid gland, face, neck	Facial, occipital, mastoid, and posterior

Auriculotemporal.	Sensation.	Inferior maxillary	Pinna and temple.	Anterior and posterior temporal.
Axillary	See <i>Circumflex</i> .			
Bigeminal	The third ventral sacral nerve.			
Buccal	Motion.	Facial.	Buccinator and orbicularis oris muscles.	
Buccal, long.	Sensation. (Motion of)	Inferior maxillary	Cheek.	Superior and inferior buccinator and external pterygoid.
Buccinator.				
Calcaneal, internal.	Sensation.	Posterior tibial.	Fascia and integument of heel and sole.	
Canalis pterygoidei.	See <i>Vidian nerve</i> .		Heart.	Branches of the cardiac plexuses.
Cardiac (cervical and thoracic).	Inhibition.	Vagus.		Anterior and posterior divisions. See <i>Flexus</i> .
Cervical (eighth).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Trunk and the upper extremities.	Filaments to pneumogastric, hypoglossal, sympathetic.
Cervical, first (anterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Rectus lateralis and the two anterior recti.	Communicating and cutaneous filaments.
Cervical, first (posterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Recti, obliqui, complexus.	Ascending, descending, communicating, and filaments.
Cervical, second (anterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.	Communicating.	

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Cervical, second (posterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.....	Oblique inferior, scalp, ear, complexus, splenius, trachelomastoid.	Internal of occipitals major and external.
Cervical, third (anterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.....	Communicating.....	Ascending, descending, communicating filaments.
Cervical, third (posterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.....	Occiput, etc., splenius, complexus, etc.	Internal, external, and filaments.
Cervical, fourth (anterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.....	Shoulder and communicating.	Communicating filaments, muscular, etc.
Cervical, fifth to eighth (anterior division).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.....	Brachial plexus.....	Communicating.
Cervical, fourth division.	Motion and sensation.	Cord.....	Muscles and skin of the neck.	Internal and external branches.
Cervical, eighth (posterior division).	Motion.	Cord.....	Lower part of the face, and part of the neck.	Buccal, supraaxillary, infraaxillary.
			Tongue.	Filaments.
			Hypocost; iris, etc.	
			Brachial.	
			Ciliary ganglion.	

Upper and lower.

Coccygeal.....	Motion.....	Coccygeal.....	Coccygeus and gluteus maximus.
Cochlear (<i>root of acoustic</i>).....	Hearing.....	Auditory.....	Cochlea.
Colli, superficialis.....	Sensation.....	Cervical plexus.....	Platysma myoides and anterolateral parts of the neck.
Communicans noni or hypoglossi. <i>Communicans cerviculis.</i>	Motion and sensation.	Second cervical, third cervical.	Descendens noni. Omohyoid and filaments.
Communicating.....	Motion and sensation.	Cervical plexus.....	Branches.
Communicating.....	Sensation and motion.	First and second cervical.	Three branches and filaments.
Communicans peronei, or fibularis.	See <i>Peroneal, communicating.</i>		Pneumogastric, hypoglossal, sympathetic.
Cranial.....	Sensation.....	Genitocrural.....	Skin, inner and center.

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Crural (anterior). <i>Femoral.</i>	Motion and sensation.	Lumbar plexus, second, third, and fourth lumbar nerves.	Thigh.....	Middle and internal cutaneous, long saphenous, muscular, articular.
Cutaneous.....	Sensation.....	Musculospiral.....	Skin of the arm, radial side of the forearm.	One internal, two external.
Cutaneous.....	Sensation.....	Ulnar.....	Wrist and palm.....	First and palmar cutaneous.
Cutaneous (cervical)....	See <i>Colli, superficialis.</i>			
Cutaneous (dorsal).....	Sensation.....	Ulnar.....	Little finger and ring-finger.	Filaments and communicating branches.
Cutaneous (external)...	Sensation.....	Second and third lumbar.	Skin of the thigh.....	Anterior, posterior.
Cutaneous (internal)...	Sensation.....	Brachial plexus.....	Forearm.....	Anterior and posterior branches and filaments.
Cutaneous (lesser internal or medial ("Wrisberg").	Sensation.....	Brachial plexus.....	Inner side of the arm.	Filaments.
Cutaneous (middle and internal).	Sensation. (Motion?)	Anterior crural.....	Thigh and communicating cutaneous.	Communicating and other cutaneous.

Depressor.....	Lowering of the blood-pressure.	In the rabbit, from the vagus.	Heart.
Descendens hypoglossi.	Motor.....	Cervical plexus.....	Omohyoid, sterno-hyoid, sternothyroid, thyrohyoid, geniohyoid, hyoglossus, and muscles of the tongue.
Descendens nonl.....	See <i>Descendens hypoglossi</i> .		
Digastric.....	Motion.....	Facial.....	Posterior belly of the digastric.
Dorsal twelve (anterior and posterior divisions).	Motion and sensation.	Cord.....	Muscles and skin of the chest and trunk.
Dorsal (of penis).....	Sensation.....	Pubic.....	Penis.
Esophagaeal.....	Motion.....	Pneumor.....	...
Facial.....	Sensation.....	Great a.....	...

Filaments.

External, internal, cutaneous, etc.

F

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Facial (seventh cranial, portio dura).	Motion.....	Fourth ventricle.....	Face, ear, palate, tongue.	Petrosals, tympanic, chorda tympani, posterior auricular, digastric, stylohyoid, temporofacial, cervicofacial.
Femoral.....	See <i>Crural, anterior</i> .			
Femoral, posterior cutaneous.	See <i>Sciatic, small</i> .			
Fibular, communicating.	See <i>Peroneal, communicating</i> .			
Frontal.....	Sensation.....	Ophthalmic.....	Forehead and eyelids.	Supraorbital, supra-trochlear.
Gastric.....	A branch from the fourth lumbar to the lumbosacral cord.			
Gastric.....	Motion.....	Phrenogastric.....	Stomach.....	Filaments.
Genital.....	Motion and sensation.	Genitocrural.....	Cremaster muscle.	
Genitocrural.	Motion and sensation.	First and second lumbar.	Cremaster and the thigh.	Genital, crural, communicating.
Glossopharyngeal.	Sensation and taste, motion.	Fourth ventricle.....	Tongue, middle ear, tonsils, pharynx, mediastinum.	Tympanic, carotid, tonsillar, laryngeal, tracheal, bronchial, pulmonary.
Fourth cranial.				

Hemorrhoidal (inferior).	Taste and sensation.	Inferior maxillary.	Tongue and mouth.	Branches and filaments.
Hepatic.	(?)	Pneumogastric.	External sphincter ani and adjacent integument.	Hepatic plexus.
Hypogastric.	Sensation.	Iliohypogastric.	Liver.	
Hypoglossal, twelfth cranial.	Motion.	Floor of fourth ventricle.	Skin about external abdominal ring.	Descendens noni-muscular, thyrohyoid.
Iliac.	Sensation.	Iliohypogastric.	Hypoglossus and hyoid muscles.	
Iliac.	Sensation.	Last dorsal.	Integument covering forepart of gluteal region.	
Iliohypogastric.	Motion and sensation.	First lumbar.	Integument covering forepart of gluteal region.	
Iliolingual.	Motion and sensation.	First lumbar.	Abdominal and gluteal regions.	Iliac mu
		First lumbar.	Inguinal region and the scrotum.	Muscular commun

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Incisive.....	Sensation.....	Inferior dental.....	Canine and incisor teeth and corresponding portion of gums.	
Inframaxillary.....	Motion.....	Facial (cervical branch).	Platysma myoides.	
Infraorbital.....	Sensation.....	Superior maxillary.....	Nose and lip.....	Palpebral, nasal, labial.
Infratrochlear.....	Sensation.....	Nasal.....	Skin and conjunctiva of inner part of eye, lacrimal sac.	
Intercostal.....	Motion and sensation.	Spinal cord.....	Muscles and integument of thorax.	Muscular, anterior and lateral cutaneous.
Intercostohumeral. <i>Intercostobrachialis.</i>	Sensation.....	Second intercostal.....	Integument of upper two-thirds of inner and posterior part of arm.	
Interosseous (anterior).	Motion.....	Median.....	Deep muscles of forearm.	Branches and filaments.
Interosseous (posterior).	Motion and sensation.	Musculospiral.....	Carpus and radial, and post. brachial region.	Branches and filaments.

Lingual.....	Motion and sensation.	Facial.....	Mucous membrane of tongue, palatoglossus and styloglossus muscles.	Anterior and posterior divisions, lumbar plexus, etc.
Lingual.....	Sensation.....	Glossopharyngeal.....	Circumvallate papillae and glands of tongue.	
Lingual.....	See <i>Gustatory</i> .	Cord.....	Lumbar and genital tissues, etc.	
Lumbar (five).....	Motion and sensation.	Facial.....	Lower part of orbicularis palpebrarum and eyelids.	
Malar. <i>Zygomatic</i>	Motion.....	Orbital.....	Skin over malar bone.	
Malar. <i>Zygomaticofacialis</i> .	Sensation.....			

cous membrane, of larynx, etc.

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Mandibular.....	See Maxillary, inferior.			
Masseteric.....	Motor.....	Inferior maxillary.....	Masseter muscle (and temporal ?).	Filaments.
Mastoid.....	Motion.....	Lesser occipital.....	Skin over mastoid process.	
Mastoid.....	Sensation.....	Great auricular.....	Skin over mastoid process.	
Maxillary (inferior). Mandibular.	Sensation, motion, and taste.	Trigemimus.....	Muscles of mastication, ear, cheek, tongue, teeth.	Masseteric, auriculotemporal, buccal, gustatory, inferior dental.
Maxillary (superior). Maxillary.	Sensation.....	Trigemimus.....	Cheek, face, teeth....	Orbital, sphenopalatine, dentals, infraorbital.
Median.....	Motion and sensation.	Brachial plexus.....	Pronator radii teres, flexors, two lumbricals, fingers, palm, etc.	Muscular, anterior interosseous, palmar cutaneous.
Meatus.....	Sensation.....	Glossopharyngeal.....	Pin and arachnoid.	
Meatus.....	Sensation.....	Vagus.....	Dura, around lateral sinus.	
Meatus.....	Sensation.....	Inferior maxillary.....	Dura and	

Meningeal.....	Sensation.....	Vagus.....	Dura around lateral sinus.
Meningeal, recurrent. <i>Spinosus.</i>	Sensation.....	Inferior maxillary.....	Dura and mastoid cells.
Mental.....	Motion and sensation.	Inferior maxillary.....	Mucous membrane of lower lip and chin.
Motor oculi (third cranial). <i>Oculomotor.</i>	Motion.....	Floor of the aqueduct of Sylvius.	All the muscles of the eye, except rectus externus, obliquus superior, and orbicularis palpebrarum.
Muscular.....	Motion and sensation.	First and second cervical.	Muscles.....
Muscular.....	Motion.....	Cervical plexus.....	Sternomastoid, levator anguli scapulae, scalenus medius, trapezius.
Muscular.....	Motion.....	Brachial plexus.....	Longus colli, scaleni, rhomboides, subclavius.
Muscular.....	Motion.....	Musculospiral.....	Triceps, anconeus, supinator long., extensor carpi rad. long., brach. antie.
			Internal, posterior, external.
			Rectus capitis lateralis, rectus anterior major et minor.
			Branches.
			Branches.

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Muscular.	Motion.	Median.	Superficial muscles of the forearm.	Branches and filaments.
Muscular.	Motion.	Ulnar.	Flexor carpi ulnaris, flexor profundus digitorum.	Two branches.
Muscular.	Motion.	Great sciatic.	Biceps, semimembranosus, semitendinosus, adductor magnus.	Filaments.
Muscular.	Motion.	Sacral plexus.	Pyriformis, obturator internus, gemelli, quadratus femoris.	Filaments.
Muscular.	Motion.	Anterior crural.	Pectineus and the muscles of the thigh.	Filaments.
Musculocutaneous.	Motion and sensation.	Brachial plexus.	Coracobrachial, biceps, brach. anticus, forearm.	Branches, anterior and posterior.
Musculocutaneous. Superficial peroneal.	Motion and sensation.	External popliteal.	Muscles of the fibular side of the leg, skin of the dorsum of the	Internal, external.

Musculospiral..... <i>Radial.</i>	Motion and sensation.	Brachial plexus.....	Back of arm and forearm, skin of back of hand.	Muscular, cutaneous, radial, posterior interosseous.
Myohyoid.....	Motion.....	Inferior maxillary.....	Mylohyoid and digastric muscles.	
Nasal.....	Sensation.....	Ophthalmic.....	Iris, ciliary ganglion, nose.	Ganglionic, ciliary, infratrochlear.
Nasal.....	Sensation.....	Dental, anterior.....	Mucous membrane of inferior meatus.	
Nasal.....	Sensation.....	Maxillary, superior.....	Integument of lateral aspect of nose.	
Nasal (inferior).....	Sensation.....	Anterior palatine.....	Mucous membrane of nose.	
Nasal (superior).....	Sensation.....	Meckel's ganglion.....	Mucous membrane of nose and posterior ethmoid cells.	
Nasopalatine.....	Sensation.....	Meckel's ganglion.....	Nasal septum.	
Obturator.....	Motion and sensation.	Lumbar plexus, third and fourth nerves.	Obturator externus, adductors, joint and skin.	Anterior and posterior articulating and communicating.
Obturator (accessory).....	Motion and sensation.	Lumbar plexus.....	Pectineus and hip-joint.	Branches and filaments.
Optic.....	The internal branch of the dorsal division of the second cervical nerve.			

Palmar (superficial)	Sensation and motion.	Ulnar.	numerales, abduc- tor pollicis, etc.	Filaments and two digi- tal branches.
Palpebral	Motion.	Superior maxillary	Integument of lower lid.	
Parotid	Sensation.	Auriculotemporal	Parotid gland.	
Patellar	Sensation.	Long saphenous	Integument over pa- tella and plexus pa- tella.	
Patheticus (4th cranial). <i>Trochlear.</i>	Motion.	Valve of Vieussens.	Superior oblique of eye.	Cutaneous and muscular.
Pectineus	Motion	Anterior crural	Pectineus muscle.	
Perineal	Motion and sensation. <i>Anal.</i>	Pubic	Perineum, genitalia and skin of perineal region.	

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Perineal.....	Motion and sensation.	Fourth sacral.....	External sphincter ani and integument of anus.	
Peroneal, common.....	See <i>Popliteal, external</i> .			
Peroneal, communicating. <i>Fibular, communicating.</i>	Sensation.....	External popliteal.....	Connecting external popliteal with short saphenous.	
Peroneal, deep.....	See <i>Tibial, anterior</i> .			
Peroneal, superficial.....	See <i>Musculocutaneous</i> .			
Petrosals.....	Motion.....	Facial.....	Ganglia and plexus...	Great, small, external, to Meckel's ganglion, otic ganglion, and meningeal plexus, respectively.
Pharyngeal.....	Motion.....	Pneumogastric.....	Pharynx.....	Pharyngeal plexus, muscles and mucous membrane.
Pharyngeal.....	Motion and sensation.	Glossopharyngeal.....	Pharynx.....	Enters into formation of pharyngeal plexus.
Pharyngeal.....	Sensation.....	Meckel's ganglion.....	Upper part of pharynx, posterior nares, and sphenoid sinus.	

Plantar (internal).....	Sensation and motion.	Posterior tibial.....	Sole of the foot, adductor pollicis, flexor digitorum, toes, etc.	Cutaneous, muscular, articular, digital.
Pneumogastric (tenth cranial, "par vagum"). <i>Vagus.</i>	Sensation and motion.	Fourth ventricle.....	Ear, pharynx, larynx, heart, lungs, esophagus, etc.	Auricular, pharyngeal, superior laryngeal, recurrent laryngeal, cardiac, pulmonary, esophageal, gastric, hepatic.
Popliteal (external). <i>Peroneal, common.</i>	Sensation and motion.	Great sciatic.....	Extensors, of the foot, skin.	Anterior tibial, musculocutaneous, articular.
Popliteal (internal). <i>Tibial.</i>	Motion and sensation.	Great sciatic.....	Knee, posterior crurii, tibialis, soleus, the	Articular, muscular, cutaneous, external saphenous, plantar.
Pterygoid (external).....	Motion.....	Inferior maxillary.....		

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A TABLE OF THE NERVES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Pterygoid (internal)....	Motion.....	Inferior maxillary.....	Internal pterygoid muscle.	
Pudendal (long).....	Sensation.....	Small sciatic.....	Integument of genitalia and inner and proximal part of thigh.	
Pudic.....	Motion and sensation.	Sacral plexus.....	Perineum, anus, genitalia.	Inferior hemorrhoidal, perineal, cutaneous, dorsal of the penis.
Pulmonary (anterior and posterior).	(?)	Pneumogastric.....	Lungs.....	Branches to the pulmonary plexuses.
Radial.....	See <i>Musculospiral</i> .			
Radial. (<i>Superficial plexus</i>).	Sensation.....	Musculospiral.....	Thumb and three fingers.	External and internal.
Sacral (five).....	Motion and sensation.	Cord.....	Multifidus spine, skin, gluteal region, etc.	Filaments and sacral plexus.
Saphenous (external or short).	Sensation.....	Internal popliteal.....	Integument of foot and little toe.	

upper extremities of thigh.					
Sphenopalatine.....	Sensation.....	Superior maxillary.....	Meckel's ganglion.		
Spinal.....	Motion and sensation	Spinal cord.....	Trunk.....	Filaments.	
Spinal accessory (eleventh cranial). Accessory.	Motion.....	Floor of fourth ventricle.	Sternocleidomastoid, trapezius.	Branches and filaments.	
Spinotus.....	See <i>Meningeal, recurrent.</i>				
Splanchnic (great).....	Sympathetic.....	Thoracic ganglions.....	Semilunar ganglion, renal and suprarenal plexus.	Communicating and fila- ments.	
Splanchnic (lesser).....	Sympathetic.....	Tenth and eleventh thoracic ganglions, great splanchnic.	Celiac plexus and the great splanchnic.	Communicating and fila- ments.	
Splanchnic (renal).....	Sympathetic.....	Last thoracic ganglion...	Renal and celiac plex- us.	Communicating a ments.	

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Continued.)

NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGIN.	DISTRIBUTION.	BRANCHES.
Stapedial.....	Motion.....	Facial.....	Stapedius muscle.	Filaments.
Stylohyoid.....	Motion.....	Facial.....	Stylohyoid muscle....	Filaments.
Suboccipital.....	See <i>Cervical, first (anterior division)</i> .	Brachial plexus.....	Subscapular, teres major and latissimus dorsi.	Sternal, clavicular.
Subscapular (three).....	Motion.....	Cervical plexus.....	Skin over deltoid.	Sternal, clavicular.
Supraacromial.....	Sensation.....	Third and fourth cervical.	Skin of the neck, breast, and shoulder.	Muscular, pericranial.
Supraclavicular (descending).....	Sensation.....	Cal.	Upper lid, the forehead.	Branches.
Supramandibular.....	See <i>Maxillary, superior</i> .	Ophthalmic.....	Scapular muscles....	Interspersed over upper part of sternum.
Supramaxillary.....	See <i>Maxillary, superior</i> .	Brachial plexus.....	Cervical plexus.....	Muscular, pericranial.
Supraorbital.....	Sensation.....	Motion and sensation.	Cervical plexus.....	Muscular, pericranial.

Temporal, superficial...	Sensation.....	Auriculotemporal.....	Integument over temporal fascia.	Temporal, malar, infraorbital.
Temporofacial.....	Motion.....	Facial.....	Upper part of the face.	Branches and filaments.
Temporomalar.....	See <i>Orbital</i> .		Pectoralis major et minor.	Filaments.
Thoracic (anterior and external).	Motion.....	Brachial plexus.....	Serratus magnus,...	Filaments.
Thoracic (post. or long).	Motion.....	Brachial plexus.....	Muscles and skin of thorax.	
Thoracic (spinal).....	Motion and sensation.	Cord.....		
Thoracodorsalis.....	The third or long subscapular nerve.			

A TABLE OF THE NERVES (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY).—(Concluded.)				BRANCHES.	
NAME.	FUNCTION.	ORIGINS.	DISTRIBUTION.	Muscular, external, internal.	
Tibial (anterior). <i>Pero-</i> <i>neal, deep.</i>	Motion and sensation.	External popliteal.....	Tibialis anticus, ex- tensor longus digit., peroneus ter., skin joints of foot, skin of great toe, etc.	Plantars, muscular, plan- tarcutaneous, articular cutaneous or internal calcanean.	
Tibial (posterior).....	Motion and sensation.	Internal popliteal.....	Tibialis posterior, flex- or longus digitorum, or longus digitorum, flexor longus the heel the skin of the knee- joint and sole of the foot.	Ophthalmic, superior and inferior max. divi- sions.	
Tonillar.....	Sensation.....	Glossopharyngeal.....	Tonsil, soft palate, and fauces.	Tympanic plexus and communicating.	
Trigeminal or trifacial (with cranial).	Motion and sensation (Taste.)	Floor of fourth ventricle.	Skin and structures of face, tongue, and teeth.	Filaments.	
Trigeminal (deep).	See Patheticus.	Sympathetic.....	Tympanum.	Two articular, muscular,	
	Sensation.....	Glossopharyngeal.....	Tympanum.		
			Stapedius and laxator of tympanic membrane.		

Vagus.....	See <i>Pneumogastric</i> .	Auditory.....	Utricle and ampullas of the semicircular canals.	wrist-joint, and the skin of the little finger.	pericardial palmar, deep palmar.
Vestibular. (<i>Root of acoustic</i>).	Sensation.....				
Zygomatofacialis.....	See <i>Malar</i> .				
Zygomatootemporalis.....	See <i>Temporal</i> .				
Zygomatius.....	See <i>Orbital, Malar</i> .				

EURAPOPHYSIS

EURAPOPHYSIS

Nervine, *ner'-vin* 1. An agent calming nerves.
An extract of the normal gray substance of valerian, angelica
A dietary remedy for gout.
A mixture of reduced iron with valerian, angelica
2. Abnormally sensitive to the nerves

Nervosine. A mixture of reduced iron with orange-peel, and licorice; it is used in hysteria.

Nervous, *ner'-vus*. 1. Pertaining to nerves. N. System, the body taken together. An unsettled condition of the nerves. N. Debility, neurasthenia. N. Symp-
tom, a nerve. The hunger-cure. N. Urticaria.

Nervousness, ner'-vus-nēs. An unsettled
the body taken together.
Nerve, ner'-vūs. The hunger-cure.
N.-rash. See Urtica
scattered

Nervousness, ner'-vus-nis.
Nervus, ner'-vus. A nerve.
Nervous therapy, nes-to-ther'-a-
therapy, nes-to-ther'-a-therapy.

Nervousness, *ner'-vus-nēs*. A nerve.
Nervus, *ner'-vus*. A nerve.
Nes-to-ther'-ap-e. The hunger-cure.
Nestotherapy, *nes-to-ther'-ap-e*. See *Urticaria*.
See *Urtica*. N.-rash. See *Urticaria*.
white dots scattered in considerable
periphery of the retina; the
right-blindness, at

[illegible][illegible]

Neu, nū. See *Neurilemma*.
Neubauer's Ar'tery. The
Neubauer's Ar'tery. The

Neubauer's Artery. The deep thyroid or thyroidea ima artery, an occasional branch of the innominate artery, and often taking the same parts as the inferior thyroid, and often taking the large ganglion formed by the union of the thoracic ganglia.

[illegible]

Neural, nu'-rad. Toward the neural axis. See *Neurasthenia*.
Neurasthenia, nu-rad'-me-ah. The separation of a nerve
 N. Arch. See *Neural canal*.

Neurad, *nu'-rad*. Toward
Neuradynamia, *nu-rad-in-a'-me-ah*. The separation of
Neuragmia, *nu-rag'-me-ah*. The separation of
ganglion. *N. Arch.* See Arch.
N. Canal, the medullary canal. *N. G.*
N. Tube, the medullary tube. *N. G.*

Neurad, nu'-rad. The separation of the neurad from the neuraxis. See *Neuraxis*.
Neuradynamia, nu-rad-in-a-me-ah. The separation of the neurad from the neuraxis. See *Neuraxis*.
Neuragmia, nu-rag'-me-ah. The separation of the neurad from the neuraxis. See *Neuraxis*.
ganglion. *N. Arch.* Pertaining to nerves. *N. Arch.* See *Neuraxis*.
N. Canal', the medullary canal. *N. G.* The canal of the neural tube. *N. G.* The canal of the medullary plate. *N. G.* The canal of the medullary plate.

Neuradynamia, nu-rad'-no-ah. The
Neuragmia, nu-rag'-mo-ah.
ganglion.
Neural, nu'-ral. Pertaining to nerves. N. Arch. See
Ax'is. See Axis. N. Canal, the medullary canal. N.
-tissue on either side of the neural tube. N.
N. Plate, the medullary plate
of a vertebra. N. Tube, the

Neural, *nu'-ral*. Pertaining to the nerves.
 Ax'is. See Axis. N. Canal, the neural canal.
 a ridge of tissue on either side of the neural canal.
 the medullary process of a vertebra. N. Plate, the
 the spinous process of the epiblast.
 medullary groove of the epiblast. Pain in a nerve.
 neuralgia, *nu'-ral'-je-ah*. Pertaining to neuralgia.
 An instrument.

Ax'is. See axis.
a ridge of tissue on either side
the medullary process of a vertebra.
Spine, the spinous process of the epiblast.
medullary groove of the pain in a nerve.
-ia, nu-ral'-je-ah. Pertaining to neuralgia.
-ic, nu-ral'-ik. Antipyretic and antineuralgic.
An instrument.

the medullary process of the epiblast.
Spine, the spinous process of the
medullary groove of the epiblast.
Neuralgia, nu-ral'-je-ah. Pain in a nerve.
Neuralgic, nu-ral'-jik. Pertaining to neuralgia.
Antineuralgic, an-ti-nu-ral'-jik. An antipruritic and antineuralgic.
Anesthetize, an-es-thet'-iz. An instrument used for anesthesia.
Anesthesia, an-es-thet'-i-ah. An instrument used for anesthesia.
Anesthetize, an-es-thet'-iz. An instrument used for anesthesia.

Neuralgia, nu-ral'-je-ah. Pertaining to neuralgia.

Neuralgic, nu-ral'-jik. An antipyretic and antineuralgic.

Neuralgin, nu-ral'-jin. An instrument used in the treatment of neuralgia.

Neurameter, nu-ram-e-bin'-et-er. An instrument used in the measurement of time of a nerve.

Neurembrometer, nu-rem-brom-e-bin'-et-er. An instrument used in the measurement of time of regeneration of nerve.

Neurovascular system. The system of nerves and blood vessels.

Neuralgia, nu-rai'-jē. A sharp, shooting pain in the nerves.
Neuralgic, nu-rai'-jik. Pertaining to neuralgia.
Neuralgin, nu-rai'-jin. An antipyrctic.
Neurembimeter, nu-ram-e-bim'-et-er. An instrument for recording the reaction-time of a nerve.
Neuroregeneration, nu-ro-jen-er-eh-shun. Renewal or regeneration of nerve tissue.
Neurovascular, nu-ro-vas'-kyu-lar. Pertaining to the vascular system.
Neurovascular system, nu-ro-vas'-kyu-lar. That part of a vessel which carries the blood.

Neuralgia, nu-'ral'-jin. A sharp, shooting pain in a nerve.
Neuralgin, nu-'ral'-jin. A sharp, shooting pain in a nerve.
Neurembimeter, nu-'ram-e-bim-er. A device for recording the reaction-time of a nerve.
Neuranagenesis. Renewal or regeneration of nerve tissue.
Neurosis, nu-'ro-sis. A neurosis of the vascular system. That part of a nervous system which is not under the control of the mind.

Neuramebimeter, *nu-ram'eb-i-mi-tér*.
 Neuranagenesis. Renewal or regeneration of the nervous system, according to the reaction-time theory.
 Neurangio'sis. A neurosis of the vascular system.
 Neurangio'sis. A neurosis of the vascular system.
 Neurangio'sis. A neurosis of the vascular system.

ment of a nerve from its normal position.
-ik. Pertaining to the embryonic neural
 tube. **N. Canal**. See *Canal*.
 The treatment of nervous diseases.
 $2_5H_{14}N_2$. A ptomain of putrefaction.
-ak. The sheath incasing a nerve.
n-i-tis. Inflammation of a neurilemma.
 The peculiar properties of nerve-tissue.
 the albuminous basis of nerve-tissue. 2.
 oxygenous ptomain; a constant product of
 it; an auxetic in cancer. Prepared syn-
 as a substitute for cancrin.
 An axis-cylinder process.
 pertaining to neuritis.
 inflammation of a nerve. **N., Alcohol'ic**,
 1. **N., Ascen'ding**, that which travels from
 2. **N., Ax'ial**, that of the central portion of
 3. **N., Erogen'ic**, that in which the nerve-sub-
 4. **N., Descen'ding**, that advancing from the
 toward the periphery. **N., Diabet'ic**, a
 diabetes. **N., Diphther'ic**, that which fol-
 6. **N., Endem'ic**, beriberi. **N., Fa'cial**, periph-
 facial nerve. **N., Intersti'tial**, that af-
 e tissue of a nerve-trunk. **N., Lep'rous**,
 lus of leprosy. **N., Lipom'atous**, that in
 are destroyed and replaced by connect-
 10. **N., Lympha'tic**, mesoneur-
 that due to malarial poisoning. **N.**

NEUROLYSIS

Neurocardiac, *nu-ro-kar'-de-ak*. Pertaining to both the nervous system and the heart.

Neurocele, *nu'-ro-sel*. The system of cavities and ventricles of the cerebrospinal axis.

Neurochitin, *nu-ro-ki'-tin*. The substance forming the skeletal support of nerve-fibers.

Neurochorioretinitis, *nu-ro-ko-re-o-ret-in-i'-tis*. Combined inflammation of the optic nerve, choroid coat, and retina.

Neurochoroiditis, *nu-ro-ko-roid-i'-tis*. Combined inflammation of the choroid coat and optic nerve.

Neurocranium. The main part of the cartilaginous cranium of the embryo.

Neurocyte, *nu'-ro-sit*. See *Neure*.

Neurodendrite, *nu-ro-den'-drit*, *nu-o-den'-drit*. A dendritic and protoplasmic extension of a nerve-cell.

Neurodermatitis. A neurotic dermatitis with itching.

Neurodin, $C_{11}H_{13}NO_4$. A crystalline derivative of aniline, phenol and ethylurethane; it is antineuralgic and antipruritic.

Neurodynia, *nu-ro-din'-e-ah*. See *Neuralgia*.

Neuroepidermal Layer. The epiblast.

Neuroepithelium, *nu-ro-ep-ith-e'-le-um*. Specialized neuroepithelium constituting end organs of nerves of special sense, such as the rods and cones of the retina.

Neurofibroma. A combined neuroma and fibroma.

Neurofil, *nu'-ro-fil*. A network of protoplasmic processes arising from the commencement of the axis-cylinder, surrounding the cell.

Neurogenesis, *nu-ro-jen'-es-is*. The formation of nervous tissue.

Neurogenous, *nu-roj'-en-us*. Of nervous origin.

Neurogeny, *nu-roj'-en-e*. See *Neurogenesis*.

Neuroglia, *nu-ro-g'-le-ah*. The reticulated framework of the substance of the brain and spinal cord.

Neuroglia, *nu-ro-g'-lik*. Pertaining to neuroglia.

Neuroglioma, *nu-ro-gli-o'-mah*. A glioma having nerve-cell characteristics, a glioma containing ganglion cells.

Neurography, *nu-ro-g'-ra-fe*. A description of the nerves.

Neuroid, *nu'-roid*. Resembling a nerve or nerve substance.

Neurokeratin, *nu-ro-ker'-at-in*. The form of keratin found in the nerve-sheaths.

Neurolemma, *nu-ro-lem'-mah*. See *Neurilemma*.

Neurologist, *nu-ro-l'-o-jist*. One versed in neurology.

Neurology, *nu-ro-l'-o-je*. Science of nervous structure, function, and pathology.

Neurolysin, *nu-ro-l'-is-in*. A specific toxin destroying nervous tissue.

Neurolysis, *nu-ro-l'-is-is*. 1. The exhaustion of a nerve by

nerve-stretching for the relief of excessive tension. 2. The loosening of adhesions binding a nerve. 3. The disintegration of nerve-tissue.

NEUROSKELETON

nu-ro'-mah. 1. A nerve-tumor. 2. A fibroma on a nerve. *N.*, Amputa'tion, one of a stump, at the end of a divided nerve. *N.*, Amyelin'ic, one made up of nonmedullated nerve-fibers. *N.*, Cyst'ic, a neuroma with the formation of cysts. *N.*, False, a fibroma forming on a nerve. *N.*, Gang'lionated or Gang'lionoma, one made up of nerve-cells. *N.*, Myelin'ic, one made up of medullated nerve-fibers. *N.*, Plex'iform, the development of multiple fibromatous tumors along the course of one nerve, attended with hyperplasia of the nerve-fibers. *N.*, Neuro'fibr'oid, a vascular neuroma.

N., A softening of nerves or of nerve-tissue.

nu-ro'-mal-us. Having the nature of a neuroma.

nu'-ro-mēr. A segment or division of the neurone.

nu-ro-mim'e'-sis. Hysteric mimicry of disease.

N., Neuro'lar. Pertaining to both nerves and muscles.

nu-ro-mi-el-i'-tis. Myelitis.

N., Neuro'is. A combined neuritis and myositis.

nu'-ron, nu'-rōn. The nerve-cell inclusive of its processes.

nu-ro-no-fa'-je-ah. The destruction of neurones or nerve-cells.

N., Paralysis from some nerve-disease.

nu-ro-path'ik. Pertaining to nervous diseases.

nu-ro-path-ol'-o-je. Treatise on diseases of the nervous system.

nu-ro-path'ic. Any disease of the nervous system.

nu-ro-fō'-ne-ah. A nervous disease characterized by sharp cries.

N., Physiology. The physiology of the nervous system.

nu'-ro-plasm. The granular interstitial substance between the fibrillas of an axis-cylinder.

nu'-ro-plas-tic. A plastic operation upon a nerve.

nu'-ro-pōr. A small opening at the anterior extremity of the primary telencephalon.

N., Neuro'sis. A combined nervous and mental disease.

N., Optic. Inflammation of the optic nerve and retina.

nu-ro-rek'-is. The forcible tearing out of a nerve as a treatment of persistent neuralgia.

nu-ro-ro'-af-e. The suturing of a nerve.

N., Neuro'ma. A combined neuroma and sarcoma.

nu-ro'-sis. A nervous affection without lesion. *N.*, Painful hyperesthesia of the skin of the scrotum, penis, and thighs from excess in bicycle-riding. *N.*, Occu'pational. One of a class of spasmodic and convulsive disturbances, mainly of functional origin, affecting the muscles used in the performance of special movements.

nu-ro-skel'-et-on. The same as Endoskeleton, *q. v.*

NEVUS

- Neurosomes**, *nu'-ro-soms*. Minute granules of the axospongium of the axis-cylinder.
- Neurosthenia**, *nu-ro-sthe'-ne-ah*. Excessive nervous power.
- Neurosuture**, *nu-ro-su'-chur*. The suture of a cut nerve.
- Neurotabes**, *nu-ro-ta'-bēs*. A wasting of the peripheral nerves.
- Neurotension**, *nu-ro-ten'-shun*. Nerve-stretching.
- Neurothele**, *nu-ro-the'-le*. A nervous papilla.
- Neurotic**, *nu-rol'-ik*. Nervous. Pertaining to neuroses. Pertaining to nerves or to the nervous system.
- Neurotica**, *nu-rol'-ik-ah*. Diseases of the nervous function.
- Neurotiza'tion**. The regeneration of a divided nerve.
- Neurotome**, *nu'-ro-tōm*. A needle-like knife used in neurotomy.
- Neurotomy**, *nu-rol'-o-mē*. The division of a nerve.
- Neurotrasis**, *nu-rol'-ras-is*. A wound of a nerve.
- Neurotripsy**, *nu'-ro-trip-se*. The crushing of a nerve.
- Neurotrophasthenia**, *nu-ro-trōf-as-the'-ne-ah*. A condition of defective nutrition of the nervous system.
- Neurotrophic**, *nu-ro-trōf'-fik*. Pertaining to the nutritive influence of nerves.
- Neurotropism**, *nu-rol'-ro-pism*. The attraction or repulsion exercised upon regenerating nerve-fibers. **N.**, **Negative**, the quality that repels these regenerating nerve-fibers. **N.**, **Positive**, that quality of a substance which attracts these regenerating nerve-fibers to grow toward and into it.
- Neusser's Gran'ules**. Basophilic granules sometimes found in the leukocytes of the blood, near the nuclei. They are regarded by Neusser as being closely connected with the uric acid diathesis, but their presence has been noted also in other conditions.
- Neutral**, *nu'-tral*. Possessing neither acid nor basic properties. **N. Mix'ture**, liquor potassii citratis.
- Neutraliza'tion**. The process of checking the action of an agent.
- Neutralize**, *nu'-tral-iz*. To render negative or inactive.
- Neutrophile**, *nu'-tro-fil*. Readily stained by neutral anilin dyes.
- Nevoid**, *ne'-void*. Like a nevus. **N. Elephantiasis**, lymphoedema.
- Nevolipo'ma**. A venous nevus accompanied by lipoma.
- Nevose**, *ne'-vōs*. Spotted; having nevi.
- Nevus**, *Nævus*, *ne'-vus*. A birth-mark; a congenital cutaneous blemish. **N. ara'neus**, 'acne rosacea. **N.**, **Cap'illary**, one involving the capillaries of the skin. **N.**, **Cuta'neous**, a nevus of the skin. **N. flam'meus**, port-wine mark, a diffuse, very slightly raised red or purplish variety of nevus maternus, involving part of the face. **N. lipomato'des**, a mole containing fat and connective tissue. **N. mater'nus**, mother's mark, congenital discoloration of the skin. **N. pigmento'sus**, a mole; a circumscribed congenital pigmentary deposit in the skin associated with hypertrophy of the hairs. **N. vascula'ris**, one involving a part of the cutaneous vascular tissue. **N.**, **Venous**, one consisting chiefly of veins.

n of Iceland spar that has the property of
ry ray of light out of the field, while the
ay is transmitted.

an-in. Volatile odorous principle of to-

$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2$. A poisonous alkaloid of tobacco.
ffects from excessive use of tobacco.

$\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}$. A drug used in tetanus.

. Winking. N. Mem'brane, the third
mals. N. Spasm, persistent winking.

nik-tit-a'-shun. The act of winking.
a nidus.

e deep origin of a nerve (nidus or nucleus).

t. A cluster. A focus of infection. N.

ossa in the cerebellum.

l of quinin, digitalis, and opium.

ind-nes. Subnormal acuity of vision in

on with horror during sleep.

ecal matter.

Excessive sweating during the night.

sive nightmare, especially in children.

rit'-e-es lin'-gwe. A parasitic glossitis

lackish coating of the tongue.

$\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{37}\text{N}_3$. A black coal-tar dye.

he glossopharyngeal nerve.

See *Elements, Table of*.

NODULE

the slow atrophic change which a neurone undergoes is prevented from functioning.

Nisus, *nî'-sus*. The contraction of the diaphragm and abdominal muscles for the expulsion of the feces.

Nit. The popular name for the egg or larva of a louse.

Niter, *nî'-ter*. KNO_3 . Saltpeter; nitrate of potash.

Nithsdale Neck. Goiter.

Nitrate, *nî'-trät*. A salt of nitric acid.

Nitrated, *nî'-tra-ted*. Containing nitric acid.

Nitrification, *nî-trif-ik-a'-shun*. The formation of nitrate, especially that due to the action of certain bacteria.

Nitril, *nî'-tril*. A compound of nitrogen with a trivalent radical.

Nitrite, *nî'-trit*. A salt of nitrous acid. For test, see *Griess*.

Nitroanisole, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NO}_2$. A derivative of anisole.

Nitrobacteria, *nî-tro-bak-ter-ah*. Bacteria that convert ammonia into nitric acid.

Nitrobenzyl, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2$. A poisonous derivative of benzene.

Nitrocellulose, *nî-tro-sel'-u-lös*. The same as *Pyroxylin*, q.

Nitroform, $\text{CH}(\text{NO}_2)_3$. An inflammable nitrogen compound.

Nitrogen, *nî'-tro-jen*. A colorless, nonmetallic, gaseous element, a main constituent of air. See *Elements*, Table of.

Nitrogenous, *nî-tro-jen-us*. Containing nitrogen.

Nitroglucose, *nî-tro-glü'-kos*. A derivative of glucose by replacement of nitric and sulphuric acids; used as an arterial stimulant.

Nitroglycerin, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{N}_3\text{O}_9$. An oily, toxic, explosive liquid.

Nitrometer, *nî-trom-ät-er*. An apparatus for gas analysis.

Nitrosaccharose. An explosive nitrogen compound.

Nitrosalol. A powder used in making salophen.

Nitrous, *nî'-trus*. Derived from niter. **N. acid**. See *Acetic acid*, test, see *Griess*. **N. Oxid**, N_2O , laughing gas, an inhalation anesthetic.

Le Nobel's Test for Acetone. A modification of Legal's test.

N's Test for Bile Pigments. Add to the liquid zinc chloride and a few drops of tincture of iodine. A dichroitic purple color is the result.

Noctambulation, *no-ä-m-bu-lä'-shun*. Sleep-walking.

Nocturnal, *no-ter'-nal*. Pertaining to the night. **N. Emission**, an involuntary discharge of semen during sleep; spermatorrhea.

Nodal, *no'-dal*. Relating to a node. **N. Point**. See *Point*.

Nodding Spasm, *nod'-ing*. A nodding of the head from spasmodic contraction of the sternomastoid muscle.

Node, *nöd*. An indurated swelling on a tendon or bone.

Nodose, *no-dös'*. Characterized by nodes.

Nodosis, *no-dös'-sis*. The condition of having nodes.

Nodosity, *no-dös'-it-e*. See *Node*.

Nodular, *nod'-u-lar*. Covered with nodes.

Nodule, *nod'-ül*. 1. A small knob or excrescence. 2. A tubercle at the anterior end of the inferior vena cava.

NOSOPHYTE

lus ver' mis. The nodule of the cerebellum.
 atach'ograph, Noematachom'eter. An instrument for
 ording the time required for mental operations.
 chi's Test or Reaction. A method of serodiagnosis of
 hilis modifying the Wassermann test.
 ne tangere, no'-le ma tan'-jer-e. See Ulcer, Rodent.
 , no'-mah. A synonym of ulcerative stomatitis. N, pu-
 'di, N. vul'væ, ulceration of the vulva in children.
 nclature, no'-mem-kla-chur. A system of technic names.
 lhe'rent. Not connected to adjacent organs.
 i, no'-nan. Recurring every ninth day, as malarial fever.
 om'pos men'tis. Of unsound mind.
 nduc'tor. A substance not transmitting electricity or heat.
 ravida, no-ne-grav'id-ah. A women pregnant for the
 th time.
 ara, non-ip'ar-ah. A woman who has borne nine children.
 etal, non-met'al. An element that is not a metal.
 s, no'-nus. The hypoglossal nerve.
 able, non-vi'-ab-l. Not able to live.
 no'-re. A Japanese gelatin used in bacteriology.
 , norm. A perfect standard.
 a, nor'-mah. 1. Norm, model. 2. Rule, line.
 al, nor'-mal. According to rule or type. N. Histo'logy.
 Histology. N. Ovariot'omy, excision of a sound ovary. N.
 um, a serum of which 0.1 c.c. neutralizes ten times the
 imal lethal dose of a specific bacterial poison.
 oblast, nor'-mo-blast. A blood-corpusele of normal size.
 ocyte, nor'-mō-sit. A normoblast, q. v.
 's Col'orless Cor'puscles. See Traube's Corpuscles.
 egian Itch, nor-we'-jen. A form of pustular scabies.
 nōs. The organ of smell. N.-bleed, hemorrhage from the
 e. N.-hole, a nostril. N.-piece, a device for the attach-
 nt of several objectives to a microscope.
 aa, no-se'-mah. 1. Disease. 2. A genus of microsporidia.
 cephalus. A monster with a defective skull and brain.
 hthonag'raphy. Geography of endemic diseases.
 omium, no-so-hō'-me-um. A hospital.
 eny, no-soj'-en-e. The development and progress of dis-
 es.
 raphy, no-sog'-ra-fē. A description of disease.
 ogy, no-sol'-o-jē. The science of diseases; the scientific
 isification of diseases.
 aa'nia. Insane delusion that one is ill.
 omy, no-son'-o-me. The classification of diseases.
 arasite, no-so-par'-as-it. An organism modifying but not
 inating a disease.
 hen, no'-so-fen. A grayish-yellow antiseptic powder.
 hobia, no-so-fō'-be-ah. An exaggerated fear of disease.

the slow atrophic change which a neurone undergoes when it is prevented from functioning.

Nlaus, *nī'-sus*. The contraction of the diaphragm and abdominal muscles for the expulsion of the feces.

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Nocturnal, *nōk-tūr'-nāl*. Pertaining to the night. **N. Emission**, an involuntary discharge of semen during sleep; nocturnal emission.

Nodal, *nō'-dāl*. Relating to a node. **N. Point**. See *Point*.

Nodding Spasm, *nōd'-ing*. A nodding of the head from the sternomastoid muscle.

Node, *nōd*. An indurated swelling on a tendon or bone.

Nodosa, *nō-dō'-sā*. Characterized by nodes.

Nodosis, *nō-dō'-sis*. The condition of having nodes.

Nodosity, *nō-dō'-sī-tē*. See *Node*.

Nodules, *nōd'-ul-s*. Covered with nodes.

Nodule, *nōd'-ul*. A small knob or excrescence on the surface and of the interior of an organ.

ature, *no'-mem-ria'-chur*. A system of technic names.
 'rent. Not connected to adjacent organs.
no'-nan. Recurring every ninth day, as malarial fever.
'pos men'tis. Of unsound mind.
 uc'tor. A substance not transmitting electricity or heat.
 ida, *no-ue-grav'-id-ah*. A women pregnant for the
 time.
 a, *non-ip'-ar-ah*. A woman who has borne nine children.
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no'-nus. The hypoglossal nerve.
 e, *non-vi'-ab-l*. Not able to live.
 -re. A Japanese gelatin used in bacteriology.
 orm. A perfect standard.
 nor'-mah. 1. Norm, model. 2. Rule, line.
 nor'-mal. According to rule or type. **N. Histol'ogy.**
 istology. **N. Ovariot'omy**, excision of a sound ovary. **N.**
 a, a serum of which 0.1 c.c. neutralizes ten times the
 al lethal dose of a specific bacterial poison.
 ast, *nor'-mo-blast*. A blood-corpuscle of normal size.
 te, *nor'-mo-sil*. A normoblast, *q. v.*
 Col'orless Cor'puscles. See *Traube's Corpuscles*.
 an Itch, *nor-we'-jen*. A form of pustular scabies.
 s. The organ of smell. **N.-bleed**, hemorrhage from the
N.-hole, a nostril. **N.-piece**, a device for the attach-
 of several objectives to a microscope.
 no-se'-mah. 1. Disease. 2. A genus of microsporidia.
 ph'alus. A monster with a defective skull and brain.
 onag'raphy. Geography of endemic diseases.

NUTRIENT

nerve. **N. hypothalamicus**, the nucleus of Luys between the base of the internal capsule and the zona incerta. **N., Interventricular**, the caudatum. **N., Laryngeal**, the nucleus at the origin of the nerve-fibers of the larynx. **N., Lenticular**, a cluster of cinerea of the striatum. **N., Motor**, any collection of nerve-cells in the central nervous system giving origin to a motor nerve. **N., Oculomotor**, the origin of the oculomotor nerve lying under the Sylvian aqueduct. **N., Olivary**, the dentoliva, the nucleus of the olivary body, the lamina of gray matter within the olive. **N., Olivary, Accessory**, an oval gray plate behind the olive; also a similar smaller plate in the outer side of the pyramid. **N., Pontile**, the gray matter of the pons. **N., Postpyramidal**. Same as *N. gracilis*. **N. pulposus**, the remnant of the notochord appearing as a pulpy mass in the center of the intervertebral discs. **N., Pyramidal**, the inner accessory olivary nucleus. **N. quintus**, the nucleus of the fifth or trigeminal nerve. **N. ruber**, **N. tegmental**, red nucleus, a reddish mass in the upper part of the cerebral crus, embedded among the fibers of the tegmentum. **N., Segmentation**. Same as *N., Cleavage*. **N., Sperm**, the nucleus of a spermatozoon. **N., Spheric**, a gray nucleus at the junction of the hemisphere and middle cerebellar lobe. **N. vestibularis**. Same as *N. angularis*. **N., Vitelline**, the result of the fusion of the male and female pronuclei within the vitellus. **N., White**, the white substance of the corpus dentatum.

Nuel's Space. The intercellular space, or series of spaces, in the lower part of Corti's organ.

Nuhn's Gland. See *Blandin's Gland*.

Nullipara. A woman who has not brought forth young.

Nulliparity. The condition of being nulliparous.

Nulliparous, *nul-ip-ar-us*. Never having given birth to a child.

Nummiform, *num-if-orm*. Having the form of a coin.

Nummular, *num-u-lar*. Arranged like a roll of coin.

Nummulation. The assuming of a nummular form.

Nun's Murmur. A humming sound heard over the large veins at the root of the neck in anemia and sometimes in healthy individuals.

Nunn's Corpuscles. See *Bennett's Corpuscles*.

Nunnation, *nun-na-shun*. The frequent or abnormal use of the n-sound.

Nurse, ners. One who takes care of the sick. **N's Contracture**, the tetany of nursing women.

Nussbaum's Cell. One of the four kinds of epithelial cells forming the peptic glands; its function is unknown.

Nutation, *nu-ta-shun*. Nodding or oscillation of the head.

Nutgall, *nul'-gawl*. An excrescence on the leaves of *Quercus lusitanica*, caused by the deposited ova of an insect.

Nutmeg, *nul'-meg*. See *Myristica*. **N-liver**. See *Liver*.

Nutrient, *nu'-tre-ent*. 1. A nutritious substance. 2. Conveyer

nutriment. *N. Fora'men*, an osseous canal for a nutrient vessel. *N. Ves'sel*, a vessel supplying the marrow of bones.

Nutrient, *nu'-trim-ent*. Anything that nourishes.

Nutrin, *nu'-trin*. A nutritive albuminous substance.

Nutrition, *nu-trish'-un*. The process of assimilation of food.

Nutritious, *nu-trish'-us*. Yielding nourishment.

Nutritive, *nu'-trit-iv*. Affording nutrition.

Nutrito'rium. The nutritive apparatus.

Nu'trose. The commercial name of a tasteless sodium salt of casein.

Nux vom'ica. Seed of *Strychnos nux vomica*, yielding strychnin.

Nyctal'gia, *nik-tal'-je-ah*. Pain which occurs at night only.

Nyctal'opia, *nik-tal-o'-pe-ah*. Night-blindness; day-blindness.

Because of the confusion in the definition of this word, its use should be discontinued. Cf. *Hemer'olopia*.

Nyctoph'obia, *nik-to-fó-be-ah*. A morbid fear of darkness.

Nycturia, *nik-tu'-re-ah*. Nocturnal urinary incontinence.

Nylander's Test for Glu'cose. Dissolve 4 grams of Rochelle salts in 100 c.c. of a solution of caustic potash (10 per cent.), and add 2 grams of subnitrate of bismuth; place on the water-bath until as much of the bismuth salt is dissolved as possible; on heating ten volumes of urine with one volume of the foregoing solution a black coloration or the precipitation of phosphates is produced in the presence of glucose.

Nymph'as or **Nymphæ**, *nim'-fe*. The labia minora.

Nymph'ectomy, *nim-fek'-to-me*. Excision of the nymphas.

Nymph'itis, *nim-fi'-tis*. Inflammation of the labia.

Nymph'olepsy, *nim'-fo-lep-se*. Excision of the nymphas.

Nymphoma'nia. Excessive sexual desire in women.

Nymphoma'niac, *nim-fo-ma'-ne-ak*. A victim of nymphomania.

Nymph'oncus, *nim-fong'-kus*. A tumor of the nymphas.

Nymph'otomy, *nim-fo'-o-me*. Ablation of the nymphas.

Nyssa, *nis'-ah*. A genus of trees—tupelo, pepperidge, sour gum.

The root of *N. uniflora* is used in making surgeons' tents.

Nystag'miform, *nis-tag'-mif-orm*. Resembling nystagmus.

Nystag'mus, *nis-tag'-mus*. Oscillatory movement of the eyeballs. *N., Lat'eral*, oscillation of the eye in the horizontal meridian. *N., Ro'tatory*, partial rolling of the eyeball around the visual axis. *N., Ver'tical*, oscillatory movement in the vertical meridian.

Nysten's Law. Rigor mortis begins in the muscles of mastication, extends to the facial and neck muscles, then to the trunk and arms, and finally to the lower extremities.

OBLIQUUS

O.

Oak, *ok*. A tree of the genus *Quercus*.

Oakum, *ok'-um*. A surgical dressing of shredded rope.

Oarium, *o-a'-re-um*. See *Ovarium*.

Oasis, *o-a'-sis*. An isolated spot of healthy tissue.

Oat, *ot*. See *Avena*.

Ob- A prefix signifying on, against, or toward.

Obdormit'ion. Numbness of a part due to nerve-pressure.

Obduction, *ob-duk'-shun*. A postmortem examination.

O'Beirne's Sphinc'ter. A thickened, circular bundle of muscular fibers, situated in the rectum, just below its junction with the colon.

Obelion, *o-be'-le-on*. The sagittal suture between the parietal foramina.

Obermeier, Spirillum of. See *Spirilla*, Table of.

Obermeyer's Test for In'dican in U'rine. With a lead acetate solution (1:5) precipitate the urine; care must be taken not to add an excess of lead solution. Filter, and shake the filtrate for one or two minutes with an equal quantity of fuming hydrochloric acid, which contains 1 or 2 parts of ferric chlorid solution to 500 parts of the acid. Add some chloroform, which becomes blue from the generation of indigo blue.

Obermueller's Test for Choles'terin. Place the cholesterol in a test-tube, and fuse with two or three drops of propionic acid anhydrid over a small, naked flame. The fused mass on cooling is violet, changing to blue, green, orange, carmin, and, finally, copper-red.

Obese, *o-bes'*. Extremely fat, corpulent.

Obesity, *o-bes'-it-e*. Fatness, corpulence.

O'ber. An ependymal thickening above the calamus scriptorius.

Obfuscation, *ob-fus-ka'-shun*. Cloudiness.

Obituary, *o-bit'-u-a-re*. 1. Pertaining to death. 2. Death notice.

Object-blindness, *ob'-jekt-blind-nes*. An inability to comprehend objects seen.

Object-glass. The microscopic lens nearest the object.

Objective, *ob-jek'-tiv*. 1. The object-glass of a microscope.

2. Pertaining to things lying external to one's self.

Obligate, *ob'-lig-at*. Compelled to act in a given manner. **O. Aero'bion,** a microbe compelled to live in air.

Oblique, *ob-lék'*, or *ob-lík'*. Slanting, inclined.

Obliquimeter, *ob-lik-wim'-et-er*. An instrument devised for measuring the obliquity of the pelvic brim.

Obliquity, *ob-lik'-we-te*. The condition of being slanting or inclined.

Obliquus, *ob-lí'-kwus*. See *Muscles*, Table of.

- Obliteration**, *ob-lit-er-a'-shun*. Extinction.
- Oblongata**, *ob-lon-ga'-tah*. The medulla oblongata.
- Obmutescence**, *ob-mu-tes'-ens*. Loss of voice.
- Observation**, *ob-ser-va'-shun*. The examination of a thing.
- Obsession**, *ob-sesh'-un*. Possession by a demon.
- Obstetric**, *ob-stet'-rik*. Pertaining to obstetrics.
- Obstetrician**, *ob-stet-rish'-an*. One who practises obstetrics.
- Obstetrics**, *ob-stet'-riks*. The science of the care of women during pregnancy, child-birth, and the puerperium.
- Obstipation**, *ob-stip-a'-shun*. The same as *Constipation*, *q. v.*
- Obstruction**, *ob-struk'-shun*. The blocking of a canal or opening.
- Obstruent**, *ob'-stru-ent*. Astringent, *q. v.*
- Obtund**, *ob-tund'*. To blunt or dull; to lessen.
- Obtundent**, *ob-tund'-dent*. An agent relieving irritation.
- Obturator**, *ob'-tu-ra-tor*. 1. That which obstructs a cavity. 2. Pertaining to the obturator membrane. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.
- Obtusion**, *ob-tu'-shun*. A blunting, as of sensitiveness.
- Occipital**, *ok-sip'-it-al*. Pertaining to the occiput. **O. A'rea**. See *Area*. **O. Lobe**, the posterior portion of the cerebral hemisphere. **O. Mus'cle**. See *Occipitalis* (*Muscles*, *Table of*). **O. Sec'tion**, a transverse section through the middle of the occipital lobe.
- Occiput**, *ok-sip'-it*. The back part of the head.
- Occlusion**, *ok-lu'-shun*. The blocking up of an opening.
- Occult**, *ok-ul't*. Hidden; secret.
- Occupation-disease'**, *ok-u-pa'-shun*. One the consequence of the occupation of the patient. **O.-neural'gia**, the pain in occupation-diseases. **O.-neuro'sis**, a nervous disorder the result of the patient's occupation.
- Ocellus**, *o-sel'-us*. One of the elements of a compound eye.
- Ocher**, *Ochre*, *o'-ker*. Yellow-colored clay.
- Ochlesia**, *ok-le'-sis*. Morbid state from overcrowding of the sick.
- Ochronosus**, *o-kron-o'-sus*. A brown discoloration of ligaments.
- Oco'tea pretio'sa**. A Brazilian plant used in nervous exhaustion.
- Octad**, *ok'-tad*. An octavalent element.
- Octan**, *ok'-tan*. Recurring every eight days.
- Octarius**, *ok-ta'-re-us*. A pint, the eighth part of a gallon.
- Octavalent**, *ok-tav'-al-ent*. Having a valence of eight.
- Oc'tene**, **Oc'tylen**. See *Caprylen*.
- Octigravida**, *ok'-te-grav'-id-ah*. A woman pregnant for the eighth time.
- Octipara**, *ok-tip'-ar-ah*. A woman who has borne eight children.
- Octoroon**, *ok-to-roon'*. The offspring of a white person and a quadroon.
- Ocular**, *ok'-u-lar*. 1. Pertaining to the eye. 2. The eye-piece of a microscope.
- Oculin**, *ok'-u-lin*. An organotherapeutic preparation said to be a glycerin extract from the ciliary bodies of the eyes of oxen.

turpentine.

Odol, *o'-dol*. A proprietary mouth-

Odontagra, *o-don-ta'-grah*. Pain in t

Odontalgia, *o-don-tal'-je-ah*. Tootha

Odontatrophia, **Odontatrophy**, *o-don-*

Atrophy or arrest of development

Odontiasis, *o-don-ti'-as-is*. The cutt

Odontinoid, *o-don'-tin-oid*. Resembl

Odontitis, *o-don-ti'-tis*. Inflammatio

Odontoblast, *o-don'-to-blast*. A colum

Odontobothri'tis. Inflammation of

Odontoclast, *o-don'-to-klast*. A cell a

Odontodol, *o-don'-to-dol*. A propriet

Odontodynia, *o-don-to-din'-e-ah*. Od

Odontogen, *o-don'-to-jen*. A noncal

cursor of dentin.

Odontogeny, *o-don-toj'-en-e*. The sa

Odontoglyph, *o-don'-to-glif*. Instrum

Odontog'raphy. A descriptive anato

Odontoid, *o-don'-toid*. Resembling a

Odontolith, *o-don'-to-lith*. "Tartar"

Odontology, *o-don-tol'-o-je*. The sci

Odontol'oxy. An irregularity in the

Odontoma, *o-don-to'-mah*. A tumor

Odontome, *o-don'-töm*. See *Odon*

tumor made up of all the histolog

together indiscriminately.

Odontonecro'sis. Necrosis of the tis

Odorant, *o'-dor-ant*. Odorous.

Odoriferous, *o-dor-if'-er-us*. Yielding an odor.

O'Dwyer's Tubes. Tubes of various sizes for laryngeal intubation.

Odynophagia, *Odynpha'gia*, *o-din-o-fa'-je-ah*. Dysphagia, *q. v.*

Odynopeia, *o-din-o-pe'-ah*. The induction of pain, especially labor-pains.

OE-. See *E-*.

Ehl's Layer. The stratum lucidum of the epidermis.

Enanthol, *e-nan'-thol*. $C_7H_{14}O$. An aromatic liquid distilled from castor oil.

Enanthotoxin, *e-nan-tho-toks'-in*. $C_{17}H_{22}O_8$. A toxic resinoid from *Enanthe crocata*.

Oertel's Treatment. The treatment of chronic cardiac disease by graduated hill-climbing.

Esypum, *Esypus*, *es-ip'-um*, *es-ip'-us*. The natural fat of wool.

Official, *off-ish'-al*. Authorized by the pharmacopeia.

Officinal, *off-is'-in-al*. For sale by pharmacists.

Ogston's Line. An imaginary line extending from the tubercle of the femur to the intercondyloid notch, and indicating the course of the tendon of the adductor magnus; it is a guide in section of the internal condyle from the shaft of the femur.

Ohm, *ohm*. The unit of resistance in electricity. O.'s Law, the current strength in any conductor varies directly as the electromotive force, and inversely as the resistance.

-oid. A suffix signifying likeness or resemblance.

Oidiomycosis, *o-id-e-o-mi-kh'-sis*. The condition of being infected with the oidium fungus.

Oidium, *o-id'-e-um*. A parasitic fungus. *O. al'bicans*, the fungus causing thrush.

Oikoid, *oi'-koid*. See *Ecoid*.

Oikologic, *oi-ko-loj'-ik*. Pertaining to the condition of homes.

Oikology, *oi-kol'-o-je*. The science of the home.

Oil. A greasy liquid, not miscible with water, composed of glyceryl and a fatty acid. *O. of Absin'thium*. See *O. of Wormwood*, *Common*. *O. of All'spice*. See *O. of Pimenta*.

O. of Al'mond, (1) essential oil from seed of bitter almonds, used as a sedative; (2) fixed oil from sweet almonds, used as a demulcent and nutrient. *O. of Am'ber*, *oleum succini*, a volatile, antispasmodic oil. *O. of An'da*, a fixed oil from seeds of

Joannesia princeps, used as a purgative. *O. of Angel'ica*, a volatile oil from roots of *Archangelica officinalis*, used as a tonic. *O., An'imal*, an oil distilled from bones, used in skin-

diseases and hysteria. *O. of An'ise*, an essential oil from anise, used as a carminative. *O. of An'ise*, *Star*, essential oil from fruit of *Illicium anisatum*. *O. of Ar'achis*, fixed oil from

peanuts, the fruit of *Arachis hypogæa*. *O. of Ar'bor vi'tæ*. See *O. of Thuja*. *O. of Ar'nica Flow'ers*, an essential oil from

A. montana, used as a diuretic and an emmenagog, and externally for rheumatism. *O. of Arteme'sia*, an antiseptic and

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astringent oil from the flowers of Roman wormwood, *maritima*. O. of As'phalt, a rubefacient, antiseptic oil distilled from asphalt; used in skin diseases. O. of Balm, essential antispasmodic oil from the leaves of *Melissa officinalis*. O. of Bas'il, an essential oil from the leaves of *Osimum basilicum*, used as an antiseptic. O., Bay. See O. of Myrcia. O. of Be'hen. Same as O. of Ben. O. of Ben, a fixed oil from seeds of two species of *Moringa*, Asiatic tree. O. of Ben'ne. See O. of Sesame. O. of Ber'gamot, a volatile oil from the fruit-rind of *Citrus bergamia*. O. of Birch Bark, a volatile oil from *Betula lenta*, used as an antirheumatic. O. of Birch Wood, a black antiseptic liquid from *Betula alba*. O. of Bol'dus, a volatile oil from *Peumus fragrans*, used in genitourinary inflammations. O., Brit'ish, a variety of petroleum. O. of Cade, juniper tar, an empyreumatic oil distilled from the wood of *Juniperus oxycedrus*, used as an antiseptic. O. of Caj'uput, a stimulating volatile oil from the leaves of *Melaleuca leucadendron*. O. of Camph'or, a volatile oil from *Cinnamomum camphora*, used as a stimulant and rubefacient. O. of Can'ada Snake'-root, an antiseptic, aromatic oil from *Asarum canadense*. O. of Canel'la, a volatile, stimulant oil from *Canella alba*, used as a flavor. O. of Car'away, a volatile oil from seeds of *Carum carvi*, used to correct griping cathartics. O. of Car'damom, a volatile oil from cardamom, used as an aromatic and stimulant. O., Car'ron, linseed oil and lime-water, used for dressing burns. O. of Cascari'la, a volatile oil from the bark of *Croton eluteria*, used as an adjuvant in bitter tonics. O. of Cas'sia. See O. of Cinnamon, Chinese. O., Cas'tor, a fixed oil from seeds of *Ricinus communis*, used as a cathartic. O. of Ce'dar Leaves, a volatile oil from leaves of *Juniperus virginiana*, used as an antiseptic and emmenagog. O. of Ce'dar Wood, volatile oil from wood of *Juniperus virginiana*. O. of Ced'rat, volatile oil from fruit-rind of *Citrus medica*, used as an aromatic. O. of Cel'ery, volatile oil from seeds of *Apium graveolens*, used in nervous affections. O. of Cham'omile, Ger'man, a volatile oil from the flowers of *Matricaria chamomilla*, used in cramps. O. of Cham'omile, Ro'man, a volatile oil from flowers of *Anthemis nobilis*, used as a stomachic. O. of Champa'ca, a volatile oil from the flowers of *Michelia champaca*. O. of Chaulmo'o'gra or Chaulmu'gra, a brownish fat from the seeds of *Gynocardia odorata*, claimed to be a specific in elephantiasis. O. of Chenopo'dium, volatile oil from the fruit of *C. ambrosioides*, used as an anthelmintic. O. of Cher'ry Lau'rel, a volatile oil from the leaves of *Prunus laurocerasus*, used as a sedative. O. of Cin'namon, Ceylon', volatile oil, used as a stimulant, from *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*. O. of Cin'namon, Chinese, volatile oil from Chinese or cassia cinnamon, undetermined species grown in China. O. of Citronel'la, a volatile oil from various species of *Andros*

ogon, a genus of grasses. O. of Cloves, a volatile oil from cloves, used as an antiseptic. O. of Co'coanut, a semisolid fat from the fruit of the palm, *Cocos nucifera*. O., Cod'-liver, fixed oil from livers of *Gadus morrhua*, the cod, used as a tonic and nutrient. O. of Copai'ba, a volatile oil from balsam of copaiba, used in gonorrhea. O. of Corian'der, volatile oil from fruit of *Coriandrum sativum*, used as a stomachic. O. of Cot'ton, fixed oil from seeds of cotton. O. of Cro'ton, fixed oil from the seeds of *Croton tiglium*; it is vesicant and purgative. O. of Cu'beb, volatile oil from fruit of *Piper cubeba*, used in gonorrhea. O. of Cum'in, volatile oil from fruit of *Cuminum cyminum*, used as a carminative. O. of Cy'press, volatile oil from leaves and shoots of *Cupressus sempervirens*, used as an antispasmodic. O., Dead, a heavy oil. O. of Dill, a volatile oil from the fruit of *Peucedanum graveolens*, used as a carminative. O., Dip'pel's. See O., Animal. O., Doeg'ling, oil obtained from the Norwegian whale *Balaena rostrata*, used as an ointment-base. O., Du'gong, oil from the cetaceous animal *Halicore dugong*. O., Dutch. Same as O., Haarlem. O. of Er'got, a laxative oil from ergot. O. of Erig'eron, a volatile oil from *E. canadense*, used as a hemostatic. O., Essen'tial, a volatile oil, so called because it contains the essence or active principle of a plant. O., Ethe'real, a calmative, volatile liquid consisting of ether and heavy oil of wine. O. of Eucalyp'tus, volatile oil from leaves of many species of *Eucalyptus*, used as an antiseptic. O. of Eu'lachon, the fixed oil of candle-fish blubber. O., Fatty, a fixed oil. A salt-like body composed of a fatty acid in combination with an alcohol or base. O. of Fen'nel, a volatile carminative oil from fruit of *Faniculum vulgare*. O. of Fir Cones, a volatile oil from the cones of *Picea excelsa*, used as an antiseptic. O. of Fir, Scotch, volatile oil from the leaves of *Pinus sylvestris*, used in chronic rheumatism. O. of Fire'weed, volatile oil from *Erechtites prœaltia*, used as a tonic. O., Fixed, a fatty oil; one not volatilizing on the application of heat. O., Fu'sel, a volatile oily liquid obtained in rectifying brandy and whisky; it consists largely of amyl alcohol; is poisonous, and used as a solvent. O. of Gar'lic, volatile oil from bulbs of *Allium sativum*, used as a diuretic and expectorant. O. of Gaulthe'ria, volatile oil from *G. procumbens*, almost pure methyl salicylate, used in rheumatism. O. of Gin'ger, volatile oil from ginger, used as a stomachic. O. of Gin'gili, sesame oil. O., Haar'lem, an oily antiseptic preparation of sulphurated linseed oil and oil of turpentine. O., Heavy, the product from the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol. O. of Hedeo'ma, volatile oil from *H. pulegioides*, pennyroyal; it is tonic and carminative. O. of Hem'lock, volatile oil from the bark of *Tsuga canadensis*. O., Her'ring, fixed oil of herrings. O. of Hops, volatile oil from hops, used in nervous debility. O. of Horse'mint, volatile

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oil from *Monarda punctata*, used as a carminative. O. of *Hyoscyamus* Leaves, a green, oily liquid prepared from fresh hyoscyamus leaves heated in olive oil, used as a sedative. O. of *Jatropha curcas*, a fixed oil from Barbadoes nuts, used as a purgative. O. of *Juniper Berries*, volatile oil from fruit of juniper, used as a diuretic and stimulant and to preserve surgical ligatures. O. of *Juniper Wood*, volatile oil from the fresh wood of *Juniperus communis*. Not to be used for preserving catgut; not to be confounded with oil of cade. O., **Lard**, oil from hogs' lard. O. of **Lau'el**, narcotic volatile oil from the fruit of *Laurus nobilis*, sweet bay. O. of **Lav'ender**, volatile oil from lavender flowers, used as a stimulant. O. of **Lem'on**, a volatile carminative oil from fresh lemon-rind. O. of **Lem'on Balm**. Same as O. of **Balm**. O. of **Lem'on Grass**, volatile oil from several species of *Andropogon*. O. of **Linalo'e**, a volatile oil distilled from a Mexican wood of uncertain origin. O. of **Lin'seed**, fixed oil from seed of flax, *Linum usitatissimum*. O. of **Male Fern**, a volatile, anthelmintic oil from the rhizome of *Dryopteris filix-mas*. O., **Margo'sa**, an oil from the seeds of *Melia azedarach*, used internally as an anthelmintic, externally for rheumatism. O. of **Mar'joram**. Sweet, a volatile oil from *Origanum majorana*, used to hasten eruption in measles. O. of **Mar'joram**, Wild, a volatile oil from the tops of *Origanum vulgare*, used as a tonic and emmenagog. O. of **Mat'ico**, a volatile, antiseptic oil from *Piper angustifolium*. O. of **Menhad'en**, a fixed oil from blubber of menhaden. O. of **Mil'foil**, a carminative oil from the flowers of *Achillea millefolium*. O. of **Mint**, Curled, volatile oil from the leaves of *Mentha aquatica*. O. of **Mir'bane**, nitrobenzene. q. v. O. of **Mus'tard**, volatile, rubefacient oil from *Brassica nigra*. O. of **Myr'cia**, volatile oil from the leaves of *Pimenta acris*, used in making bay-rum. O. of **Myr'tle**, volatile oil from the leaves of *Myrtus communis*, used as an antiseptic. O. of **Nagkas'sar** or **Nahor'**, oil from the seeds of *Mesua ferrea*, used locally in rheumatism. O., **Neats'foot**, fixed, lubricant oil from the feet of neat cattle. O. of **Ner'oil**, volatile oil from orange flowers. O. of **Niaou'li**, volatile oil from the leaves of *Melaleuca leucadendron*, used in tuberculosis. O. of **Nutmeg** (1) nutmeg butter, a fixed oil from nutmegs, used as a narcotic. (2) a volatile oil from nutmegs, used as a carminative. O. of **Ol'ive**, a fixed oil from ripe olives, used as a laxative and emollient. O., **Or'ange**, volatile oils from the leaves, flowers, and fruit of various species of orange. O. of **Orig'anum**. See O. of **Marjoram**, Wild; also the common but erroneous name for oil of thyme. O. of **Or'ris**, a volatile oil from the rhizome of several species of *Iris*. O. of **Palm**, palm butter, a fixed emollient oil from the fruit of *Elaeis guineensis*. O., **Pet'roleum**, principally hydrocarbons of the $C_{15}H_{32}$ series, obtained from petroleum. O. of **Patchou'li**, volatile oil from

Pogostemon heyneanus, used as a perfume. **O. of Pea'-t.** Same as *O. of Arachis*. **O. of Pennyroy'al.** See *O. of deoma*. **O. of Pep'per**, volatile oil from the unripe fruit of *per nigrum*, used as a carminative and antipyretic. **O. Pep'permint**, volatile oil from leaves of *Mentha piperita*, used as a carminative and antiseptic. **O. of Pep'permint, tch'am**, oil from peppermint grown at Mitcham, Surrey, gland. **O., Phos'phorated**, one per cent. solution of phosphorus in almond oil and ether, used as a nerve stimulant. **O. of Pimen'ta or Pimen'to**, volatile oil from ripe fruit of *Pimenta officinalis*. **O. of Pine Nee'dles.** See *O. of Fir, Scotch*. **O. of Pi'nus pumil'io**, oil of mountain pine—a volatile oil from leaves of *P. pumilio* used as an expectorant and in glandular enlargements, boils, and skin-diseases. **O. of Pi'nus ves'tris.** See *O. of Fir, Scotch*. **O. of Po'ho**, Japanese oil of peppermint. **O. of Pop'py**, a fixed oil from the seeds of various species of *Papaver*. **O. of Por'poise**, fixed oil from blubber porpoise. **O. of Pump'kin Seed**, thick, oily liquid from the seeds of *Curcubita pepo*; it is said to be anthelmintic. **O. of o'dium**, volatile oil from the wood of *Convolvulus scoparius*, used as a perfume. **O., Rock**, petroleum. **O. of Rose**, otto, essence, or attar of rose; a volatile oil from fresh flowers of *rosa damascena*. **O. of Rose'mary**, volatile oil from the leaves *Rosmarinus officinalis*. **O. of Rose'wood.** See *O. of odium*. **O. of Rue**, volatile oil from *Ruta graveolens*, used as an emmenagog and rubefacient. **O. of San'dalwood, East Indian**, oil of white or yellow sandal wood; a volatile oil from *stylum album*, used as an antiseptic. **O. of San'dalwood, West Indian**, a volatile oil from an undetermined tree of Venezuela. **O. of Sas'safras**, volatile oil from the root-bark *S. officinale*, used as an aromatic and carminative. **O. of vine**, poisonous volatile oil from fresh tops of *Juniperus spina*, used as a rubefacient and emmenagog. **O. of Scur'vy ass**, a volatile oil from *Cochlearia officinalis*, used in scurvy and rheumatism. **O. of Ses'ame**, a fixed oil from the seeds of *sesamum indicum*; it is a laxative and nutrient. **O., Shore**, a fixed oil of cod-liver oil prepared on shore. **O. of Spearmint**, a volatile oil from *Mentha viridis*, used as a carminative and antiseptic. **O., Sperm**, fixed oil from fat of *Physeter macrocephalus*, sperm whale. **O. of Spike**, volatile oil from the leaves and tops of *Lavandula spica*, used as a carminative and rubefacient. **O., Straits**, the first oil obtained by the exposure of the livers of codfish to the sun in casks. **O. of Tribul**, volatile oil from the root of *Ferula sumbul*; it is tonic and antispasmodic. **O., Sweet**, olive oil. **O. of Sweet Bay.** See *O. of Laurel*. **O. of Tan'sy**, a volatile, poisonous oil from the leaves and tops of *Tanacetum vulgare*, used as an antiseptic and emmenagog. **O., Tar**, volatile oil from wood-tar, used as an antiseptic. **O. of Tea'berry.** See *O. of Gaultheria*.

OMPHALITIS

O. Nu'cleus. See *Nucleus*. **O. Pe'duncle**, the mass of fibers entering the hilus of the olivary body.

Olive. 1. The olive tree or its fruit. 2. The olivary body.

Oliver's Symp'tom. Pulsation of the larynx elicited by grasping the larynx between the thumb and index-finger and pressing upward, the patient being in the erect position; it is noted in aneurysm of the aortic arch, and in mediastinal tumors that bring the arch of the aorta in contact with the left bronchus.

O's Test for Albu'min. Float the urine on a mixture of equal parts of sodium tungstate solution (1:4) and a saturated solution of citric acid (10:6). If albumin be present, a white ring is formed at the junction of the two liquids.

Oliver-Cardarelli's Symp'tom. See *Oliver's Symptom*.

Ollier's Law. When two bones are parallel and joined at their extremities by ligaments, arrest of growth in one of them entails developmental troubles in the other. **O's Layer**, the inner or osteogenetic layer of the periosteum.

Olopho'nia. Abnormal speech from malformation of vocal organs.

Omagra, om'-ag-rah. Gout of the shoulder.

Omal, o'-mal. Trichlorphenol, a compound of chlorin and phenol, used by inhalation in bronchial diseases.

Omalgia, o-mal'-je-ah. Neuralgia of the shoulder.

Omarthritis, o-mar-thri'-tis. Inflammation of the shoulder-joint.

Omental, o-men'-tal. Pertaining to the omentum.

Omentitis, o-men-it'-tis. Inflammation of the omentum.

Omentopexy, o-men'-to-peks-e. Same as *Epiplopexy*; also *Talma's Operation*, q. v.

Omentum, o-men'-tum. A fold of the peritoneum connecting abdominal viscera with the stomach. **O., Great or Gastrocolic**, the fold falling from the great curve of the stomach over the intestines and returning to be attached to the transverse colon. **O., Les'ser or Gastrohepat'ic**, the double fold passing from the lesser curvature of the stomach to the transverse fissure of the liver.

Omitis, o-mi'-tis. Inflammation of the shoulder.

Omnivorous, om-ni'-v-o-rus. Living on all kinds of foods.

Omoceph'alus. An armless monster with a defective head.

Omodynia, o-mo-din'-e-ah. Rheumatism of the shoulder.

Omothyoid, o-mo-thi'-oid. 1. Pertaining to the scapula and the hyoid. 2. See *Muscles*, Table of.

Omophagia, o-mo-fa'-je-ah. The eating of raw food.

Omoplate, o'-mo-plat. The scapula.

Omotocia, o-mo-to'-se-ah. Premature birth; miscarriage.

Omphalectomy, om-fal-ek'-to-me. Excision of the umbilicus.

Omphalekosis, om-fal-ek'-sis. Ulceration of the umbilicus.

Omphalic, om-fal'-ik. Pertaining to the umbilicus.

Omphalitis, om-fal-it'-tis. Inflammation of the umbilicus.

alorrhea, *om-fal-or-e'-ah*. Effusion of lymph at the navel.
 alosite, *om-fal'-o-sit*. A monster that lives only while con-
 tacted with the mother by the cord.
 alotomy, *om-fal-of-o-me*. Division of the umbilical cord.
 alus, *om'-fal-us*. The umbilicus.
 sm, *o'-nan-ism*. 1. Incomplete coitus. 2. Masturbation.
 graph. An instrument for recording the size of organs.
 raphy, *on-kog'-ra-fe*. The use of the oncograph.
 ogy, *on-kol'-o-je*. The science of tumors.
 a'eter. An instrument for measuring the size of a tumor,
 the volume of an organ.
 is, *on-ko'-sis*. The diseased state marked by the growth
 of tumors.
 sphere, *on'-ko-sfer*. The embryo of tape-worms.
 omy, *on-kol'-o-me*. An incision into a boil, abscess, or
 cor.
 odyia, *o-ni-ro-din'-e-ah*. Nightmare; restlessness in sleep.
 ania, *o-ne-o-ma'-ne-ah*. Morbid desire to buy everything.
 , *un'-yun*. The plant *Allium cepa*, also its esculent bulb;
 juice is stimulant and diuretic.
 io, *o-no-ba'-yo*. A powerful Obok arrow-poison.
 otomania, *o-no-mo-to-ma'-ne-ah*. A morbid mental condi-
 tion characterized by an obsession of names.
 id, $C_{12}H_{22}O_4$. A neutral principle from *Ononis spinosa*.
 n, *o-no'-nin*, $C_{80}H_{14}O_{12}$. A glucosid from the root of
mis spinosa.
 enesis, *on-to-jen'-es-is*. Development of an embryonic cell.
 enetic, *on-to-jen-et'-ik*. Pertaining to ontogeny.

OPERCULAR

Onycholysis, *on-ik-ol'-is-is*. Detachment of the nails.

Onychomycosis, *on-ik-o-mi-kō'-sis*. A parasitic disease of nails.

Onychonosis, *on-ik-on'-o-sis*. Any disease of the nails.

Onychophagy, *on-ik-ōf'-aj-e*. Biting of the nails.

Onychophosis, *on-ik-o-fō'-sis*. A growth of horny epidermis beneath the toe-nails.

Onychophyma, *on-ik-o-fō'-mah*. A morbid degeneration of a nail.

Onychoptosis, *on-ik-o-tō'-sis*. A falling-off of the nails.

Onychosis, *on-ik-o'-sis*. Any disease of the nails.

Onychostroma, *on-ik-ōs-tro'-mah*. The matrix of a nail.

Onym, *on'-im*. The technic name of an organ or of a species in other groups.

Onyx, *on'-iks*. 1. A nail. 2. A collection of pus in the corneal layers.

Onyxia, *on-iks'-is*. An ingrowing of the nails.

Onyxitis, *on-iks-ē'-tis*. The same as *Onychitis*, q. v.

Ooblast, *o'-o-blāst*. The primordial ovule.

Oocyesis, *o-o-si'-ē'-sis*. Ovarian pregnancy.

Oocyst, *o'-o-sist*. 1. The encysted fertilized cell in sporozoa. 2. The envelope which surrounds the cell.

Oocyte, *o'-o-sit*. An ovum before it has left a Graafian follicle.

Oodecoele, *o-o-dē'-o-ēl*. Obturator hernia.

Oogamous, *o-ōg'-aw-us*. Generated by means of an ovum.

Oogenesis, *o-o-jen'-ēz-is*. The origin and development of an ovum in the ovary.

Oogonium, *o-o-gō'-ne-um*. A young egg-cell or ovum.

Ookinesis, *o-o-kin'-ē'-sis*. The active movements taking place in the ovum during karyokinesis.

Ookinete, *o-o-kin'-et*. The actively motile fertilized cell (zygote) in sporozoa.

Oophoralgia, *o-o-for-ol'-jē-ak*. Pain in the ovaries.

Oophorectomy, *o-o-for-ek'-tō-mē*. Excision of an ovary.

Oophorin, *o-ōf'-er-in*. An extract from the ovaries of cows.

Oophoritis, *o-o-for-ē'-is*. See *Ovaritis*.

Oophorocystosis, *o-o-for-ōs-tō-sis*. The formation of ovarian cysts.

Oophorohysterectomy, *o-o-for-ōs-tē-ek-tō-mē*. The operative removal of the ovaries and uterus.

Oophoroma, *o-ōf'-or-ō'-mah*. A tumor of the ovary.

Oophoromania, *o-o-for-ō-mā-ni-ā*. Insanity from ovarian disease.

Oophorosalphingectomy, *o-o-for-ō-sal-fing-ek-tō-mē*. Excision of an ovary and omentum.

Oophorraphy, *o-o-for-ō-rāf-ē*. The suturing up of a displaced ovary.

Oosperm, *o'-o-sperm*. A fertilized ovum.

Opacity, *o-pas'-i-tē*. Nontransparency.

Opalium, *o-pal-ē'-m*. A vesicle found in human mucus.

Opaque, *o-pāk*. Not transparent; impenetrable to light.

Operation, *op-er-ē'-shun*. A surgical procedure.

Operative, *op-er-ē'-shun*. 1. Pertaining to an operation. 2. Pertaining to an operative.

OPHTHALMOPHTHISIS

- Operculum**, *o-per'-ku-lum*. A lid or cover.
- Ophioxylin**, *off-e-oks'-il-in*. $C_{15}H_{13}O_4$. A purgative and anthelmintic principle from the root of *Rauwolfia serpentina*.
- Ophryon**, *off'-re-on*. The point where the narrowest diameter of the forehead intersects the median line.
- Ophthalmatrophy**, *off-thal-mat'-ro-fe*. Atrophy of the eyeball.
- Ophthalmectomy**, *off-thal-mek'-to-me*. Excision of the eye.
- Ophthalmia**, *off-thal'-me-ah*. Inflammation of the conjunctiva.
- O.**, **Catarrh'al**, simple conjunctivitis. **O.**, **Cat'erpillar**, inflammation of the conjunctiva or of the cornea, the result of penetration of the tissues by the hairs of caterpillars. **O.**, **Egypt'-ian**. See *Trachoma*. **O.**, **Gonorrh'e'al**, acute, purulent conjunctivitis, caused by infection with *Micrococcus gonorrh'ae*. **O.**, **Gran'ular**, trachoma. **O.**, **Jequi'rity**, that due to poisoning by jequirity. **O.** **neonato'rum**, purulent conjunctivitis of the new-born. **O.**, **Neuroparalyt'ic**, disease of the eye from lesion of the Gasserian ganglion or of branches of the fifth nerve supplying the eyeball. **O.**, **Phlycten'ular**, conjunctivitis marked by the formation of vesicles in the epithelial layer of the cornea or conjunctiva. **O.**, **Pur'ulent**, conjunctivitis with a purulent discharge. **O.**, **Spring**, a form common in the spring. **O.**, **Sympathet'ic**, severe inflammation secondary to disease of the fellow-eye. **O.**, **Var'icose**, that associated with a varicose state of the veins of the conjunctiva.
- Ophthalmic**, *off-thal'-mik*. Pertaining to the eye.
- Ophthalmitic**, *off-thal-mit'-ik*. Pertaining to *Ophthalmitis*, *q. v.*
- Ophthalmitis**, *off-thal-mi'-tis*. Choroiditis, *q. v.* **O.**, **Sympa-thet'ic**, that following inflammation or injury of the fellow-eye.
- Ophthalmocoele**, *off-thal'-mo-sel*. Protusion of the eyeball.
- Ophthalmocopia**, *off-thal-mo-ko'-pe-ah*. Eye-fatigue.
- Ophthalmodyn'ia**. Violent noninflammatory pain in the eye.
- Ophthalmography**, *off-thal-mog'-ra-fe*. A description of the eye.
- Ophthalmolith**, *off-thal'-mo-lith*. A calculus of the eye.
- Ophthalmologist**, *off-thal-mol'-o-jist*. One versed in the science of ophthalmology.
- Ophthalmol'ogy**. The science of the anatomy, physiology, and diseases of the eye.
- Ophthalmomala'cia**. An abnormal softness of the eyeball.
- Ophthalmometer**, *off-thal-mom'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring the eye, especially the amount of corneal curvature.
- Ophthalmom'etry**. The use of the ophthalmometer.
- Ophthalmomyotomy**, *off-thal-mo-mi-ot'-o-me*. Surgical section of one or more extrinsic muscles of the eye.
- Ophthalmopathy**, *off-thal-mop'-ath-e*. Any disease of the eye.
- Ophthalmophacometer**, **Ophthalmophakometer**, *off-thal-mo-fak-on'-et-er*. An instrument to ascertain how far the lens lies behind the cornea and to measure the two surfaces of the lens, during rest or during accommodation.
- Ophthalmophtthisis**, *off-thal-mo-lhi'-sis*. Wasting of the eyeball.

OPISTHOGNATHISM

Ophthal'moplasty. Any plastic operation upon the eye.
Ophthal'mople'gia. Paralysis of the ocular muscles.
ter'na, paralysis of the external muscles. **O. inter'nal,** paralysis of the internal muscles. **O., Nu'clear,** that due to the nuclei of origin of the motor nerves of the eye.
Par'tial, a form in which only some of the muscles are affected.
O., Progres'sive, gradual paralysis of all the muscles.
O., To'tal, that involving the iris and ciliary muscles as well as the external muscles.

Ophthalmoptosis, *off-thal-mo-to'-sis.* Exophthalmos, or protrusion of the eye.
Ophthalmorrhagia, *off-thal-mor-a'-je-ah.* Hemorrhage from the eye.
Ophthalmorrhœa, *off-thal-mor-e'-ah.* A flow of blood from the eye.
Ophthalmorrhæxis, *off-thal-mor-eks'-is.* Rupture of an ocular vessel.
Ophthal'moscope. Instrument to examine the interior of the eye.
Ophthalmos'copy. Examination of the interior of the eye.

Direct', the method of the erect or upright image; the observer's eye and the ophthalmoscope being brought close to the eye of the patient. **O., Indirect',** the method of the inverted image; the observer's eye is placed about sixteen inches from the eye of the patient, and a twenty diopter biconvex lens is placed about two inches in front of the observed eye, thereby forming an aerial inverted image of the fundus. **O., Med'ical,** ophthalmoscopy as an aid to internal medicine in the diagnosis of diseases as they manifest themselves in changes in the fundus of the eye. **O., Met'ric,** that for purposes of measuring the dimensions of the eye.

Ophthal'mo'stasis. Fixation of the eye during an operation.
Ophthal'mostat. An instrument for ophthalmostasis.
Ophthalmostatometer, *off-thal-mo-stat-om'-et-er.* An instrument for determining the position of the eyes.

Ophthalmothermometer, *off-thal-mo-ther-mom'-et-er.* An instrument for recording local temperature in eye-diseases.

Ophthalmotonometer, *off-thal-mo-to-nom'-et-er.* An instrument for measuring intraocular tension.

Ophthalmotonom'etry. The measurement of eye-tension.
Ophthal'motrope. Instrument to show the movements of the eye.

Ophthalmotropometer, *off-thal-mo-tro-pom'-et-er.* An instrument for measuring movements of the eyeballs.

Ophthalmoxysis, *off-thal-moks'-is-is.* Scraping of the cornea.
Ophthalmozoa, *off-thal-mo-zo'-ah.* Parasites of the eye.
Opianin, *o'-pe-an-in.* $C_{10}H_{17}N_3O_2$. An alkaloid from opium.
Opianyl, *o'-pe-an-il.* The same as Meconin.

Opiate, *o'-pe-at.* An opium preparation; a hypodermic injection.
Opiomania, *o'-pe-o-ma'-ne-ah.* A morbid desire for opium.

Opiophagism, *o'-pe-oph'-aj-izm.* Opium-eating.
Opiethion, *o'-pis-the-on.* The middle point of the foramen magnum.

Opiethognathism, *o'-pis-thog-nath-izm.* A condition of the jaw.

OPPENHEIM'S GAIT

- Opisthoporeia, Opisthophoria, o-pis-tho-po-ri'-ah.** Involuntary backward-walking in the attempt to go forward.
- Opisthotic, o-pis-thot'-ik.** Relating to posterior parts of the ear apparatus.
- Opisthotonoid, o-pis-thot'-on-oid.** Resembling opisthotonos.
- Opisthotonos, o-pis-thot'-on-os.** A spasmodic rigidity of the body in which the trunk is thrown backward and arched upward.
- Opium, o'-pe-um.** The inspissated juice of *Papaver somniferum*, used as a hypnotic and narcotic.
- Opiumism, o'-pe-um-izm.** Chronic opium-poisoning.
- Opobalsam, o-po-bal'-sam.** Balsam of Mecca, q. v.
- Opocephalus, o-po-sef'-al-us.** A monster with one eye, no nose or mouth, and joined ears.
- Opocerebrinum, o-po-ser-e-brin'-um.** A preparation from the gray matter of brain, used in chorea and hysteria.
- Opodeldoc, o-po-del'-dok.** A saponaceous camphorated liniment.
- Opodidymus, o-po-did'-im-us.** A dual monster with two faces.
- Opohepatoidinum, o-po-hep-at-oid'-in-um.** A preparation from liver, recommended in cirrhosis, icterus, and epistaxis.
- Opohypophysinum, o-po-hi-poff-is'-in-um.** A preparation from the pituitary gland, recommended in acromegaly.
- Opolieninum, o-po-li-en-in'-um.** A preparation from the spleen, recommended in leukemia.
- Opomammium, o-po-mam'-in-um.** A preparation from the mammary gland, recommended in menorrhagia.
- Opomedullinum, o-po-med-ul-in'-um.** A preparation from red bone-marrow, recommended in pernicious anemia.
- Opoorchidinum, o-po-or-kid-in'-um.** A preparation from the testicles, recommended in spinal diseases.
- Opoosilin'um.** A preparation from yellow bone-marrow, recommended in rachitis and osteomalacia.
- Opoovarinum, o-po-ov-ar-in'-um.** A preparation from ovaries, recommended in chlorosis and hysteria.
- Opopancreatinum, o-po-pan-kre-at'-in-um.** A preparation from the pancreas, recommended in diabetes mellitus.
- Opoprostatin'um.** A preparation from the prostate, recommended in hypertrophy of the prostate.
- Oporeniinum, o-po-ren-e-in'-um.** A preparation from the kidneys, recommended in uremia and chronic nephritis.
- Oposuprarenalinum, o-po-su-pra-ren-al'-in-um.** A preparation from the suprarenal capsule, recommended in Addison's disease, etc.
- Opotherapeutic, o-po-ther-a-pu'-tik.** Same as *Organotherapeutic*.
- Opotherapy, o-po-ther'-ap-e.** See *Organotherapy*.
- Opothymilinum, o-po-thi-me-in'-um.** A preparation from the thymus, recommended in anemia, chlorosis, etc.
- Opothyroidin'um.** A preparation from the thyroid, recommended in cretinism, myxedema, and obesity.
- Oppenheim's Gait.** A modification of the spastic gait of dissemi-

ORBICULARIS

nated sclerosis, consisting in large and irregular oscillations of the head, trunk, and extremities. **O.'s Re'flex**, an abnormal taneous reflex; slight pressure on the skin overlying the inner border of the tibia from above downward is followed by tension of the great toe or all the toes.

Oppilation, *op-il-a'-shun*. 1. Obstruction. 2. Constipation. **Oppolzer's Sign**. On palpation the seat of the apex-beat is found to change with the alteration of the patient's posture in cases of serofibrinous pericarditis.

Opponens, *op-o'-nens*. Opposing, as a muscle. See *Muscle Table of*.

Opsinogen, *op-sin'-o'-jen*. A substance producing an opsonin.

Opso-gen, *op'-so-jen*. Same as *Opsinogen*.

Opsonic, *op-son'-ik*. Pertaining to opsonins. **O. In'dex**, the ratio of the number of bacteria ingested by leukocytes under the influence of healthy serum to the number ingested under the influence of the patient's serum. **Negative Phase** (of the opsonic index), its depression following the injection of bacterial vaccine. **Positive Phase** (of the index), its elevation above normal, usually succeeding the negative phase.

Opsonin, *op-so'-nin*. That quality of a serum which makes a microbe more susceptible to phagocytosis.

Opsonotherapy, *op-son-o-ther'-ap-e*. The treatment of disease by increasing the opsonic power of the blood.

Optic, *op'-tik*. Pertaining to vision or its organ. **O. Cap'sule**, the embryonic structure forming the sclera. **O. Chi'asm**, **Com'missure**, the crossing of the fibers of the optic tract. **Disc**, the entrance of the optic nerve into the retina. **Fora'men**, the sphenoid opening for the optic nerve. **O. Nerve**. See *Nerves, Table of*. **O. Papil'la**. See *O. Disc*. **O. Thalamus**. See *Thalamus*.

Optics, *op'-tik-s*. The science of light and vision.

Optogram, **Optograph**, *op'-to-gram*, *op'-to-graf*. A faint image stamped on the retina for a brief period after death.

Optom'eter. An instrument for measuring refractive power of the eye.

Optostriate, *op-to-strī'-āt*. Pertaining to the optic thalamus or the corpus striatum.

Oral, *o'-ral*. Pertaining to the mouth.

Orange, *or'-anj*. The fruit of *Citrus aurantium*, used as a dye. **O. Ber'ries**, small, dried, unripe oranges, rendered soluble in a latte; used as issue-peas. **O. Root**. See *Hydrastis*.

Ora serrata, *o'-rah ser-o'-lah*. The serrated endings of the ciliary muscle of the lens and the retina.

Orbicular, *or-bik'-u-lar*. Circular; spheric. **O. Bone**, the bone of prominence at the end of the incus. **O. Ligament**, the ligament surrounding the head of the radius.

Orbicularis, *or-bik-u-lar-is*. A name given to various muscles which encircle an orifice. See *Muscle, Table of*.

orchiectomy, *or-kiu-ek-to-me*. Castration of the male.
 oncos, *or-kid-ong'-kus*. A tumor of the testis.
 orchidopexy, *Orchidopex'ya*. The suturing up of a testicle.
 orchotomy, *or-kid-ot'-o-me*. See *Orchotomy*.
 orchiectomy, *or-ke-ek'-to-me*. Same as *Orchidectomy*.
 epididymitis. Combined orchitis and epididymitis.
 ocele, *or'-ke-o-sel*. 1. Tumor of the testicle. 2. Scrotal
 nia.
 orodynia, *or-ke-o-din'-e-ah*. A sharp pain in the testicles.
 orrhaphy, *or-ke-or'-af-e*. The same as *Orchidopexia*, *q. v.*
 oscirrhus, *or-ke-o-skir'-us*. Hard, cancerous tumor of testis.
 otomy, *or-ke-ot'-o-me*. See *Orchotomy*.
 or'-kis. 1. The testicle. 2. A genus of plants.
 or'-tis. Inflammation of the testicle.
 or'-tomy, *or-kot'-o-me*. Excision of a testicle; castration.
 or'-sin. $C_7H_5O_2$. An antiseptic phenol from lichens.
 or'-sin-ol. Same as *Orcin*.
 Bark, *or'-de-al*. Casca bark, *q. v.* O. Bean, calabar bean;
 the seed of *Cerbera tanghin*, a tree of Madagascar.
 n. $C_{14}H_{12}N_2$. A stomachic tonic derived from quinolin.
 or'-gan. Any part of the body with a special function.
 or'-gan-elle, *or'-gan-el*. Any one of those parts of the protozoan
 toplasm having a special function.
 or'-gan-ic, *or-gan'-ik*. Pertaining to or having organs; exhibiting
 nal or vegetable characteristics. O. A'cid. See *Acid*. O.
 m'istry, the chemistry of the carbon compounds.
 ism, *or'-gan-izm*. A living, organized being.
 ization, *or-gan-iz-a'-shun*. 1. Orderly arrangement of

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Orgasm, *or'-gasm*. The crisis.
Orien'tal Boil or Sore. See I.
Orientation, *o-re-en-ta'-shun*.
given environment.

Orifice, *or'-if-is*. A mouth.

Orificial, *or-if-ish'-al*. Pert.

Origanum, *or-ig'-an-um*. A

jora'na, sweet marjoram.

orom; it is a carminative.

Origin, *or'-ij-in*. A beginn

Orinasal, *o-rin-a'-sal*. Per

Orizabin, *or-is'-a-bin*. Sa

Ormosin, *or-mo'-sin*. A h

seeds of *Ormosia dasys*.

Orolingual, *o-ro-ling'-gual*.

Oronasal, *o-ro-na'-sal*. S

Oropharynx, *o-ro-far'-is*

lined.

Orotherapy, *or-o-ther'-a*

Orphol, *or'-fol*. The c

mouth.

Orpiment, *or'-pim-ent*.

Orthorrhea, *or-or'-e-ah*.

Orthotherapy, *or-o-the*

Orris Root, *or'-is*. Th

Orthin, *or'-thin*. Cell

hydrazin.

Orthocephal'ic, Ortho

Orthochorea, *or-the*

posture.

Orthodiagram, *or-the*

of the orthodiagn

Orthodiagraph, *or-*

central rays of a

and form of orga

Orthodiagraphy, *or*

form of organs.

Orthodon'tia. Th

Orthotom, *or'-tho*

local antiseptic

Orthognathism,

prognathism.

Orthognathous,

Orthometer, *or-*

relative prot

Orthomomochi

Orthomer'ph

Orthopedic

sciences.

ope, *or-tho-skop*. An instrument to examine the eye
 gh water, in order to neutralize corneal refraction.
 opic, *or-tho-skop'-ik*. Pertaining to orthoscopy, *q. v.*
 opy. Examination of the eye by the orthoscope.
 nos. A tetanic cramp in which the body is held straight.
 -ri'-sah. A genus of grasses. **O. sati'va**, (1) the common
 lant; (2) choleraic discharges.
 ra. A mouth. **O. exter'num**, the external opening of the
 s. **O. inter'num**, the internal orifice of the uterus. **O.**
 s, **O. uteri**, the mouth of the uterus.
 ssu. A bone. **O. cal'cis**, the heel-bone, calcaneum. **O.**
 , the innominate bone. **O. fem'oris**, the femur. **O.**
 'tum, the unciform bone, the hook-shaped bone in the
 row of the bones of the carpus. **O. hu'meri**, the humerus.
 omina'tum, the innominate bone. **O. is'chii**, the ischium.
 on'icum, the divided malar bone, a racial characteristic
 Japanese. **O. mag'num**, the capitatum, the third bone
 e second row of the carpus. **O. orbicula're**, the round
 inence at the end of the incus. **O. pla'num**, part of the
 oid bone. **O. pu'bis**, the pubis. **O. un'guis**, the lacrimal
 s, *o'-sah-zōn*. A compound formed by heating sugar with
 ylhydrazin and acetic acid.
 os-ē'-do. Yawning.
 , os'-ke-al. Pertaining to the scrotum.
 s, os'-ke-i'-tis. Inflammation of the scrotum.
 cele, *os'-ke-o-sēl*. Scrotal hernia.
 y'drocele. Hydrocele in the sac of a scrotal hernia.

OSTEOARTHRITIS

Osmium, *os'-me-um*. See *Elements, Table of*.

Osmodysporia, *os-mo-dis-fo'-re-ah*. Intolerance of certain odors.

Osmology, *os-mol'-o-je*. 1. The science of odors and the sense of smell. 2. That part of physical science treating of osmosis.

Osmometer, *os-mom'-et-er*. 1. An instrument for testing the sense of smell. 2. One for measuring the velocity of osmotic force.

Osmose, *os-mô's*. To undergo osmosis.

Osmosis, *os-mô'-sis*. The diffusion of fluids through membranes.

Osmotic, *os-mot'-ik*. Pertaining to osmosis.

Ospshresiology, *os-fre-se-ol'-o-je*. Science of odors and sense of smell.

Ospshyalgia, *os-fi-al'-je-ah*. A pain in the loins; sciatica.

Os'sa. Bones. O. innomina'ta, the irregular bones forming the sides and anterior wall of the pelvis. O. la'ta, the broad or flat bones forming the walls of cavities. O. lon'ga, the long bones e.g., those of the limbs. O. sutura'rum, O. trique'tra, O. wormia'na. See *Wormian Bones*.

Os'sagen. The calcium salt of fatty acids of red bone-marrow.

Ossein, *os'-e-in*. The gelatinous principle of bones.

Osseous, *os'-e-us*. Bony; resembling bone.

Ossicles, *os'-ik-ls*. The small bones of the ear.

Ossicula, *os-ik'-u-lah*. See *Ossicles*.

Ossiculectomy, *os-ik-u-lek'-to-me*. Excision of the ear-bones.

Ossiculum, *os-ik'-u-lum*. A little bone.

Ossiferous, *os-if'-er-us*. Bearing or producing bone-tissue.

Ossific, *os-if'-ik*. Generating bone.

Ossification, *os-if-ik'-a-shun*. The formation of bone.

Ossifu'ent. Breaking down and softening the bony tissues.

Ossiform, *os'-if-orm*. Bone-like.

Ossify, *os'-if-i*. To change into bone.

Ostalgia, *os-tal'-je-ah*. Pain in a bone.

Osteanaphysis, *os-te-an-af'-is-is*. A reproduction of bone-tissue.

Osteoarthritis, *os-te-arth-rî'-tis*. See *Osteoarthritis*.

Ostearthrot'omy. Excision of an articular end of a bone.

Ostectomy, *os-lek'-to-pe*. Displacement of bone.

Osteotomy, *os-te-ek'-to-me*. Excision of a bone.

Ostein, *os'-te-in*. The same as *Ossein*, q. v.

Osteltis, *os-te-î'-tis*. Inflammation of bone. O., *Conde*

See *Osteosclerosis*. O. defor'mans, a rarefying osteitis in

the bones become deformed from pressure. O., *Gum'ma*

a chronic form due to syphilis and marked by formation

gummas. O., *Rar'efying*, a form in which the bone

from a loss of lime-salts. O., *Sclero'sing*. See *Osteosclerosis*.

Ostembryon, *ost-em'-bre-on*. Ossification of the fetus.

Ostemia, *ost-e'-me-ah*. A morbid, turgid condition

Ostempyesis, *ost-em-pî'-sis*. An abscess of bone.

Osteoan'eurysem. Aneurysm of the osseous arteries.

Osteoarthritis, *os-te-o-arth-rî'-tis*. Chronic rheumatism

chondro'ma. A bony and cartilaginous tumor.

clasia, *os-te-o-kla'-se-ah*. The therapeutic fracture of bones.

clasis, *os-te-ok'-las-is*. See *Osteoclasia*.

clast, *os'-te-o-klast*. 1. An instrument for performing osteo-
clasia. 2. A polynuclear cell concerned in the absorption of
bone.

clasty, *os-te-o-klas'-te*. Same as *Osteoclasia*.

co'ope, *os'-te-o-kōp*. Pain in the bones; bone-ache.

co'opic, *os-te-o-kōp'-ik*. Relating to an osteoscope.

cran'ium, *os-te-o-krā'-ne-um*. The ossified cranium as dis-
tinguished from the chondrocranium, *q. v.*

cystoma, *os-te-o-sis-to'-mah*. A cystic bone-tumor.

dentin, *os-te-o-den'-tin*. A bone-like form of dentin.

der'mia, *os-te-o-der'-me-ah*. Bony formations in the skin.

dis'tasis. The separation of a bone without fracture.

dyn'ia, *os-te-o-din'-e-ah*. Pain in a bone.

epiph'ysis, *os-te-o-e-pif'-is-is*. A bone-epiphysis.

fibroma, *os-te-o-fi-brō'-mah*. A bony and fibrous tumor.

ogen. A soft substance from which bone is developed.

ogen'es'is. The development and formation of bone.

ogen'y, *os-te-ōj'-en-e*. See *Osteogenesis*.

og'raphy, *os-te-ōg'-ra-fe*. The descriptive anatomy of bones.

ost'al'leresis, *os-te-o-hal-is-ter'-e-sis*. A deficiency or loss of
mineral elements of bone.

oid, *os'-te-oid*. Having the nature of bone.

og'y, *os-te-ōl'-o-je*. Science of the anatomy, structure, and
function of bones.

-tik. Pertaining to the ear. O. Gang'lion. See *Ganglion*.
nia, o-tik-o-din'-e-ah. Vertigo from ear-disease.
o-ti'-tik. Pertaining to otitis.
o-ti'-tis. Inflammation of the ear. O. *exter'na*, that of the
 external ear. O., *Furun'cular*, the formation of furuncles in
 external meatus. O. *inter'na*, that of the inner ear. O.
rin'thica, inflammation of the labyrinth. O. *mastoide'a*,
 affecting the mastoid spaces. O. *me'dia*, that of the
 middle ear. O. *parasit'ica*, that caused by a parasite. O.
otit'ica, inflammation of the inner ear with hardening of the
 osses.
otorrhe'a. A catarrhal discharge from the ear.
otorrh, o-to-kat-ar'. Catarrh of the ear.
otolith'us. A monster with defective lower portion of the
 face.
otolysis, o-to-kli'-sis. Closure of the ear.
otolitia, o-to-ko'-ne-ah. Plural of *Otoconium*. Otoliths, *q, v*.
otolite, o-to-k'-o-nit. An otolith.
otomane. The cavity of the skull holding the organ of hearing.
ot, o'-to-sist. The embryonic auditory vesicle.
otialgia, o-to-din'-e-ah. Pain in the ear.
otoganglion, o-to-gang'-le-on. See *Ganglion*, *Otic*.
otogenous, o-toj'-en-us. Originating in the ear.
otology, o-log'-ra-fe. The descriptive anatomy of the ear.
otoneurastheni'a. A neurotic affection of one ear only.
otolith, o-to-lith. A granule of calcium carbonate in the labyrinth of ear.
otology, o-to-l'-o-je. The science of the ear and its function.
otomastoiditis, o-to-mas-toi-dit'. Inflammation of the middle ear.

OVARIOCYESIS

Otophone, *o-to-fōn*. 1. An ear-trumpet. 2. An instrument used in the auscultation of the ear.

Otopiesis, *o-to-pi-e-sis*. 1. Deafness from pressure on the labyrinth. 2. A depression of the tympanic membrane.

Otoplasty, *o-to-plas-te*. Plastic surgery of the external ear.

Otopolypus, *o-to-pol'-ip-us*. An ear-polypus.

Otopyorrhea, *o-to-pi-or-e'-ah*. Purulent discharge from the ear.

Otopyosis, *o-to-pi-o'-sis*. A discharge of pus from the ear.

Otorrhagia, *o-tor-a'-je-ah*. A discharge of blood from the ear.

Otorrhea, *o-tor'-e-ah*. A discharge from the external auditory meatus.

Otosalpinx. The Eustachian tube.

Otoscleronec'tomy. Excision of ankylosed ear-ossicles.

Otosclerosis, *o-to-skle-ro'-sis*. Sclerosis of the tissues of the labyrinth and middle ear.

Otoscope, *o-to-skōp*. An instrument for examining the ear.

Otosteal, *o-to'-ste-al*. Pertaining to the bones of the ear.

Otosteon, *o-to'-ste-on*. 1. An ear-stone or an otolith. 2. One of the ossicles of the ear.

Ototomy, *o-to'-to-me*. Dissection of the ear.

Ottar, Otto, *ot'-ar, ot'-o*. A general name for volatile oil.

Oturia, *o-tur'-e-ah*. A urinary discharge from the ear.

Oubain, *oo-ah'-ba-in*. $C_{20}H_{40}O_{12}$. A poisonous glucosid from ouabaio, used as a local anesthetic and cardiac stimulant.

Oubaio, *oo-ah-ba'-yo*. An African arrow-poison from the root of the tree *Carissa schimperi*.

Oulitis, *oo-li'-tis*. See *Ulitis*.

Ouloid, *oo'-loid*. Resembling a scar.

Oulorrhagia, *oo-lor-a'-je-ah*. Hemorrhage from the gums.

Ounce. Twelfth part of troy and sixteenth of avoirdupois pound.

Ourari, *oo'-rah-re*. Same as *Curare*, *q. v.*

Ourology. The science of the nature and secretion of urine.

Ouros'copy. The examination of urine for diagnostic purposes.

Out'patient. A hospital patient treated outside the institution.

Oval, *o'-val*. Egg-shaped; elliptic.

Ovalbumin, *o-val-bu'-min*. The albumin of the egg.

Ovar'aden. An extract from the ovaries of cows. Ovar'adin, a proprietary iron-containing preparation.

Ovaralgia, *o-var-al'-je-ah*. Pain in an ovary.

Ova'ria sicca'ta. Dried ovary. Recommended in the treatment of ovarian atony.

Ovarialgia, *o-va-re-al'-je-ah*. See *Ovaralgia*.

Ovarian, *o-va'-re-an*. Pertaining to the ovaries.

Ovariectomy, *o-va-re-ek'-to-me*. Excision of the ovary.

Ovarin, *o-va'-re-in*. An extract from the ovaries of cows.

Ovariocèle, *o-va'-re-o-sèl*. A tumor or hernia of the ovary.

Ovariocentesis, *o-va-re-o-sen-tè'-sis*. Puncture of the ovary.

Ovarioecyesis, *o-va-re-o-si-e'-sis*. Ovarian pregnancy.

- Ovariohysterectomy.** Excision of the uterus and ovaries.
Ovariostomy, o-va-re-ot'-to-me. The formation of an opening in an ovarian cyst for the purpose of drainage.
Ovariologist, o-va-re-ol'-o-mist. One versed in ovariology.
Ovariectomy, o-va-re-ot'-o-me. Excision of an ovary. **O., Nor-**mal, the removal of a sound ovary.
Ovaritis, o-va-ri'-tis. Inflammation of an ovary.
Ovary. The organ of generation in the female, producing ova.
Overextension, o-ver-eks-ten'-shun. Excessive extension.
Overflow, o'-ver-flo. A continuous escape of liquid.
Overriding, o-ver-ri'-ding. The slipping of an end of a fractured bone over the other fragment.
Oviducts, o'-vid-ukts. The small tubes on each side of the uterus, conveying the ova from the ovaries; the Fallopian tubes.
Oviferous, o-vif'-er-us. See *Oviparous*.
Ovification, o-vif-ik'-d'-shun. The production of ova.
Oviform, o'-vif-orm. Oval; egg-shaped.
Ovigerum, o'-ve-germ. A cell developing into an ovum.
Ovigerous, o-vij'-er-us. See *Oviparous*.
Ovina'tion. Inoculation with the virus of sheep-pox.
Oviparous, o-vip'-ar-us. Bearing eggs.
Oviposition, o-ve-po-zish'-un. The laying of eggs.
Oviprotogen, o-vip-ro'-to-jen. The proprietary name of a methyl-ene compound of albumin.
Ovisac, o'-vis-ak. The Graafian follicle, *q. v.*
Ovogenesis, o-vo-jen'-es-is. The development of the ovum.
O'void. Egg-shaped.
Ovomucoid, o-vo-mu'-koid. A glycoprotein from egg-white.
Ovoviviparous, o-vo-vi-vip'-ar-us. Giving birth to young developed in eggs that are hatched within the body.
Ovular, o'-vu-lar. Pertaining to an ovum.
Ovulation, o-vu-lu'-shun. The maturation and escape of ova.
Ovule, o'-vul. The unimpregnated ovum.
Ovulum, o'-vu-lum. See *Ovule*.
Ovum, o'-vum. The female reproductive cell of an animal or vegetable; an egg. **O., Alecith'al,** one with very little or no food-yolk. **O., Apolec'tic,** one the seat of a hemorrhagic extravasation. **O., Blight'ed,** an impregnated ovum arrested in its development. **O., Centrolecith'al,** one in which the formative yolk is arranged in a regular layer around the whole ovum. **O., Holoblas'tic.** See *Holoblastic*. **O., Meroblas'tic,** one with large food-yolk that takes no active part in the development of the embryo. **O., Per'manent,** a fully-developed ovum ready for fertilization. **O., Teleolecith'al,** one in which the food-yolk and the formative yolk divide the egg into two hemispheres.
Oxacid, oks-as'-id. See *Oxyacid*.
Oxalate, oks'-al-ut. A salt of oxalic acid.
Oxaleth'ylia, C₆H₁₀N₂. A poisonous colorless fluid.

OXYSEPSIN

Oxaluria, *oks-al-u'-re-ah*. The presence of calcium oxalate in the urine.

Oxalylurea, *oks-al-il-u'-re-ah*. $C_2O_2H_2N_2$. A compound produced by the oxidation of uric acid.

Oxid, *oks'-id*. Any binary combination of oxygen.

Oxidase, *oks'-id-äs*. Any ferment giving rise to oxidative changes.

Oxidation, *oks-id-a'-shun*. The conversion into an oxid.

Oxidize, *oks'-id-iz*. To combine with oxygen.

Ox'len. A proprietary concentrated extract of beef tonics.

Oxyacan'thin. $C_{18}H_{19}NO_3$ (Hesse). An alkaloid from barberry.

Oxyacid, *oks-e-as'-id*. An oxygenated acid.

Oxycam'phor, *oks-e-kam'-for*. $C_{15}H_{14}CHOH.CO$. An oxidation-product of camphor.

Oxycan'nabin. $C_{20}H_{30}N_2O_7$. An oxidation-product of camphor.

Oxyceph'al'ia. The character of a high, pointed skull.

Oxycephalus, *oks-e-sef'-al-us*. A person with oxycephalia.

Oxychlorid, *oks-p-klo'-rid*. A compound of an oxid and a chlorine.

Oxychromatin, *ox-e-kro'-mat-in*. That part of the chromatin having an affinity for acid dyes.

Ox'ydase. Same as *Oxidase*.

Oxydum, *oks'-id-um*. An oxid.

Oxyecola, *oks-e-ek-o'-ah*. Morbid acuteness of hearing.

Oxyesthesia, *oks-e-es-the'-ze-ah*. Increased acuity of sense.

Oxygen, *oks'-ij-en*. One of the gaseous elements; the supporter of life and combustion. See *Elements, Table of*.

Oxygenation, *oks-ij-en-a'-shun*. Saturation with oxygen.

Oxyhemoglobin, *oks-e-hem-o-glo'-bin*. Normal hemoglobin in which oxygen is in combination.

Oxyiodid, *oks-e-i'-o-did*. A combined oxid and iodid.

Oxyleucotin, *oks-il-u'-ko-tin*. $C_{31}H_{35}O_{12}$. A principle from cinchona bark.

Oxymel, *oks'-im-el*. A mixture of honey and vinegar.

Oxyntic, *oks-in'-tik*. Rendering acid. O. Cells. See *Oxyntic*.

Oxyntin, *oks-in'-tin*. Hydrochloric acid and albumin.

Oxyopia, *oks-e-o'-pe-ah*. Excessive acuity of vision.

Oxyphenylsulphon'ic Ac'id Test for Albu'min. Make a solution of three parts of oxyphenylsulphonic acid, one part of albumin, sulphonic acid, water twenty parts. To one drop of the solution add 1 c.c. of urine, and in the presence of albumin a white turbid precipitate will be formed.

Ox'yphile, **Oxyph'illus**. Readily stained with acid fast dyes.

Oxypurin, *oks-e-pu'-rin*. Any compound derived from purin by the addition of one or more atoms of oxygen.

Oxyquinaseptol, *oks-e-kwin-a-sep'-tol*. See *Diaphtheria*.

Oxyquin'olin. $C_6H_5(OH).N$. A synthetic compound.

Oxysalt, *oks'-e-sault*. A salt of an oxyacid.

Oxyser'in. An oxidized toxin prepared from serum and used in tuberculosis.

Oxysparteïn, *oks-e-spar'-te-in*. $C_{15}H_{24}N_2O$. A derivative of sparteïn, used as a cardiac stimulant.

Oxytocic, *oks-e-tos'-ik*. 1. Hastening parturition. 2. An agent promoting uterine contraction.

Oxytoluoltro'pin. Same as *Homatropin*.

Oxytox'in. A substance derived from a toxin by oxidation.

Oxytuber'culin. An oxidized tuberculin prepared from cultures of a virulent bacillus; it is employed with oxypepsin in tuberculosis.

Oxyuricide, *oks-e-ŭ'-re-sid*. Any drug fatal to oxyuris.

Oxyu'ris. A genus of nematode worms.

Oxyvaselin, *oks-e-vaz'-el-in*. See *Vasogene*.

Oryzymol, *oks-e-si-mol*. Carvacrol, *q. v.*

Ozalin, *o'-za-lin*. A proprietary disinfectant.

Ozena, *Ozæna*, *o-ze'-nah*. A fetid nasal ulceration and discharge.

Ozocerite, *o-zos'-er-it*. A mineral wax used in dermatology.

Ozocrotia, *o-zo-kro'-she-ah*. A penetrating odor of the skin.

Ozone, *o'-zôn*. An allotropic form of oxygen used as an antiseptic and oxidizing agent.

Ozonom'etry. The estimation of ozone in the atmosphere.

Ozosto'mia. A foul odor from the mouth.

PACINI'S FLUID

P.

Pabulum, *pa'b-u-lum*. Food; anything nutritive.

Pachionian Bodies or **Glands**, *pak-e-o'-ne-an*. Small vegetations occupying the convex surface of the meninges, chiefly along the superior longitudinal sinus and over the convexity of the cerebellum. **P. Depressions**, the depressions produced by the Pachionian bodies on the inner surface of the skull. **P. Foramen**, the opening in tentorium for the passage of the encephalic isthmus.

Pachemia, *pak-e'-me-ah*. Thickening of the blood.

Pachometer, *pak-on'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring the thickness of a body.

Pachulosis, *pak-u-lo'-sis*. See *Pachylosis*.

Pachyacria, *Pachyakria*, *pak-e-ak'-re-ah*. Acromegaly, *q. v.*

Pachyblepharon, *pak-e-blef'-ar-on*. Thickening of the eyelids.

Pachycephalic, *pak-e-sef'-al-ik*. Pertaining to pachycephaly, *q. v.*

Pachycephalous, *pak-e-sef'-al-us*. Having a thick skull.

Pachycephalus, *pak-e-sef'-al-us*. A person with a thick skull.

Pachycephaly, *pak-e-sef'-al-e*. An abnormal thickness of the bones of the cranial vault.

Pachycholia, *pak-e-ko'-le-ah*. An abnormal thickness of the bile.

Pachychymous, *pak-e-ki'-mus*. Having thick chyme.

Pachycolic, *pak-e-kol'-ik*. Having thick bile.

Pachyderma, *pak-e-der'-mah*. Thickness of the skin.

Pachydermatocoele. A tumor from cutaneous hypertrophy.

Pachydermatous, *pak-e-der'-mat-us*. Thick-skinned.

Pachydermia. 1. Thickening of the skin. 2. Elephantiasis.

Pachyemia, *pak-e-e'-me-ah*. Morbid thickening of the blood.

Pachyemic, *Pachyemous*. Having thick blood.

Pachygastrous, *pak-e-gas'-trus*. Having a large abdomen.

Pachyglossous, *pak-e-glos'-us*. Having a thick tongue.

Pachyhymenic, *pak-e-hi-me'-nik*. Having thick skin.

Pachyleptomeningitis, *pak-e-lep-to-men-in-jit'-is*. An inflammation of both the dura and the pia.

Pachylosis, *pak-il-o'-sis*. Hypertrophy of the papillas of the skin.

Pachymenic. Same as *Pachyhymenic*.

Pachymeningitis, *pak-e-men-in-jit'-is*. Inflammation of the dura.

P. externa, that affecting the external layer of the dura. **P. interna**, that involving the internal layer of the dura.

Pachymeninx, *pak-e-me'-ninks*. The dura.

Pachyotous, *pak-e-o'-tus*. Having thick ears.

Pachyphyllous, *pak-e-fil'-us*. Having thick leaves.

Pachypodous, *pak-ip'-o-dus*. Having thick feet.

Pachytic, *pak-it'-ik*. 1. Fat. 2. Condensing.

Pacini's Fluid. A conserving and diluting fluid used in counting the red blood-corpuscles. Corrosive sublimate 1 part, sodium

PALATOPHARYNGEUS

- chlorid 2 parts, glycerin 13 parts, distilled water 113 parts; allow it to stand two months. For use, mix one part of this solution with three parts of water, and filter.
- Pacin'ian Cor'puscles.** Oval corpuscles forming the peripheral endings of sensory nerves; they consist of medullated nerve-fibers inclosed in concentric capsules.
- Pack, pak.** A moist blanket placed around the patient.
- Pæ-. See Pe-.**
- Pagenstecher's Oint'ment.** An ointment of yellow oxid of mercury, used in ophthalmic practice.
- Page't's Disease'.** Osteitis deformans; hypertrophic deforming osteitis. **P.'s Disease' of the Nip'ple,** malignant papillary dermatitis; psoröpermosis of the nipple and areola. **P.'s Recur'rent Fibroid,** spindle-celled sarcoma of the subcutaneous tissue.
- Paidology, pi-dol'-o-je.** That branch of medical science treating of childhood.
- Pain, pân.** Suffering; a distressing sensation. **P., Af'ter-,** pain following labor from contraction of the uterus. **P., Bo'ring,** severe pain of a boring character. **P., False,** a pain in the latter part of pregnancy resembling labor-pain. **P., Ful'gurant,** intense shooting pain. **P., Gir'dle-,** painful sensation resembling the tightening of a cord around the waist. **P., Grow'ing,** soreness about the joints of young persons. **P.-joy,** hysterical enjoyment of suffering. **P., Lan'cinating.** Same as **P., Ful'gurant.** **P., Osteocop'ic,** the bone-ache that characterizes syphilis. **P., Start'ing,** the pain peculiar to disease of joints when the bone is exposed by ulceration of the cartilage. **P., Ter'ebrating.** Same as **P., Boring.**
- Painless, pân'-les.** Without pain.
- Painters' Col'ic, pân'-ers.** See *Colica pictorum*.
- Palatal, pal'-at-al.** Pertaining to the palate.
- Palate, pal'-at.** The roof of the mouth and floor of the nose. **P., Arti'ficial,** a plate used to close a fissure in the palate. **P., Bone,** that helping to form the outer wall of the nose, the roof of the mouth, and the floor of the orbit. **P., Cleft,** a congenital fissure of the palate. **P., Hard or Bo'ny,** the bony plate adjacent to the gums. **P.-hook,** an instrument used in rhinotomy. **P., Soft,** the soft posterior part of the palate.
- Palatiform, pal-at'-if-orm.** Shaped like the palate.
- Palatine, pal'-at-in.** Pertaining to the palate. **P. Bone,** the palate-bone. **P. Mem'brane.** See *Membrane*.
- Palatitis, pal-at-i'-tis.** Inflammation of the palate.
- Palatoglossal, pal-at-o-glos'-al.** Pertaining to palate and tongue.
- Palatoglossus, pal-at-o-glos'-us.** See *Muscles, Table of*.
- Palatognathus, pal-at-og'-na-thus.** Cleft or fissured palate.
- Palatograph, pal'-at-o-graf.** An instrument for recording the movements of the palate.
- Palatopharyngeus.** See *Muscles, Table of*.

PALPEBRALIS

Palatoplasty, *pal'-at-o-plas-te*. Plastic surgery of the palate.

Palatoplegia, *pal-at-o-plé'-je-ah*. Paralysis of the palate.

Palatorrhaphy, *pal-at-or'-af-e*. See *Staphylorrhaphy*.

Palatosalpin'geus. The tensor palati muscle.

Palatoschisis, *pal-at-os'-kis-is*. Cleft palate.

Palatostaphylinus, *pal-at-o-staf-il'-i-nus*. A part of the uvula muscle.

Palatouvularis, *pal-at-o-u-vu-la'-ris*. The azygos uvula muscle.

Palindromia, *pal-in-dro'-me-ah*. The recurrence of a disease.

Palingenesis, *pal-in-jen'-es-is*. Rebirth, regeneration.

Palirrhœa, *pal-ir'-e-ah*. 1. The recurrence of a discharge. 2. Regurgitation.

Palladium, *pal-a'-de-um*. See *Elements, Table of*.

Palliate, *pal'-e-ât*. To soothe or mitigate.

Palliative, *pal'-e-a-tiv*. Mitigating; relieving.

Pallid, *pal'-id*. Pale.

Pal'lium. The fissured portion of each cerebral hemisphere exclusive of the caudatum and the rhinencephalon.

Pallor, *pal'-or*. Paleness. P. lu'teus, chlorosis.

Palm, *palm*. 1. The flexor surface of the hand. 2. The palm-tree.

Palmar, *pal'-mar*. Pertaining to the palm of the hand. P. Arch. See Arch. P. Re'flex. See Reflex.

Palmaris, *pal-ma'-ris*. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Palmat'ure, *pal'-mat-ûr*. A union of the fingers; webbed fingers.

Palmellin, *pal-mel'-in*. A red dye from a fresh water alga.

Palmic, *pal'-mik*. 1. Relating to the palm-tree. 2. Relating to the pulse or palpitation. 3. Relating to palmus or jumpers' disease.

Palmin, *pal'-min*. A substance obtained by heating castor-oil with hyponitric acid.

Palmiped, *pal'-mip-ed*. Web-footed.

Palmitate, *pal'-mit-ât*. A salt of palmitic acid.

Palmitic, *pal-mit'-ik*. Pertaining to the palm-tree.

Palmitin, *pal-mit-in*. The solid, crystallizable substance of fat.

Palmityl, *pal'-mit-il*. $C_{16}H_{33}O$. The radicle of palmitic acid.

Pal'mus. 1. A throbbing; a pulsation; a twitching; a jerking movement. 2. Lata; jumpers' disease. 3. Palm of the hand.

Pal'pate. 1. To explore with the hand. 2. Having tactile organs.

Palpation, *pal-pa'-shun*. Exploration with the hand.

Palpatom'eter. An instrument for measuring arterial tension.

Palpebra, *pal'-pe-brah*. An eyelid.

Palpebral, *pal'-pe-bral*. Pertaining to the palpebras. P. Car'tilage. See *Cartilage*. P. Fas'cia, the tarsal ligament of the eyelids. P. Fol'icles, the Meibomian glands. P. Mus'cle, the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle.

Palpebralis, *pal-pe-bra'-lis*. Old term for orbicularis palpebrarum.

ad-poisoning. P., Night, paresthesia of the hands occurring at night. P., Scriveners', writers' cramp. P., Shaking, lysis agitans. P., Was'ting, progressive muscular atrophy. *pal'-u-dal*. Pertaining to marshes. *pal'-u-dism*. Malarial poisoning. *pal'-us'-tral*. Having the nature of marsh-fever. *pam-pin'-if-orm*. Having the form of a tendril. *pam-pin'-o-sèl*. A varicocele of the veins of the piniform plexus. See *Plexus*, *Pampiniform*. *pan*. A prefix signifying all, everything. *pan-as-e'-ah*. A cure-all; a quack remedy. *pan-a'-do*. A bread-poultice; bread soaked in water. *pan'a'-am-ah*. Pernicious malarial fever prevalent in Panama. P. Paral'ysis, beriberi, *q. v.* *pan-ar-ith'-e-um*. Phlegmonous inflammation of a finger or toe; whitlow. *pan'-a-thri'-tis*. General inflammation of the joint-structures. *pan'-a-sol'-u-tion*. A mild antiseptic collyrium, consisting of curic iodid 1 part, absolute alcohol 400 parts, distilled water sufficient to make 20,000 parts. *pan'-aks*. See *Ginseng*. *pan'-bi-o'-mah*. The general principle of life. *pan'-bi-ot'-ic*. Connected with all the layers of the blastoderm. *pan'o Bark*. The root of the Mexican tree *Colliandri houstonii*; it is used as an antiperiodic. *pan'-kar-di'-tis*. General inflammation of the heart. *pan'-kre-ad'-en*. A preparation made from the pan-

PANOPHTHALMITIS

Pancreatolipase, *pan-kre-at-o-lip'-az*. Steapsin, the lipase found in the pancreatic juice.

Pancreatolith, *pan-kre-at'-o-lith*. A pancreatic calculus.

Pancreatotomy, *pan-kre-at'-o-me*. See *Pancreatotomy*.

Pancreatocyst, *pan-kre-at-ong'-kus*. A tumor of the pancreas.

Pancreatotomy, *pan-kre-at-ot'-o-me*. Incision of the pancreas.

Pancrectomy, *pan-kre-ek'-to-me*. Excision of a part or the whole of the pancreas.

Pancreolytic, *pan-kre-o-lit'-ik*. Destructive to pancreatic tissue.

Pancreop'athy. Disease of the pancreas.

Pandemic, *pan-dem'-ik*. A wide-spread epidemic.

Pander's Layer. The splanchnopleural layer of the mesoderm which the blood-vessels are first formed. **P.'s Islands**, reddish-yellow patches in this layer which consist of corpuscles containing hemoglobin.

Pandiculation. The act of stretching the limbs; yawning.

Panelectroscope, *pan-e-lek'-tro-skop*. A universal lighting apparatus for the illumination of diverse body-cavities.

Pang. A sharp momentary pain. **P., Brow-**. See *Hemicranium*.

Pangensis, *pan-jen'-es-is*. The evolution of an organism from units segregated from all the body-cells of the parent.

Panhidrosis, *pan-hid-ro'-sis*. See *Panidrosis*.

Panhydrometer, *pan-hi-drom'-et-er*. An instrument for determining the specific gravity of any liquid.

Panhygrous, *pan-hi'-grus*. Damp as to the entire surface.

Panhyperemia, *pan-hi-per-e'-me-ah*. Plethora.

Panhysterec'tomy. Total extirpation of the uterus.

Panicula, *pan-ik'-u-lah*. A swelling or tumor.

Panidrosis, *pan-id-ro'-sis*. General perspiration.

Panis, *pan'-is*. Bread.

Panivorous, *pan-iv'-or-us*. Living on bread.

Panizza's Plex'uses. Two lymphatic plexuses lying in the fossa of the preputial frenum; they are formed by the lymphatic vessels of the integument of the glans penis.

Panneuritis, *pan-nu-ri'-tis*. The same as *Neuritis*, *Multiple P., epidem'ica*, beriberi, *q. v.*

Panniculus, *pan-ik'-u-lus*. A membrane or layer. **P. adiposus**, the layer of subcutaneous fat. **P. carnosus**, a layer of muscular fibers by means of which the skin is moved. **P. serosus**, the pericardium. **P. hymeneus**, the hymen. **P. subcutaneus**, *pia mater*. **P. transversus**, the diaphragm.

Pannosity, *pan-os'-it-a*. Softness of the skin.

Pannus, *pan'-us*. A corneal vascularization and opacity.

Panopeptone, *pan-o-pep'-ton*. An invalid-food containing and peptonized beef.

Panophobia, *pan-o-f'-o-be-ah*. See *Panphobia*.

Panophthalmia, *pan-off-thal'-me-ah*. See *Panophthalmos*.

Panophthalmitis, *pan-off-thal-mit'-is*. General inflammation of the eye.

- Panosteitis**, *pan-ös-te-í-tis*. Inflammation of an entire bone.
- Panotitis**, *pan-o-í-tis*. General inflammation of the ear.
- Panphobia**, *pan-fö-be-ah*. Groundless fear of everything.
- Panspermia**, *pan-sper-me-ah*. The theory of the universal dissemination of disease-germs.
- Panspermism**, *pan-sper-mism*. See *Panspermia*.
- Pansphygmograph**, *pan-sfig-mo-graf*. A sphygmograph registering both pulse-wave and cardiac movements.
- Pant**. To breathe hard or quickly.
- Pantamorphic**, *pan-tam-orf-ik*. Completely deformed.
- Pantanencephalus**, *pan-tan-en-sef-al-us*. A brainless monster.
- Pantankylobleph'aron**. Complete ankyloblepharon.
- Pantaphobia**, *pan-ta-fö-be-ah*. Total absence of fear.
- Pantatrophia**, *pan-tai-rö-fe-ah*. General atrophy.
- Pantatrophous**, *pan-ta-tro-fus*. Without nourishment.
- Panthodic**, *pan-thod-ik*. Radiating in all directions.
- Panto-**. Same as *Pan-*.
- Pantograph**, *pan-tö-graf*. An instrument for the graphic recording of the contour of the chest.
- Pantology**, *pan-tol-o-je*. Universal knowledge.
- Pantomorphia**, *pan-to-mor-fe-ah*. General symmetry.
- Pantophobia**, *pan-to-fö-be-ah*. See *Panphobia*.
- Pantophobia**, *pan-to-fö-bus*. Suffering from panphobia.
- Pantoscopic Glas'ses**, *pan-to-skop-ik*. Bifocal spectacles.
- Paopereira Bark**, *pa-o-per-í-rah*. The bark of *Geissospermum vellosii*; it is used as a febrifuge.
- Pap**. A semiliquid food for infants.
- Papain**, *pap-a-in*. See *Papayotin*.
- Papaver**, *pa-pä-ver*. A genus of plants, poppy. *P. somniferum*, furnishes opium.
- Papaverin**, *pa-pav-er-in*. $C_{21}H_{21}NO_4$. An alkaloid of opium.
- Papaw**, *pah-paw*. The fruit of *Carica papaya*.
- Papayin**, *pap-a-in*. The same as *Papain*, *q. v.*
- Papayotin**, *pap-a-yö-tin*. The concrete active principle of the milky juice of the papaw; it is an enzyme similar to pepsin.
- Papilla**, *pap-il-ah*. 1. A small conic eminence. 2. The optic disc. 3. A pimple or pustule. *P.*, Acous'tic, the organ of Corti. *P.*, Bile, the caruncula major of Santorini at the summit of which the bile and pancreatic ducts open. *P.*, Circumval'ate. See *Circumvallate*. *P.*, Con'ical. Same as *P.*, Filiform. *P.*, Dent'inal. See *Dentinal*. *P.*, duode'ni, the caruncula minor of Santorini at the tip of which the accessory pancreatic duct opens. *P.*, Fil'iform, any one of the thread-like papillae of the tongue. *P.*, Fun'giform. See *Fungiform*. *P.*, Gen'ital, the primitive penis or clitoris. *P.*, lacrima'lis, the mound at the inner canthus of the eye for the lacrimal duct. *P.*, Lentic'ular. Same as *P.*, Fungiform. *P.*, Lin'gual, one of the elevations of the mucous membrane of the dorsum of the tongue. *P.*, Re'nal, the summit of any one of the renal pyramids pro-

Papillitis, *pap-il-ĭ-tis*. Inflammation of the

Optic neuritis; "choked disc."

Papillo'ma. A growth of hypertrophied epithelial cells.

Papillomato'sis. The formation of papillomata.

Papilloretinitis, *pap-il-o-ret-in-ĭ-tis*. Inflammation of the optic nerve, optic chiasm, and retina.

Papillous, *pap-il'-us*. Beset with papillae.

Papoid, *pap'-oid*. A proprietary name for a certain kind of

Pappophorous, *pap-off'-or-us*. Full of pappi.

Pappose, *pap'-os*. Covered with pappi.

Pappus, *pap'-us*. The first down on the head of a bird.

Papular, *pap'-u-lar*. Consisting of papules.

Papulation, *pap-u-la'-shun*. The act of papulating.

Papule, *pap'-ul*. A small elevation on the skin.

Papyraceous, *pap-ir-a'-shus*. Resembling paper, as the ethmoid bone.

Paquelin's Cau'tery. Thermocautery. A cautery kept at a uniform temperature by means of a gas jet.

Par, *par*. A pair. P. vag'um, the plural of pair.

Para~. A prefix signifying beyond, or beside.

Paraanesthe'sia. Anesthesia of the face.

Paraappendicitis, *par-ah-ap-en-dĭ-sit-is*. Inflammation of the appendix, with inflammation of the surrounding parts.

Paralepsia, *par-ab-lep'-sis*. Falsehood.

Parabolia, *par-ab-a'-le-ak*. An absurdity.

Parabysma, *par-ab-iz'-mah*. Turbidity.

Paracanthosis, *par-ab-en-ah'-sis*. A disease of the skin.

par-as-in-et-ik. Pertaining to paracnesis.
par-ah-ko'-lon. A term applied to a group of bacilli
 diate between the typhoid and colon bacilli.
par-ah-sis. Inflammation of structures around the vagina.
par-ah-sis-um. The connective tissue around the vagina.
par-ak-o'-to-in. $C_{15}H_{15}O_6$. An alkaloid from para-
 rk.
par-ak. A variety of coto bark.
par-ak. C_7H_5O . A compound of cresol sulphonate and po-
 hydrate, used as a disinfectant.
par-ak'-ris-is. Any disease of the secretions.
par-ak-rw'-sis. 1. Delirium. 2. Checking of an erup-
 tion.
par-ak-u'-sis. Disordered hearing. *P. duplica'ta*,
par-ak-u'-sis, *q. v.* *P. imagina'ria*, tinnitus aurium, *q. v.* *P. lo'ci*,
 ability to locate the source of a sound. *P. willisia'na*,
 in quiet places with increased acuteness of hearing
 midst of noise.
par-ah-si-e'-sis. Morbid or extrauterine pregnancy.
par-ah-sis-i'-tis. Inflammation of the paracystium.
par-ah-sis-i'-tis-um. The connective tissue around the bladder.
par-ad-en-i'-tis. Inflammation of the tissues sur-
 g a gland.
par-ah-nis. A body on the spermatic cord above the epi-
 dis.
par-ah-nis. A contradictory statement.
par-ad-oks'-ik. Of the nature of paradoxia. *P. Con-*
 traction. *P. Deaf'ness*. See *Paracsis* wil-

PARALYSIS

Paragonimosis. Impaction of the fetal head in the pelvic canal.
Paragonimiasis, *par-ak-go-ne-mi'-as-is*. The condition of being infected by the *Paragonimus*.

Paragonimus, *par-ag-on'-i-m-us*. A genus of nematode worm.
P. Westermani, the *Distoma pulmonale*.

Paragraphia, *par-ak-graf'-s-ak*. Aphasic inability to write.

Paraguay Tea. See *Maté*.

Parahydropin, *par-ak-hi'-dro-pin*. A proprietary diuretic containing theobromine.

Paralalia, *par-al-a'-le-ak*. A disorder of articulation.

Paralambdacism. Imperfect pronunciation of the letter l.

Paralbumin, *par-al-bu'-min*. A proteid found in ovarian cysts.

Paraldehyde, $C_6H_8O_4$. A polymeric form of aldehyd.

Paralexia, *par-al-ek'-se-ak*. Aphasic inability to read.

Paralgesia, *Hypalgia*. A disordered sense of pain in a part.

Paralgia, *par-al'-je-ak*. The same as *Paralgesia*, q. v.

Parallagma, *par-al-ag'-mah*. A change in the situation of bones.

Parallax, *par'-al-aks*. The apparent displacement of an object due to a change in the observer's position.

Paralogia, *par-al-o'-je-ak*. Faulty reasoning.

Paralysis, *par-al'-is-is*. Loss of sensation or voluntary motion.

P. ag'itans, paralysis with constant tremor of the muscles. P.

Alcohol'ic, multiple neuritis from alcoholism. P., Ascen'ding,

a form of paralysis marked by loss of motor power in the legs,

gradually extending upward. P., Atroph'ic, Sp'nal. See P.

Infantile. P., Birth. See Birth. P., Bra'chial, palsy affecting

one or both arms. P., Brachiof'e'cial, that affecting both arm

and face. P., Bul'bar, a form due to the degeneration of the

nuclei of origin of the nerves arising in the oblongata. P.

Cer'ebral, that due to brain-lesion. P., Cor'tical, that due to

lesion of the cerebral cortex. P., Crossed, paralysis of an arm

on one side and of a leg on the other. P., Cru'ral, that chiefly

affecting the thighs. P., Crutch-. See Crutch. P., Diphther'ic,

a form sometimes following diphtheria; it is primarily a mul-

tiiple neuritis, due to the toxin of diphtheria. P., Di'vers'. See

Caisson Disease. P., Fa'cial, a paralysis of the muscles of the

face, usually of one side only. P., fes'tinans, a phase of paraly-

sis agitans in which the patient walks as if hurried forward.

P., Gen'eral, an organic disease of the brain, marked by pro-

gressive loss of power and deterioration of the mind, ending in

dementia and death. P., Glossola'bial. Same as P., Bulbar.

P., Hyster'ic, that associated with hysteria, but without any

causative lesion. P., Incomplete', partial loss of power. P.

Inf'antile, acute anterior poliomyelitis, a disease marked by

sudden paralysis of one or more limbs or of individual muscle-

groups, followed by rapid wasting of the affected parts. P.

Labio'glossolaryn'geal. Same as P., Bulbar. P., Lead, or

due to lead-poisoning. P., Lo'cal, that confined to one mus-

cle or one group of muscles. P., Mimet'ic. See Bell's Para-

muscles and heightened tendon-reflexes. *P.*, Spinal.
Infantile. *P.*, Was'ting, progressive muscular atrophy.
 iters', writers' cramp.
 , *par-al-iz'-ik*. 1. Pertaining to paralysis. 2. A person
 d with paralysis. *P.* Demen'tia, general paresis. *P.*
 joint, flail-joint the result of paralysis.
 nt, *par'-al-i-zant*. A drug causing paralysis.
 amary, *par-ak-mam'-ar-e*. Pertaining to structures in
 inity of the breast.
 itis. Inflammation of the tissues about the mammas.
 ium or Paramœcium, *par-ah-me'-se-um*. A genus of
 protozoa. *P. coli*, a species found in normal and diar-
 tools. Also called *Balantidium coli*.
 ia, *par-am-e'-ne-ah*. Disordered menstruation.
 ric, *par-am-et'-rik*. Situated near the uterus.
 rismus, *par-am-et-ri'-mus*. Painful spasm of the broad
 nt muscles.
 itis, *par-am-et-ri'-tis*. Inflammation around the womb.
 rium. The connective tissue around the uterus.
 ophenylarsenox'yd. A reduction product of atoxyl, to
 is due the effects of atoxyl in trypanosomiasis.
 ia, *par-ah-mim'-e-ah*. An inability to gesticulate
 ly.
 ome. The fluid between the cell-mitomes.
 'sia. The common illusion of feeling as if one had
 y undergone the experience that may be passing.
 phia, *par-am-or'-fe-ah*. Abnormality of form.
 phin, *par-am-or'-fin*. See *Thebain*.

PARASITE

Paranesthesia, *par-an-es-the'-ze-ah*. Same as *Paraesthesia*.

Parangi, *par-an'-je*. A Ceylonese disease resembling freckles.

Paranoia, *par-an-oi'-ah*. A chronic form of insanity with delusions.

Paranoliac, *par-an-oi'-ak*. One affected with paranoia.

Paranuclein. A product of the digestion of nucleobasins resembling chromatin.

Paranucleus, *par-ah-nu'-kle-us*. An irregular body occasionally seen in cell-protoplasm near the nucleus.

Paraparesis. Partial paralysis of the lower extremities.

Parapeptone, *par-ah-pep'-tôn*. See *Antialbumate*.

Paraphasia, *par-ah-fa'-ze-ah*. Aphasic confusion of words.

Paraphia, *par-ah'-fe-ah*. Abnormality of the tactile sense.

Paraphimosis. Constriction of the prepuce behind the glans penis.

Paraphonia, *par-ah-fô'-no-ah*. Abnormal condition of the voice.

Paraphrenia. Incoherence of speech.

Paraphrenia, *par-ah-fre'-ne-ah*. Delirium; a mental disease.

Paraphrenitis, *par-ah-fre-ni'-tis*. Inflammation of the meninges.

Paraplasma. 1. The paramitome. 2. An abnormal formation.

Paraplast, *par'-ah-plast*. A proprietary plaster-mass.

Paraplastic, *par-ah-plast'-tik*. Having morbid formative power.

Paraplectic, *par-ah-pleh'-tik*. Stricken with paraplegia.

Paraplegia, *par-ah-ple'-je-ah*. Paralysis of the legs. *P.*, *Ataxic*, a form due to sclerosis of the posterior and lateral columns of the cord. *P. dolorosa*, painful pressure-paraplegia due to neoplasms in the spinal cord. *P. Ide'al*, reflex paraplegia to emotion. *P.*, *Spas'tic*, lateral sclerosis. *P.*, *Tet'anic*, lateral sclerosis.

Paraplegic, *par-ah-ple'-jik*. Pertaining to or affected with paraplegia.

Parapophysis. The lower transverse vertebral process.

Parapoplexy, *par-ap'-o-plek-si*. A slight form of apoplexy.

Paraproctitis, *par-ap-rok-ti'-tis*. Inflammation of the connective tissue around the rectum.

Parapsia, *par-ap'-si*. Any disorder of the tactile sense.

Paraprostectin, *par-ah-re-du'-sin*. A urinary leukomycin.

Pararthracium. Imperfect pronunciation of the letter 'r'.

Parasacrum, *par-as'-thre-ah*. Imperfect verbal articulation.

Situated near the sacrum.

Parasacrum. Inflammation of the tissue around the sacrum.

Parasacrum, *par-ah-se-bre'-shun*. Abnormality of secretion.

Parasacrum. Imperfect pronunciation of the letter 'r'.

Parasacrum. 1. An organism that inhabits a system and obtains nourishment from it. 2. An organism that lives within the tissues of a host.

Parasacrum, one living on the surface. *P.*, *Parasacrum*.

usually parasitic, but able to live alone. *P.*, *Ob'ligate*, o that dies without its host.

Parasitic, *par-as-it'ik*. Having the nature of a parasite.

Parasiticide, *par-as-it'id-id*. A substance destroying parasites.

Parasitifer, *par-as-it'if-er*. The host of a parasite.

Parasitism, *par'-as-it-ism*. The relation that a parasite bears its host; infestation by parasites.

Parasitogenet'ic. Originating from the presence of parasites.

Parasitology, *par-as-it-ol'-o-je*. The science of parasites.

Parasitotropic, *par-as-i-to-trop'ik*. A substance in the blood with a special affinity for parasites.

Paraspa'dia. An opening of the urethra on the side of the penis.

Parasternal, *par-as-ter'-nal*. Near the sternum. See under *Li*.

Parasynovitis, *par-ah-si-no-vi'-tis*. Inflammation around a bursa.

Parasyphilit'ic. Indirectly associated with syphilis.

Parathyroid, *par-ah-thi'-roid*. Any one of four small bodies found on the dorsal aspect of the thyroid gland.

Parathyroidectomy, *par-ah-thi-roid-ek'-tom-e*. The surgical removal of a parathyroid.

Paratoloid, *par'-at-ol-oid*. A name given to the fluid used by Koch in the treatment of tuberculosis; tuberculin.

Paratrichosis, *par-ah-trik-o'-sis*. Trichosis marked by excessive growth of imperfect hair.

Paratrimma, *par-at-rim'-ah*. Intertrigo; chafing.

Paratripsis, *par-at-rip'-sis*. 1. A rubbing. 2. An increase in waste.

Paratrophic, *par-at-ro'-fik*. Relating to paratrophy.

Paratrophy, *par-at'-ro-fe*. 1. Abnormal nutrition; hypertrophy. 2. Adiposis dolorosa.

Paratyphoid, *par-ah-ti'-foid*. A disease like typhoid, but produced by the paracolon bacillus.

Paraxanthin, *par-ah-xan'-thin*. A leukomatin found in urine.

Paraxial, *par-aks'-e-al*. Situated near the axis of the body.

Parazoon, *par-ah-so'-on*. An organism parasitic upon an animal.

Parectasis, *par-ek'-tas-is*. Excessive stretching of a part.

Paregoric, *par-e-gor'-ik*. A camphorated tincture of opium.

Pareira brava, *par-i'-rah brakh'-vah*. The root of *Chondodendron tomentosum*; it is diuretic and laxative.

Parencephali'tis. Inflammation of the cerebellum.

Parencephalocoele, *par-en-sef'-al-o-sel*. Hernia of the cerebellum.

Parencephalon, *par-en-sef'-al-on*. The cerebellum.

Parenceph'alos. Congenital deformity of the brain.

Parenchyma, *par-en'-kim-ah*. The distinctive or functional elements of an organ in contradistinction to the sustentacular elements.

Parenchymati'tis. Inflammation of the parenchyma.

Parenchy'matous. Pertaining to the parenchyma.

Parepicole, *par-ep'-is-el*. The lateral recess of the epicele.

Parepididymis, *par-ep-id-id'-im-is*. See *Paradidymis*.

PAROPSIS

- Parephimasia**, *par-ep-idee'-me-ah*. Morbid emotion.
- Paresis**, *par'-es-is*. 1. Slight paralysis. 2. General paralysis of the insane.
- Paresoanalgia**. Partial paralysis with analgesia.
- Paresthesia**, *par-es-thee'-se-ah*. A morbid or altered sensation.
- Paresthetic**, *par-es-thee'-ik*. Pertaining to paresthesia.
- Paretic**, *par-et'-ik*. Pertaining to or affected with paresis.
- Pareunia**, *par-oo'-ne-ah*. Coitus.
- Paridrosis**, *par-id-roe'-sis*. An abnormal secretion of sweat.
- Parietal**, *par-i-et'-al*. Pertaining to a wall. P. Bones, the bones forming the cranial sides and roof. P. Cells, the dolomorphous cells. P. Lobe, the cerebral lobe above the horizontal Sylvian fissure. P. Section, a transverse vertical section through the ascending parietal convolution.
- Parietes**, *par-i-et'-ez*. The walls of a cavity.
- Parietofrontal**. Relating to the parietal and frontal bones.
- Parietoccipital**, *par-i-et-o-ok-sip'-et'-al*. Relating to the parietal and occipital bones or lobes.
- Parietotemporal**. Relating to the parietal and temporal bones.
- Parietovisceral**, *par-i-et-o-vis'-er-al*. Relating to the walls of body-cavity and the contained viscera.
- Parillin**, *par-il'-in*. See *Smilacin*.
- Parinaud's Conjunctivitis**. A severe form of conjunctivitis due to infection from animals. P.'s Ophthalmoplegia, paralysis of the external rectus of one side and spasm of the internal rectus of the other side; it is of peripheral origin.
- Park's Aneurysm**. Arteriovenous aneurysm, the arterial division communicating with two contiguous veins.
- Par's Green**. Copper acetoarsenite.
- Parkinson's Disease**. Paralysis agitans. P.'s Mask, the immobile facies of paralysis agitans.
- Parnum's Test for Albumin**. Add to the filtered urine one of its volumes of a concentrated solution of sulphate of magnesium or sodium. On acidulating with acetic acid and boiling the albumin is precipitated.
- Paroccipital**, *par-ok-sip'-et'-al*. 1. Beside the occipital region. The mastoid apophysis. P. Fissure. See *Fissure*.
- Parodontides**, *par-o-don'-id-ez*. Tumors on the gums.
- Parodynia**, *par-o-din'-e-ah*. Morbid labor; dystocia.
- Parolivary**. Situated near the olivary body. P. Body Nucleus, Olivary, Accessory.
- Paromphalocoele**, *par-om-fal'-o-sel*. A hernia near the umbilicus.
- Paronychia**, *par-on-ik'-e-ah*. Morbid dreaming.
- Paronychia**, *par-on-ik'-e-ah*. Inflammation about the tendons, septic inflammation of a tendon-sheath.
- Parophthoton**, *par-o-ph'-ot-on*. See *Paronychia*.
- Parophthalmocoele**. A tumor near the eye.
- Parophthalmos**, *par-o-ph'-tham*. An eye-shade.
- Paropsis**, *par-op'-sis*. A disorder of vision.

PARTURIFACIENT

- Parorchidium**, *par-or-kid'-e-um*. Misplacement of the testicle.
- Parosmia**, *par-oz'-me-ah*. A hallucination of smell.
- Parosphresis**, *par-os-fre'-sis*. See *Parosmia*.
- Parosteitis**, **Parostitis**, *par-os-te-i'-tis*, *par-os-ti'-tis*. Inflammation of the outer surface of periosteum.
- Parostia**, *par-os'-te-ah*. Defective ossification.
- Parosto'sis**. A development of bone in an abnormal position.
- Parotic**, *par-of'-ik*. Situated near the ear.
- Parotid**, *par-of'-id*. 1. Near the ear. 2. The parotid gland.
- Parotidectomy**. Excision of the parotid gland.
- Parotiditis**, **Parotitis**. Inflammation of the parotis; mumps.
- Parotis**, *par-o'-tis*. The parotid gland. See *Gland*. **P. accessoria**, a small lobule near the parotid gland.
- Parous**, *par'-us*. Bringing forth; bearing.
- Parovarian**, *par-o-va'-re-an*. Near the ovary; pertaining to the parovarium.
- Parovariotomy**. Excision of a parovarian cyst.
- Parovarium**. The remnant of the Wolffian body of the female.
- Parexysm**, *par'-oks-izm*. 1. A period of increase or crisis of a disease. 2. A spasm or fit; a convulsion.
- Parexysmal**, *par-oks-is'-mal*. Pertaining to a parexysm.
- Par'rot Disease'**. See *Psittacosis*.
- Parrot's Atrophy of the New-Born**. Athrepsia; primary infantile atrophy or marasmus. **P.'s Disease'**, pseudoparalysis of the extremities due to epiphyseal separation which prevents spontaneous movements, in hereditary syphilis of the new-born.
- P.'s Nodes**, osteophytes of the frontal and parietal bones, around the anterior fontanel, in hereditary syphilis. **P.'s Sign**, dilatation of the pupil when the skin is pinched; it is noted in meningitis. **P.'s Ulcers**, the whitish or yellowish patches of thrush.
- Parry's Disease'**. See *Basedow's Disease*.
- Pars**. A part.
- Parsley**, *pars'-le*. See *Carum*. **P. Camphor**. Same as *Apiol*.
- Parson's Disease'**. See *Basedow's Disease*.
- Part**. A segment or section; a member or organ.
- Parthenicin**, *par-then'-is-in*. An antipyretic and antineuralgic alkaloid from *Parthenium hysterophorus*.
- Par'thenin**. The active principle of *Parthenium hysterophorus*, used in malaria and neuralgia as a substitute for quinin.
- Parthenogenesis**, *par-then-o-jen'-es-is*. 1. Successive generation without fertilization. 2. Reproduction by a virgin.
- Parthenonosis**, *par-then-on'-o-sus*. Chlorosis, *q. v.*
- Partridge's Hernia**. Femoral hernia external to the femoral vessels.
- Parturient**, *par-tu'-re-ent*. The condition of being in labor.
- Parturifacient**, *par-tu-rif'-a-se-ent*. 1. Promoting parturition. *An agent that induces parturition.*

PATENT

Parturiometer, *par-tu-re-om'-el-er*. An instrument for measuring the expulsive force of the uterus.

Parturition, *par-tu-rish'-un*. The act of giving birth to young.

Partus, *par'-us*. Labor. **P. agrippi'nus**, a foot presentation. **P. cæsa'reus**, birth by Cesarean section. **P. diffic'ilis**, difficult parturition. **P. immatu'rus**, premature labor. **P. matu'rus**, labor at term. **P. seroti'nus**, prolongation of pregnancy. **P. sic'cus**, dry labor.

Parulis, *par-u'-lis*. An alveolar abscess; a gum-boil.

Paruria, *par-u'-re-ah*. Disordered micturition.

Parvolin, *par'-vo-lin*. $C_9H_{11}N$. A ptomain.

Parvule, *par'-vul*. A granule or pellet.

Pass. To void; to discharge from the intestinal canal.

Passage, *pass'-aj*. 1. A channel. 2. The act of passing from one place to another. 3. The introduction of an instrument into a cavity or channel. 4. An evacuation of the bowels.

Passavant's Cush'ion. The bulging of the posterior pharyngeal wall, produced during the act of swallowing by the upper portion of the superior constrictor pharyngis.

Passion, *pass'-un*. Intense emotion; intense sexual desire. **P. Il'i'ac**. See *Ileac Passion*.

Passive, *pas'-iv*. Not active; submissive. **P. Conges'tion**, congestion from obstructed or weak circulation. **P. In'terval**, the period of cardiac rest.

Passivism, *pas'-iv-ism*. A form of sexual perversion in which there is a subjugation of volition to another.

Passula, *pas'-u-lah*. A raisin.

Paste, *pâst*. Any soft sticky substance; especially a decoction of flour or starch and water. **P., Arsen'ical**, caustic paste containing arsenic. **P., Fruit**, inspissated fruit juice. **P., Lon'don**, equal parts of sodium hydrate and slaked lime moistened with alcohol. **P., Phos'phorus**, a rat-poison made of phosphorus and flour. **P., Vien'na**, a mixture of potassium hydrate and caustic lime moistened with water.

Pas'tern. That part of the horse's foot in which are located the first and second phalanges.

Pasteurism, *pas'-ter-ism*. Vaccination.

Pasteurization, *pas-ter-is-a'-shun*. The destruction by heating of microbic life in a substance.

Pastil, *Pastille*, *pas'-til*. A lozenge; a sugared confection.

Patch, *pach*. An irregular spot or area. **P., Mu'cous**, a lesion of syphilis observed on mucous membranes; condyloma latum.

Patchouli, *Patchouly*, *pa'-choo'-le*. The labiate herb, *Pogostemon heyneanus*.

Patella, *pat-el'-ah*. A round sesamoid bone in front of the knee.

Patellar, *pat-el'-ar*. Pertaining to the patella. **P. Fos'sa**. See *Fossa*. **P. Re'flex**, the knee-jerk.

Patency, *pa'-ten-se*. The condition of being open.

Patent, *pa'-tent*. Open, exposed.

Pathema, *path-e'-mah*. Any morbid condition.

Pathematology, *path-em-at-ol'-o-je*. The same as *Pathology*, *q. v.*

Pathetic, *path-et'-ik*. That which appeals to or stirs the passions.

P. Mus'cle, the superior oblique muscle of the eye. **P. Nerve**, the fourth cranial nerve.

Pathetism, *path'-et-izm*. Animal magnetism; mesmerism.

Path'finder. Instrument for finding passage in urethral stricture.

Pathic, *path'-ik*. Pertaining to disease. Diseased.

Pathoanatomy, *path-o-an-at'-o-me*. Morbid anatomy.

Pathogen, *path'-o-jen*. Any pathogenic agent.

Pathogen'esis. The origin and development of disease.

Pathogenetic, *path-o-jen-et'-ik*. See *Pathogenic*.

Pathogenic, *path-o-jen'-ik*. Causing disease.

Pathogeny, *path-og'-en-e*. See *Pathogenesis*.

Pathognomonic, *path-og-no-mon'-ik*. Characteristic; peculiar to.

Pathognomy, *path-og'-no-me*. The science of the signs by which disease is recognized.

Pathography, *path-og'-ra-fe*. A description of diseases.

Pathologic, *path-o-loj'-ik*. Pertaining to pathology.

Pathologist, *path-ol'-o-jist*. A specialist in pathology.

Pathology, *path-ol'-o-je*. The science of diseases. **P., Cel'lular**,

that which makes the cell the basis of all vital phenomena. **P.,**

Compar'ative, the study of pathologic processes in animals, for

purposes of comparison with those of the human body. **P.,**

Experimen'tal, the study of morbid processes artificially induced

in animals. **P., Gen'eral**, the study of those morbid processes

that may be observed in various diseases and in any organ. **P.,**

Hu'moral, the doctrine that all diseases are due to an abnormal

state of the blood. **P., Med'ical**, pathology limited to internal

organs. **P., Solidis'tic**. See *Solidism*. **P., Spec'ial**, the science

of changes in function and structure occurring in special organs.

P., Sur'gical, the pathology of diseases treated by the surgeon.

Patholysis, *path-ol'-is-is*. A morbid dissolution of tissues.

Pathomania, *path-o-ma'-ne-ah*. Moral insanity.

Pathonomia, *path-o-no'-me-ah*. The study of pathologic laws.

Pathonomy, *path-on'-o-me*. See *Pathonomia*.

Pathophobia, *path-o-fd'-be-ah*. An exaggerated dread of disease.

Pathopoiesis, *path-o-poi-e'-sis*. The creation of disease.

Patterson's Cor'puscles. Molluscum bodies; oval, shiny bodies

found in the contents of tubercles of molluscum contagiosum.

Patulous, *pat'-u-lus*. Expanded; open.

Paul's Sign. Feeble apex-beat, with forcible impulse over the body of the heart, in adherent pericardium.

Paullinia, *pau-lin'-e-ah*. Same as *Guarana*.

Paulocardia, *pau-lo-kar'-de-ah*. Intermision or momentary stopping of the heart-beat.

Paunch, *paunch*. The abdominal cavity and its contents.

Pave'ment Epithe'lum. An epithelium with polygonal cells.

Pavilion, *pa-vil'-yun*. The expansion of a canal; the outer ear.

PECTINEAL

Pe'vor. Frigh't. **P. noctur'nus,** nightmare.

Pavy's Disease'. Cyclic albuminuria. **P.'s Solu'tion** for Glu'cose.

Make a solution by mixing 120 c.c. of the ordinary Fehling's solution with 300 c.c. of strong ammonia (specific gravity, 0.88) and 400 c.c. more of sodium hydrate solution of specific gravity of 1.14; dilute with 1000 c.c. of water. This solution becomes decolorized on boiling with a glucose solution. One hundred c.c. of this solution is reduced by glucose to the same extent as 10 c.c. of Fehling's solution.

Pawlik's Folds. The anterior columns of the vagina which form the lateral boundaries of Pawlik's triangle. **P.'s Tri'angle,** extravasical or vaginal triangle, the triangular space formed by the two divergent columns of the vagina and the transverse ridge below the external orifice of the neck of the bladder.

Pawpaw, paw'-paw. The fruit of *Asima triloba*.

Paxton's Disease'. Tinea nodosa.

Peanut, pe'-nut. The fruit of *Arachis hypogaea*.

Pearl, perl. 1. A glass body holding a dose of volatile medicine.

2. A cataract. 3. A peculiar arrangement of the epithelial cells.

P. Disease', tuberculosis of cattle. **P., Epithe'lial.** Same as

Pearly Body. **P. Tu'mor.** See *Cholesteatoma*.

Pearlash, perl'-ash. Crude potassium carbonate.

Pearly Bod'ies, perl'-le. Peculiar grains found in epithelioma.

Peal, pet. Partially carbonized vegetable material in bogs.

Pebrine, peb'-rin. A disease of silkworms.

Peccant, peb'-ant. Unhealthy; morbid; offensive.

Peciloblast, Pencilblast, pe-sil'-o-blast. An abnormally shaped blood-corpuscle.

Pecil'ocyte, Pencil'ocyte. Same as *Peciloblast*.

Pecilocythemia, pe-sil-o-si-the'-me-ah. The presence of pecilocytes in the blood.

Pecilocytosis, pe-sil-o-si-to'-sis. The condition due to the presence of pecilocytes in the blood.

Peciliomy, pe-sil-on'-e-ma. The use in one publication of different names for the same thing.

Peciother'mal. Adapting the bodily temperature to that of the environment.

Peckin's Glands. See *Peyer's Glands*.

Pecquet's Os'tern. The receptaculum chyli. **P.'s Duct,** the thoracic duct.

Pedim, ped'-am. The pubic bone.

Pedin, ped'-in. An amorphous carbohydrate found in various fungi and in certain roots.

Pectinate, set'-na-t. Resembling a comb. **P. Lig'ament.** See *Ligament*. **P. Knot** is one of the muscles pertaining

Pectinate, set'-na-t. Pertaining to the pecten. **P. Knot** is the pectinate muscle. **P. Ridge.** See *Liga-ment*.

Pecten.

PEDUNCLE

Pectine'us. A flat muscle of the upper part of the thigh. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Pectiniform, *pek'-tin'-if-orm.* Comb-shaped.

Pectinose, *pek'-tin'-ös.* See *Arabinose.*

Pectoral, *pek'-tor-al.* 1. Pertaining to the breast. 2. A remedy for chest-diseases. **P.** Ridge, the external bicipital ridge of the humerus. **P.** Spe'cies, a combination of pectoral herbs.

Pectoralis, *pek'-tor-a'-lis.* A muscle of the breast. See *Muscles, Table of.*

Pectoriloquy, *pek'-tor-il'-o-kwe.* The distinct transmission of articulate speech to the ear on auscultation.

Pectose, *pek'-tös.* A substance in unripe fruit that ultimately becomes pectin.

Pectus, *pek'-tus.* The chest. **P. carina'tum,** chicken-breast.

Pedal, *ped'-al.* Pertaining to the foot. **P. Sys'tem,** a ganglionic system of the brain.

Pederast, *ped'-er-ast.* One who practises pederasty.

Pederasty, *ped'-er-as-te.* Sexual intercourse with boys per anum.

Pedesis, *pe-de'-sis.* The dancing oscillating motion of the particles of any substance sufficiently powdered and suspended in a suitable liquid. Brownian movement.

Pedialgia, *pe-de-al'-je-ah.* Pain in the foot.

Pediatrics, *pe-de-at'-riks.* The medical treatment of children.

Pediatry, *pe-di'-at-re.* Same as *Pediatrics.*

Pedication, *ped-ik-a'-shun.* Sodomy with a boy.

Pedicle, *ped'-ik-l.* The stalk or attachment of a tumor. **P., Vit'-elline,** the vitelline duct.

Pedicterus, *pe-dik'-ter-us.* Jaundice of the new-born.

Pedicular, *ped-ik'-u-lar.* Pertaining to a pedicle.

Pediculated, *ped-ik'-u-la-ted.* Having a pedicle.

Pedication, *ped-ik-u-la'-shun.* 1. The state of being lousy. 2. The process of developing a pedicle.

Pediculophobia, *ped-ik-u-lo-fo'-be-ah.* A morbid fear of lice.

Pediculosis, *ped-ik-u-lo'-sis.* The symptoms produced by lice.

Pediculus, *ped-ik'-u-lus.* A genus of parasitic insects, lice.

Pedicure, *ped'-ik-ür.* See *Chiropodist.*

Pediluvium, *ped-il-ü'-ve-um.* A foot-bath.

Pedococcus, *ped-e-o-kok'-us.* A name formerly given to a genus of micrococci. See *Micrococci, Table of.*

Pedobaromacrometer, *pe-do-bar-o-mak-rom'-et-er.* An instrument for weighing and measuring infants.

Pedobarom'eter. An instrument for weighing infants.

Pedology, *pe-dol'-o-je.* The science of childhood.

Peduncle, *pe'-dung-kl.* A supporting part. **Ps. of the Cerebel-lum,** three pairs of stout bundles of nerve-fibers connecting the cerebellum with the other chief parts of the brain. **Ps. of the Cere'brum,** the white cords outside of the corpora albicantia. **P. of Cor'pus callo'sum,** the anterior perforated space. **P.,**

PELVIS

Pine'al, a delicate band passing from each side of the pineal gland along the edge of the third ventricle.

Peduncular, *pe-dung'-ku-lar*. Pertaining to a peduncle.

Pedunculated, *pe-dung'-ku-la-ted*. Having a peduncle.

Pedunculation, *ped-ung'-ku-la'-shun*. State of being pedunculated.

Pelinothrapy, *pi-no-ther'-ap-e*. The cure of disease by starvation; hunger-cure.

Pelade, *pe'-lād*. Alopecia areata, *q. v.*

Pelage, *pel'-ahj*. The hairy system of the body.

Pelagia, *pe-la'-je-ah*. A scaly eruption of the hands and legs.

Pelicohirometresia, *pel-ik-o-hi-ro-met-re'-sis*. Manual pelvimetry.

Pelloma, *pe-le-o'-mah*. A livid spot in typhoid fever.

Peliosis, *pel-e-o'-sis*. Purpura. **P. hæmorrhagica**, purpura hæmorrhagica, *q. v.*

Pellagra, *pel-d'-grah*. A disease, still of doubtful etiology, characterized by digestive disturbances, skin lesions, and nervous symptoms.

Pellagrazein, **Pellagrocein**, *pel-ag-ra'-se-in*, *pel-ag-ro'-se-in*. A toxic ptomain from cornmeal, once believed to cause pellagra.

Pellet, *pel'-et*. A little pill.

Pelletierin, *pel-et'-e-er-in*. $C_8H_{15}NO$. The active principle of pomegranate; it is a teniafuge.

Pel'licle. 1. A thin membrane. 2. A film on the surface of a liquid.

Pellitory, *pel'-it-or-e*. See **Pyrethrum**.

Pellotia, *pel'-o-tin*. $C_{12}H_{19}NO_2$. A hypnotic alkaloid from *Echinocactus williamsii*.

Pelopathist, *pel-op'-ath-ist*. One practising pelopathy.

Pelop'athy, **Pelother'apy**. The treatment of disease with mud.

Pelvioperitonitis. See **Pelvioperitonitis**.

Pelvic, *pel'-vik*. Pertaining to the pelvis. **P. Fas'cia**, the fascia lining the pelvic cavity. **P. Gir'dle**, the girdle formed by the innominate bones. **P. In'dex**, the ratio of the anteroposterior to transverse diameter of the pelvis.

Pel-vim'-et-er. An instrument for measuring the pel-

-etry, *pel-vim'-et-er*. The estimation of the size of the pelvis.

Peritonitis. Inflammation of the pelvic peritoneum.

Physiomy, *pel-ve-of-o-me*. See **Symphysiotomy**.

Pelvioperitonitis, *pel-ve-per-it-on-i'-tis*. See **Pelvioperitonitis**.

Pelvis, *pel'-vis*. The bony basin of the trunk, formed by the innominate bones and the sacrum. **P. æquabil'iter jus'to ma'jor**, one equally enlarged in all diameters. **P. æquabil'iter jus'to mi'nor**, one with all its diameters equally reduced. **P. Ar'th'ral**, of inlet or outlet, a perpendicular to the middle of the anteroposterior diameter. **P. Beak'd**, one in which the pelvic bones are compressed laterally and pushed forward. **P. Os'tial**, of the entrance to the pelvic cavity, called the **os'tium**.

superior strait, margin, or isthmus. *P.*, Cor'date, one with heart-shaped inlet. *P.*, Diam'eters of. See *Diameters*. *P.*, False, that part above the iliopectineal line. *P.*, Floor of, the mass of skin, connective tissue, muscles, and fascia forming the lower boundary of the pelvis. *P.*, Inclina'tion or Obliqu'uity of, the angle between the axis of the pelvis and that of the body. *P.*, In'let of. See *Inlet*. *P.*, Kyphot'ic, one with increase of the conjugate diameter of the inlet, but decrease of the transverse diameter of the outlet. *P.*, Malacos'teon. See *P.*, Osteomalacic. *P.*, Mas'culine, one narrowed progressively from above downward. *P.*, Osteomala'cic, one marked by lessening of the transverse and oblique diameters and by great increase of the anteroposterior diameters. *P.*, Out'let of, the inferior opening of the pelvic canal. *P.*, Planes of, imaginary surfaces touching all points of the circumference. *P.*, Rachit'ic, one with sinking in and forward of the sacrovertebral angle and flaring outward of the iliac crests. *P.*, Ros'trate. Same as *P.*, Beaked. *P.*, Sim'ple Flat, one with the anteroposterior diameter shortened. *P. spino'sa*, a rachitic pelvis with the crest of the pubis very sharp and presenting a spine at the insertion of the psoas parvus. *P.*, Split, one with congenital separation at the symphysis pubis. *P.*, Straits of (*superior and inferior*), the planes of the inlet and outlet. *P.*, True, the part below the iliopectineal line.

Pemmican, *pen'-ik-an*. A preparation of dried meat and fat.
Pemphigoid, *pen'-fig-oid*. Resembling pemphigus.
Pemphigus, *pen'-fig-us*. A skin-disease with an eruption of bullas. *P. benig'nus*. Same as *P. vulgaris*. *P. circina'tus*, a kind with the bullas in circles. *P. folia'ceus*, a form marked by crops of flaccid blebs. *P. hyster'icus*. Same as *P. pruriginosus*. *P. malig'nus*. Same as *P. pruriginosus*. *P. neonato-rum*, an acute contagious form. *P. pruriginosus*, that associated with severe itching, purulent bullas, and wheals. *P. solita'rius*, a form with single blebs. *P. syphilit'icus*, the bulbous eruption of syphilis. *P. veg'etans*, a form in which the bullas are followed by papillary growths. *P. vulga'ris*, chronic pemphigus.

Pendin'ski Ul'cer, *pen-din'-ske*. See *Furunculus orientalis*.
Pendulous, *pen'-du-lus*. Hanging or drooping.
Penetrating, *pen'-e-tra-ting*. Entering beyond the surface. *P. Pow'er*. See *Focal Depth*.
Penial, *pe'-ne-al*. See *Penile*.
Penicillium, *pen-is-il'-e-um*. A genus of saprophytic fungi.
Penile, *pe'-nil*. Pertaining to the penis.
Penis, *pe'-nis*. The male organ of copulation.
Penitis, *pe-ni'-tis*. Inflammation of the penis.
Penideh Sore, *pen'-deh*. See *Furunculus orientalis*.
Penniform, *pen'-if-orm*. Shaped like a feather.
Pennyroyal, *pen-e-roi'-al*. See *Hedeoma*.

Pentane, *pen'-tān*. C_5H_{12} . An
 Pentavalent, *pen-tav'-al-ent*. Hav
 Pentene, *pen'-tēn*. Same as Amy
 Pentos'azon. A substance abnor
 Pentose, *pen'-tōs*. One of a gro
 $C_5H_{10}O_5$; for test see *Bial*.
 Pentosuria, *pen'-tōs-u'-re-ah*. The
 tose.
 Penzoldt's Test for Ac'etone. Tre
 orthomitrobenzaldehyd with the
 and alkalinize with sodium hydr
 liquid becomes first yellow, t
 separates, which may be dissolv
 with chloroform. P.'s Test for G
 centimeters of urine add some
 as the urine of a weakly alkali
 phonic acid. Shake for one-qu
 produce foam. A light Bordes
 ation will result, with a red foa
 Penzoldt and Fischer's Test for Ph
 line solution of phenol with a so
 acid; a deep red coloration is pr
 Peonin, *pe'-o-nin*. $C_{19}H_{15}O_2(NH_2)$
 Peotomy, *pe-ot'-o-me*. Amputatio
 Pe'po. Seed of the pumpkin, *Cuc*
 Peper'esin. A vermicidal substan
 Pepper, *pep'-er*. See *Piper*.

id, *pep'-tôn-oid*. A substance resembling a peptone.
 ria, *pep'-tôn-u'-re-ah*. Presence of peptones in the urine.
 s, *pep'-io'-sin*. A concentrated preparation of pepsin.
 yroid, *pep'-to-thî'-roid*. Extract of peptonized thyroid.
 x'in. A poisonous ptomain found in peptones.
 r'in. Extract of peptonized ovaries.
 h'alus. An acephalous monster with a defective thorax.
 ity, *per-as-id'-it-e*. Extreme acidity.
 e, *per-ak-ût'*. Extraordinarily acute or severe.
 um. Through the anus.
 ulation, *per-ar-tik-u-la'-shun*. See *Diarthrosis*.
 tion. The acquiring of impressions through the senses.
 ivity, *per-sep-tiv'-it-e*. Capacity to receive impressions.
 te, *per'-ko-lât*. To subject to percolation.
 tion, *per'-ko-la'-shun*. The process of extracting soluble
 itvents from powdered substances by allowing a solvent
 ickle slowly through.
 tor, *per'-ko-la-tor*. A long conic vessel used in percola-
 , *per-kus'*. To perform percussion upon.
 ion, *per-kus'-shun*. Diagnosis by striking the body a
 slight blow. **P.**, Auscul'tatory, percussion with aus-
 tion. **P.**, Imme'diate, that without the use of a plexim-
P., Instrumen'tal, the use of a special hammer as a
 r. **P.**, Me'diate, that in which a pleximeter is used. **P.**-
 the sound elicited on percussion. **P.-wave**, the chief
 ding wave of the sphygmogram

Periacinuous, *per-e-as'-in-us*. Arc
Periangiocholitis, *per-e-an-je-o-b*
tissues surrounding the bile du
Periaortitis, *per-e-a-or-ti'-tis*. I
around the aorta.
Periappendicitis, *per-e-ap-en-dis-i*
toneum around the appendix.
Periarteri'tis. Inflammation of t
Periarthritis, *per-e-arth-ri'-tis*. I
Periarticular, *per-e-artik'-u-lar*.
Periaxial, *per-e-aks'-e-al*. Arou
Periaxillary, *per-e-aks'-il-ar-e*.
Periaxonal, *per-e-aks'-on-al*. Arc
Periblast, *per'-ib-las't*. The proto
Periblastic, *per'-ib-las'-tik*. Ger
ovum.
Periblepsis, *per'-ib-lep'-sis*. The
Peribronchi'tis. Inflammation a
Pericardiac, *per-e-kar'-de-ak*. Pe
Pericardial, *per-e-kar'-de-al*. See
Pericardicente'sis. Pericardial p
Pericardiot'omy. An incision of
Pericarditis, *per-e-kar-dī'-tis*. In
P., Adhe'sive, that in which the
to adhere. P., Carcino'matou
pericardium. P., Dry, a form
that affecting the outer layer of

PERITHYROIDITIS

aces of bones except at the points of tendinous and ligamentous attachment, and on the articular surfaces, where cartilage is substituted.

per-e-os-ti'-tis. See *Periosteitis*.

per-e-os-to'-mah. An osseous growth around bone.

per-e-os-to'-sis. Inflammation of periosteum and marrow.

per-e-os-to'-sis. Inflammatory hypertrophy of bone.

per-e-os-to'-o-me. See *Periosteotomy*.

per-e-o'-tik. Surrounding the ear. **P.** Bone, the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

per-e-o-var-i'-tis. See *Perioophoritis*.

per-e-menin'-tis. The same as *Pachymeningitis*, *q. v.*

pancreati'-tis. Inflammation around the pancreas.

per-if-a'-kus. Capsule surrounding crystalline lens.

per-if'-er-ad. Toward the periphery.

per-if'-er-al. Pertaining to the periphery.

per-if'-er-ik. See *Peripheral*.

per-if'-er-e. The circumference or bounding line.

per-if'-er-e-tis. Inflammation of the outer coat of a vein.

per-if'-er-e. A delicate hyaline layer around animal cells.

per-ip-last. The matrix of a part or organ.

per-e-plu-ri'-tis. Inflammation around the pleura.

per-ip-lo'-sin. A glucosid from *Periploca græca*; milk-silk-vine.

per-ip-lo'-nia. 1. Pneumonia. 2. Pleuropneumonia.

per-e-prok-ti'-tis. Inflammation about the rectum.

per-e-prok-ti'-tis. Inflammation around the prostate.

per-e-rek'-tal. Around the rectum.

per-e-re'-nal. Around the kidney.

per-e-re'-nal. Around the nose.

per-e-re'-tis. Inflammation around the oviduct.

per-is-kop'-ik. Concavoconvex.

per-is-kop'-tis. Inflammation around a cerebral sinus.

per-is-kop'-tis. Inflammation of sheath of spermatic cord.

per-is-kop'-tis. Inflammation of the spleen-capsule.

per-is-ad. An element of uneven quantivalence.

per-is-tal'-sis. The vermicular motion of the bowels.

per-is-tal'-tik. Pertaining to peristalsis.

per-is-tal'-tik. Near the uvula.

per-is-to-le. The same as *Peristalsis*, *q. v.*

per-is-to'-mah. The margin of a mouth.

per-is-to'-mah. The villous coat of the intestines.

per-is-to'-mah. The interval between the systole and the diastole.

per-e-ten-din'-e-um. The sheath of a tendon.

per-e-the-le-o'-mah. An endothelioma arising from the endothelium of the perivascular lymphatics.

per-e-the-le-o'-mah. A fibrous and cellular network around capillaries and smaller blood-vessels.

per-e-the-le-o'-mah. Inflammation of capsule of thyroid gland.

accompanied by digital excretion
 the disease of military asplenia
 Peritonæitis, per-ee-on-ee-ah-d-ee-
 Perityphlitis, per-ee-ah-d-ee-
 Peristaltitis, per-ee-n-ee-ah-d-ee-
 Peristalsis, per-ee-ah-d-ee-
 Perivaginitis, per-ee-ah-d-ee-
 Perivascular, per-ee-nah-d-ee-
 Perivascularitis, Inflammation of
 Perizoma, per-ee-ah-d-ee- A gird
 Periculis, per-ee-ah-d-ee- The
 metal wire drawn over the foot
 Perischie, per-ee-ah-d-ee- A contagio
 Perilla's Mucosa. See Spitzka's
 Perleucht, per-ee-ah-d-ee- A form
 peritoneum seen in cattle.
 Per'manent. Lasting, fixed, en
 Permanganate, per-man'-gan-ah-
 Permeable, per'-me-ah-ble. Pervio
 Pernicious, per-nish'-us. Highly
 Pernio, per'-ee-ah-d-ee- See Chilblain
 Peribrachius, per-o-brach'-ee-us.
 hands and arms.
 Pericephalus, per-o-see'-al-us.
 Perichitis, per-o-see'-ah-
 Peromelus, per-on'-ee-ah-
 Perone, per'-ee-ah-d-ee- Same as Per

peculiar difference of each individual in his reaction to various orders of stimuli.

Perspiration, *per-spir-a'-shun*. 1. Excretion of liquid from the skin; sweating. 2. The liquid so excreted; sweat.

Pertik's Diverticulum. A diverticulum of the nasopharyngeal space which may occur close to Rosenmueller's fossa and show itself as an enlargement of the latter.

Per tu'bam. Through a tube.

Pertus'sin. A proprietary remedy used in whooping-cough.

Pertus'sis. A contagious disease with a convulsive cough.

Peruvian Bark, *pe-rú'-ve-an*. See *Cinchona*.

Perversion, *per-ver'-shun*. The state of being turned away from the normal course. **P., Sex'ual**, abnormality of the sexual instinct.

Per'vert. One who has turned from the right way. **P., Sex'ual**, a person whose sexual instincts are perverted.

Pervigilium, *per-vij-il'-e-um*. Insomnia; wakefulness.

Pervious, *per'-ve-us*. Permitting penetration.

Pes. A foot. **P. accesso'rius**. See *Eminence*, *Collateral*. **P. anseri'nus**, a plexus of facial nerves. **P. cav'us**. See *Talipes cavus*. **P. hippocam'pi**, the lower or anterior end of the hippocampus. **P. val'gus**. See *Talipes valgus*. **P. va'rus**. See *Talipes varus*.

Pes'sary. Instrument placed in the vagina to support the uterus.

Pes'sima. An eruptive disease with hard, spongy pustules.

Pest. The plague; pestilence. **P.-house**, a hospital for contagious diseases.

Pestiferous, *pes-tif'-er-us*. Destructive; pestilential.

Pestilence, *pes'-til-ens*. Any deadly epidemic disease.

Pestilent, *pes'-til-ent*. Having the nature of a pest.

Pestilential, *pes'-til-en'-shal*. Causing a pestilence.

Pestle, *pes'-l*. An instrument for pounding with in a mortar.

Petechia, *pe-te'-ke-al*. A small spot of ecchymosis beneath the epidermis.

Petechial, *pe-te'-ke-al*. Pertaining to petechias. **P. Ty'phus**, true typhus fever, *q. v.*

Peter's Law. Atheromatous changes in blood-vessels are most apt to occur where there are angles and projections.

Petit's Canal. The circular lymph-space formed by the separation of the suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens. **P.'s Her'nia**, lumbar hernia. **P.'s Lig'ament**, the concave fold formed back of the vagina by the union of Douglas's ligaments. **P.'s Si'nus**. See *Valsalva's Sinus*. **P.'s Tri'angle**, trigonum lumbale, the space bounded in front by the posterior border of the external oblique, behind by the anterior border of the latissimus dorsi, its base being formed by the iliac crest. **bar hernia** usually occurs in this triangle.

Petit mal, *pet-e mal'*. A mild form of epilepsy.

Petri's Test for Pro'teids. A faint yellow coloration

PFEIFFER'S GLANDULAR FEVER

by treating a proteid or peptone solution with a solution of azobenzolsulphonic acid, but if the solution is rendered alkaline by the addition of caustic alkali, the color changes to orange or brown according to concentration, and a red froth is formed on shaking.

Petrification, *pet-rif-ak'-shun*. Conversion into a stony substance.

Pétrissage, *pa-tris-ahsh'*. The kneading movement in massaging.

Petrolatum. Soft, unctuous substance obtained from petroleum.

Petrolene. A liquid hydrocarbon mixture from petroleum.

Petroleum, *pe-tro'-le-um*. Rock-oil; probably a product of the dry distillation of coal-beds due to the earth's heat; it is a disinfectant and expectorant. **P. Ointment**. See *Petrolatum*.

Petrolin, *pet-ro-lin*. Paraffin.

Petromastoid, *pet-ro-mas'-toid*. The petrous and mastoid portions of the temporal bone.

Petro'sa. The petrous portion of the temporal bone.

Petrosal, *pe-tro'-sal*. Pertaining to the petrous bone.

Petrosalpingostaphyl'nus. The levator palati muscle.

Petroselinum, *pet-ro-sel-i'-num*. Parsley.

Petrosphenoid. Pertaining to the petrosa and sphenoid bone.

Petrous, *pe'-trus*. Resembling stone. **P. Bone**, **P. Portion**, the petrosa; the lower pyramidal portion of the temporal bone.

Pettenkofer's Test for Bile Acids. Dissolve in concentrated sulphuric acid a small quantity of bile in substance in a small glass dish, or mix some of the liquid containing the bile acids with concentrated sulphuric acid, and warm; in either case great care must be exercised that the temperature does not rise above 60°-70° C. Add drop by drop a 10 per cent. solution of cane-sugar, constantly stirring with a glass rod. In the presence of bile a beautiful red coloration is produced, which becomes bluish-violet in the course of the day. This red liquid shows an absorption band at F and another near E between D and E.

Peucedanin, *pu-sed'-an-in*. A bitter principle from the root of *Peucedanum officinale*.

Pexin, *pek'-in*. Same as *Rennin* and *Lab.*

Peyer's Glands or **Patch'es**. The agminated glands of the ileum.

Peyerian Fever. Typhoid fever.

Pfeiffer's Glandular Fever. An acute infectious fever, characterized by inflammatory swelling of the lymph-glands, anemia, and prostration. **P.'s Reaction**, the addition of some of the peritoneal effusion provoked in a guinea-pig by inoculating it with a mixture of blood-serum of an animal immune to cholera, and of bouillon to which a small portion of a culture of the *Spirillum cholerae asiatica* has been added, causes these organisms to become nonmotile and to agglutinate. The absence of this phenomenon proves that the spirillum under investigation is of a different species.

PHAGOCYTE

Pflueger's Law of Contraction. Galvanic stimulation of a nerve causes muscular contraction, which varies uniformly according as the kathode or the anode is applied, or as the current is closed or opened. Certain deviations from this law constitute the reaction of degeneration. The law may be briefly stated as follows:

CURRENT STRENGTH	KC	KO	AC	AO
Weak.....	C	..	..	..
Medium.....	C	..	C	C
Strong.....	Te	C	C	C

C, contraction; Te, tetanic contraction.

P.'s Law of Reflex Action. (1) If stimulation of a sensory nerve be followed by a unilateral reflex movement, the latter always occurs on the side to which the sensory nerve belongs. (2) If the stimulus received by a sensory nerve extend to motor nerves of the opposite side, contraction occurs only in the corresponding muscles. (3) If the contraction be unequal on the two sides, the stronger contraction always takes place on the side which is stimulated. (4) If the reflex excitement extend to other motor nerves, the direction of the impulse from the sensory to the motor nerve is from before backward in the brain and from below upward in the spinal cord—i. e., always in the direction of the oblongata. **P.'s Tubes**, ovarian tubes, saciform or tubular ingrowths of the germ epithelium on the antero-internal surface of the Wolffian body; they ultimately form the cortex of the ovary.

Pfuhl's Sign, P.-Jaffé's Sign. In subphrenic pyopneumothorax the liquid issues from the exploratory puncture or incision with considerable force during inspiration, while the contrary occurs in true pneumothorax.

phacitis, *fa-si'-sis*. See *Phakitis*.

phacodoscope, *fa-koid'-o-skóp*. See *Phacoscope*.

phacomalacia, *fa-ko-mal-a'-se-ah*. The soft cataract of the young.

phacometachoresis, *fa-ko-met-ah-ko-re'-sis*. Displacement of the crystalline lens.

phacometer. An instrument for determining the refractive power of lenses.

phacom sclerosis, *fa-ko-skle-ro'-sis*. Hardening of crystalline lens.

phacoscope, *fa'-ko-skóp*. An instrument for noting the change of curvature of the crystalline lens during accommodation.

phaeoretin, *fa-e-or'-et-in*. $C_{14}H_{20}O_7$. A resinous extract from rhubarb-root.

phagedena, *fa-i-ed'-e-nah*. Gangrenous ulceration

phagocyte, *fa'-g-o-sit*. A cell possessing the prop-

ed acute attacks, accompanied by hypertrophy of the is membrane. **P.**, Croup'ous or Diphther'ic, that attended formation of false membrane. **P.**, Gran'ular, the chronic with formation of granular bodies on the mucous mem-

P. sic'ca, the chronic form with a dry state of the s membrane.

ocele, *far-in'-go-sēl*. Pouching of the pharynx.

odynia, *far-in-go-din'-e-ah*. Pain in the pharynx.

pharyngi'tis. Inflammation of the pharynx and larynx.

pharyngology, *far-in-gol'-o-je*. The science of the pharyngeal nism, functions, and diseases.

myco'sis. Mycotic disease of the pharynx.

palati'nus. The palatopharyngeus muscle. See *Mus-*
able of.

plegia, *far-in-go-ple'-je-ah*. Paralysis of the pharynx.

roscope. An instrument for examining the pharynx.

scopy, *far-in-gol'-ko-pe*. Examination of the pharynx.

spasm, *far-in'-go-spasm*. Spasm of the pharynx.

staphylinus, *far-in-go-staf-il-i'-nus*. The palatophar-
muscle. See *Muscles, Table of*.

therapy, *far-in-go-ther'-ap-e*. Irrigation of the naso-
geal tract in infectious diseases.

otome. An instrument for pharyngotomy.

otomy, *far-in-got'-o-me*. Incision of the pharynx.

tonsillitis, *far-in-go-ton-sil-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the
ix and tonsil.

xerosis, *far-in-go-se-ro'-sis*. Dryness of the pharynx.

far'-ingles. Musculomembranous sac behind the mouth.

in, *fe-du-re'-tin*. A diuretic phenol derivative.

in, *fen-as'-et-in*. $C_{10}H_{12}NO_2$. An antipyretic and anti-
gic compound obtained from carbolic acid.

hrene. $C_{14}H_{10}$. A constituent of coal-tar.

pyrin, *fen-an-tip-i'-rin*. A phenol antipyretic.

fen'-at or **fe'-nāt**. A carbolate.

ae, *fen'-ae-ōn*. Antipyrin, *q. v.*

in, *fe-net'-id-in*. $C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)NH_2$. A substance used
preparation of phenacetin. It is sometimes found in
ine following the administration of phenacetin.

fen'-et-ol. $C_8H_{10}O$. The ethylic ester of phenol.

phobia, *fen-go-fo'-be-ah*. See *Photophobia*.

fen'-ik. Obtained from coal-tar. **P. Acid**, carbolic

n, *fe'-nis-ism*. A synonym of *Rubeola*, *q. v.*

l, *fen'-o-kol*. $C_{10}H_{14}N_2O_2$. A derivative of phenacetin;
ed as an antipyretic and analgesic.

i, *fen'-o-din*. The same as *Hematin*, *q. v.*

ol, *fen'-ol*. C_6H_5OH . Carbolic acid. For tests, see *Allen*,
Davy, *Eijkman*, *Jacquemin*, *Landolt*, *Penzoldt* and
Plügge.

P.-camphor, camphora carbolisata, a mix-

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

has a good and complete set of as far as a reference is possible.

Therefore, for all n , the set $\{x_n\}$ is bounded. \square

Transcription, 79-80, 102-104. A useful summary is
to be found in Chomsky, and as a lecture is available.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a copy of the original letter, and is signed by Abraham Lincoln.

Phosphorus (ppm) = 0.000125 (mg/L) \times 1000 (ppm/mg/L) = 0.125 ppm

Monomer 1 (M-1): An equimolar mixture of *trans*-1,2-dichloroethane (1.0 g, 0.01 mol) and *cis*-1,2-dichloroethane (1.0 g, 0.01 mol).

1. The first of these is the fact that the

March 20 - 1881. At present, well suited to service
in service. Some in health. On 18th. Some in line

... 1911 ...

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the author to the editor, dated 10/10/1910. The letter discusses the author's recent visit to the United States and his observations on the state of the country. He mentions that he has been very much impressed by the progress of the country and the high level of civilization. He also mentions that he has been very much interested in the work of the American people and the high level of their intelligence. He concludes the letter by expressing his hope that the United States will continue to progress and that the American people will continue to be a source of inspiration to the rest of the world.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a review of the literature on the topic of the role of the state in the development of the economy. It is found that the state has played a significant role in the development of the economy in many countries, particularly in the case of developing countries. The state has been able to mobilize resources, create infrastructure, and provide social services, all of which have contributed to economic growth and development.

PH
PH

By the Court, Charles J. Hughes, Chief Justice, and
Justice Brandeis.

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Phone

PHONATORY

lith, *fleb'-o-lith*. A vein-stone; calcareous concretion in a vein.

logy, *fleb-ol'-o-je*. The science of veins.

rrhagia, *fleb-or-a'-je-ah*. Hemorrhage from a vein.

rrhexis, *fleb-or-eks'-is*. The rupture of a vein.

clero'sis. Hardening of the coats of a vein.

thrombosis, *fleb-o-throm-bo'-sis*. Thrombosis in a vein.

tome, *fleb'-o-töm*. A lancet for bleeding.

tomist, *fleb-ol'-o-mist*. One who practises phlebotomy.

tomy, *fleb-ol'-o-me*. Venesection; the opening of a vein.

Humor, *flem*. 1. Watery humor. 2. Mucus from the bronchia.

itis, *fleg-ma'-ze-ah*. Inflammation. P. al'ba do'lens, an acute inflammation of the leg, from venous obstruction; phlegmon.

edema, especially of the leg, from venous obstruction; phlegmon.

leg.

phlegmatic, *fleg-ma'-ik*. 1. Pertaining to phlegm. 2. Slow; sluggish.

Phlegmon, *fleg'-mon*. Suppurative inflammation of areolar tissue.

Gas, that in which gas is formed.

Phlegmonous, *fleg'-mon-us*. Of the nature of a phlegmon.

Phloem, *flo'-em*. The outer part of the vascular bundle in a plant.

Phlogistic, *flo-jis'-tik*. Inflammatory.

Phlogogenic, *flog-o-jen'-ik*. Producing inflammation.

Sin, *flo-go'-sin*. An irritant substance from cultures of *Staphylococcus aureus*.

Sin, *flo-go'-sis*. Inflammation.

Zin, Phloriz'in, *flo-rid'-zin*. $C_{21}H_{24}O_{10}$. An antiperiodic acid from the root-bark of apple and other fruit trees. P.

Phlorizin, a form of experimental diabetes produced by poison with phloridzin.

Glycosuria, *glycosu'-ria*. Glycosuria induced by phlorizin.

Glucin, *flo-ro-glu'-sin*. $C_6H_5(OH)_3$. An antiseptic and pyretic derivative of resorcin.

Phlyctenula, *flik-te'-nah*. A vesicle with serous contents; a blister.

Phlyctenoid, *flik-te'-noid*. Resembling phlyctenula.

Phlyctenula, *flik-ten'-u-lah*. Same as *Phlyctenula*.

Phlyctenular, *flik-ten'-u-lar*. Having the nature of phlyctenula.

Phlyctenule, *flik-ten'-ül*. A minute vesicle or phlyctenula.

Phlyctenulic, *flik-tis*. See *Phlyctenula*.

Phlyctenulic, *flik'-sis*. 1. A phlyctenule. 2. A whitlow.

Phlyctenulism, *fli-za'-se-um*. A phlyctenula.

Phlyctenulitis, *flik-tis*. Chronic fibrous mastitis, characterized by the presence of multiple fibrous nodules in both breasts.

Phlyctenulosis, *fo-kom'-el-us*. A monster without legs or arms, but with feet and hands attached to the trunk.

Phlyctenulosis, *fo-na'-shun*. The emission of vocal sounds.

Phlyctenulosis, *fo-na'-to-re*. Relating to phonation. P. Band. Same as *Phlyctenulosis*.

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PHOSPHORUS

- Phonautograph**, *fo-naw'-to-graf*. An instrument for recording the vibrations of the voice.
- Phonendoscope**, *fo-nen'-do-sköp*. A variety of stethoscope that magnifies the auscultatory sounds.
- Phonetics**, *fo-net'-iks*. The study of vocal sounds.
- Phonic**, *fo'-nik*. Pertaining to the voice.
- Phonica**, *fo'-nik-ah*. Diseases affecting the vocal organs.
- Phonology**, *fo-nol'-o-je*. The science of vocal sound.
- Phonometer**, *fo-nom'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring the intensity of vocal sounds.
- Phonopathy**, *fo-nop'-ath-e*. Any disorder of the vocal organs.
- Phonophore**, *fo'-no-for*. An auditory ossicle; a small bone of ear.
- Phonopneumomassage'**. Exercise of the muscles, ligaments, and articulating surfaces of the middle ear.
- Phonopsia**, *fo-nop'-se-ah*. The perception of color sensations by auditory sensations.
- Phorometer**, *fo-rom'-et-er*. An instrument for the measurement and diagnosis of heterophoria.
- Phorone**, *fo'-ron*. C_2H_4O . An acetone derivative.
- Phorotone**, *fo'-ro-ton*. Apparatus for exercising eye-muscles.
- Phose**, *fös*. A subjective sensation of light or color.
- Phosphate**, *fos'-fat*. A salt of phosphoric acid. **P., Ac'id**, a phosphate in which only one or two hydrogen atoms are replaced by metals. **P., Bone**, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, the normal calcium orthophosphate of bone. **P., Earth'y**, a phosphate of an alkaline earth. **P., Nor'mal**, one in which the three hydrogen atoms are substituted by metals. **P., Trip'le**, a double salt of ammonium and magnesium combined with phosphoric acid.
- Phosphatic**, *fos-fat'-ik*. Having the nature of phosphates or containing phosphates.
- Phosphatu'ria**. The presence in the urine of phosphates.
- Phosphenes**, *fos-fens*. Subjective light-sensations from pressure on the eyeballs.
- Phos'phid**. A compound of phosphorus and another element.
- Phos'phin**. PH_3 . Phosphoreted hydrogen, a colorless gas.
- Phosphite**, *fos'-fit*. A salt of phosphorous acid.
- Phosphorated**, *fos'-for-a-ted*. Containing phosphorus.
- Phosphorescence**, *fos-for-es'-ens*. The property of shining in the dark without the evolution of heat.
- Phosphoreted**, *fos'-for-et-ed*. Combined with phosphorus.
- Phosphorhidrosis**, *fos-for-hid-ro'-sis*. Phosphorescent sweat.
- Phosphoridrosis**, *fos-for-id-ro'-sis*. See *Phosphorhidrosis*.
- Phos'phorism**. The symptoms of chronic phosphorus-poisoning.
- Phosphoruria**, *fos-for-ü'-re-ah*. Phosphorescence of the urine.
- Phosphorus**, *fos'-for-us*. One of the elements in bone and nerve-tissue. See *Elements*, Table of. **P., Amor'phous** or **Allot'ropic**, a nontoxic red powder formed by heating phosphorus. **P., Metal'lic**, **P., Rhombohe'dral**, an allotropic form produced by heating phosphorus with melted lead.

PHRENESIS

- Phosphuria**, *fos-fu'-re-ah*. An excess of phosphates in the urine.
- Photalgia**, *fo-tal'-je-ah*. Pain produced by light.
- Phote**, *fô*. The unit of photochemic energy.
- Photobiotic**, *fo-to-bi-ot'-ik*. Living in the light exclusively.
- Photochemistry**. The science of the chemistry of light.
- Photodysphoria**, *fo-to-dis-fo'-re-ah*. The same as *Photophobia*, *q. v.*
- Photoelectricity**. Electricity produced by light.
- Photogene**, *fo-to-jên*. A retinal picture or impression; an after-image.
- Photogram**, *fo-to-gram*. The photographic representation of an enlargement obtained by the microscope.
- Photohemotachometer**, *fo-to-hem-o-tak-om'-et-er*. An instrument for photographing the velocity of the blood-current.
- Photolyte**, *fo-to-lit*. A substance that is decomposed by light.
- Photometer**. An instrument for measuring the intensity of light.
- Photometry**. The measurement of the intensity of light.
- Photomicrograph**, *fo-to-mi'-kro-graf*. The photograph of an enlarged microscopic object.
- Photon'osus**. Disease resulting from exposure to the glare of light.
- Photophobia**, *fo-to-fo'-be-ah*. A hyperesthetic sensitiveness to light.
- Photophone**, *fo-to-fôn*. An instrument for producing sound by the action of light.
- Photophore**, *fo-to-for*. An instrument for the electric examination of any of the body-cavities.
- Photopsia**, *fo-top'-se-ah*. Subjective sensations of light.
- Photoptometer**. Instrument for measuring visual acuity.
- Photoradiometer**, *fo-to-ra-de-om'-et-er*. An instrument for the measurement of the quantity of X-rays passing through a given surface.
- Photoscope**, *fo-to-skôp*. A kind of fluoroscope.
- Photosyntax**, *fo-to-sin'-taks*. The process of the manufacture of carbohydrates by plants.
- Phototaxis**, *fo-to-taks'-is*. Same as *Phototropism*.
- Phototropism**. See *Tropism*.
- Photoxylin**, *fo-toks'-il-in*. Nitrocellulose, a substance derived from wood-pulp, and used as a substitute for collodion.
- Photoxylon**, *fo-toks'-il-on*. Same as *Photoxylin*.
- Photuria**, *fo-tu'-re-ah*. Phosphorescence of the urine.
- Phren**, *fren*. 1. The mind. 2. The diaphragm.
- Phrenalgia**, *fren-al'-je-ah*. 1. Psychalgia; melancholia. 2. Neuralgia of the diaphragm.
- Phrenasthenia**, *fren-as-the'-ne-ah*. 1. Weakness of the mind. 2. Paresis of the diaphragm.
- Phrenasthenic**, *fren-as-then'-ik*. 1. Idiotic; imbecile. 2. An idiot.
- Phrenasthesia**, *fren-as-the'-ze-ah*. Idiocy.
- Phrenesis**, *fren-o'-sis*. Delirium; frenzy.

PHYMATOSIS

Phrenetic, fren-et-ik. Maniacal, delirious.

Phrenic, fren-ik. Pertaining to the diaphragm.

Phrenic, fren-ik-ik. Diseases or agents affecting the brain.

Phrenitis, fren-i-tis. 1. Inflammation of the brain. 2. Delirium.

Phrenograph, fren-o-graf. An instrument for recording diaphragmatic movements.

Phrenohepatic, fren-o-hep-at-ik. Pertaining to both the diaphragm and the liver.

Phrenology, fren-ol-o-je. The science of character-reading from cranial conformation.

Phrenopathy, fren-op'-ath-e. Mental alienation or disease.

Phrenoplegia, fren-o-pl'e-je-ah. Sudden loss of mental power.

Phrenoptosis, fren-o-pt'-sis. A prolapse of the diaphragm.

Phrenosis. A nitrogenized cerebroside in brain-tissue.

Phrynin, frin'-in. A substance from the skin of the toad.

Phthiriod, thir'-oid. Having tuberculous characters.

Phthiriasis, thir-et-as-is. The presence of lice on the body with the irritation produced thereby and its effects.

Phthisic, thir'-ik. 1. Consumptive. 2. Asthma.

Phthisical, thir'-ik-al. 1. Pertaining to phthisis. 2. Asthmatic.

Phthisiology, thir-e-ol'-o-je. The science of phthisis.

Phthisiophobia, thir-e-o-f'-o-be-ah. A morbid fear of phthisis.

Phthisis, thir'-sis, thir'-sis. 1. A wasting or consumption. 2. Pulmonary tuberculosis. *P. bul'bi*, a progressive atrophy of the eyeball.

P. P'troid, (1) interstitial pneumonia; (2) chronic tuberculosis of the lungs. *P. flor'ida*, an acute, speedily fatal form; galloping consumption. *P. Glan'dular*, tuberculosis of the lymphatic glands. *P. Hepat'ic*, tuberculosis of the liver. *P. nodu'lary*, miliary tuberculosis of the lungs. *P. pancreat'ica*, emaciation and cachexia from disease of the pancreas. *P. Phlegmat'ic*, phthisis without loss of flesh. *P. Tuber'culous*, that due to the bacillus of tuberculosis. *P. ventric'uli*, atrophy of the stomach membrane and thinning of the coats of the stomach.

Phthisopyrin, thir-e-p'e-rin. A proprietary remedy consisting of sodium arsenate, aspirin, and camphoric acid, used in the treatment of tuberculosis.

Phyogalactic, fi-go-gal-ak'-nik. An agent stopping milk secretion.

Phylaxin, fi-laks'-in. A defensive proteid found in invertebrate animals. See *Toxophylaxin* and *Mycohyllaxin*.

Phylogenesis, *Phylogeny*. The development of a group of species as distinguished from individual development.

Phylum, fi-lum. A primary division of the animal or vegetable kingdom.

Phyma, fi-mah. A suppurative tumor larger than a boil.

Phymatoid, fi-mat-oid. Resembling a tumor.

Phymatous, fi-mat'-us. A dark pigment of melanotic complexion.

Phymatous, fi-mat'-us. Any tuberculous tumor.

PIAARACHNITIS

Phyraliphore, *fi-rai'if-or*. A cavity containing vesicles produced in endogenous cell-formation.

Physalides, *fis-al'id-ēz*. Plural of *Physalis*.

Physalis, *fi'z-al-is*. A large brood-cell in a malign growth.

Physic, *fi'z-ik*. 1. Science of medicine. 2. Medicine. 3. A purge.

Physical, *fi'z-ik-al*. Pertaining to physics or the body. **P. Diagno'sis**, diagnosis by means of a physical examination. **P. Examination**, an examination of a patient's objective symptoms. **P. Signs**, symptoms derived from percussion, auscultation, etc.

Physician, *fi'z-ikh'an*. One who practises medicine.

Physicist, *fi'z-is-ist*. 1. One skilled in physics. 2. One who holds that vital phenomena are purely physical and chemic.

Physick's Encysted Rec'tum. Hypertrophic dilatation of the rectal pouches.

Physics, *fi'z-iks*. The science of inorganic matter and its forces.

P., Med'ical, physics in relation to medical science.

Physiobathmism, *fi'e-o-bath'mizm*. Inherited growth-energy which has been interfered with by physical energy.

Physiognomonic, *fi'e-og-no-mon'-ik*. Pertaining to physiognomy.

Physiognomy, *fi'e-og'-no-me*. 1. The art of reading character by the study of the face. 2. The face.

Physiologic, *fi'e-o-loj'-ik*. Pertaining to physiology. **P. Albuminuria**. See *Albuminuria*.

Physiology, *fi'e-ol'-o-je*. The science of the functions of the body.

Physiolysis, *fi'e-ol'-is-is*. The disintegration of dead tissue.

Physoceles, *fi'-so-sēl*. A gaseous intestinal tumor.

Physohydrometra. The presence in the uterus of gas and serum.

Physometra, *fi-so-me'trah*. A gaseous uterine enlargement.

Physostigma, *fi-so-stig'-mah*. A genus of plants. **P. venenosum** yields calabar bean.

Physostigmin, *fi-so-stig'-min*. Same as *Eserin*.

Phytalbumose, *fi-tal'-bu-mōs*. Vegetable albumose.

Phytogenous, *fi-toj'-en-us*. Of vegetable origin.

Phytolacca, *fi-to-lak'-ah*. A genus of plants. **P. decandra**, poke; the root and fruit are emetic and cathartic.

Phytolac'cin. An alcoholic resinoid from poke-root.

Phytom'elin. Same as *Rutin*.

Phytopathogenic, *fi-to-path-o-gen'-ik*. Disease-producing in plants.

Phytopathology, *fi-to-path-ol'-o-je*. 1. The pathology of plants.

2. The science of diseases due to vegetable growths.

Phytoplasm, *fi'-to-plasm*. Vegetable protoplasm.

Phytotoxin, *fi-to-toks'-in*. A toxin obtained from a plant.

Phytosis, *fi-to'-sis*. 1. A parasitic disease. 2. See *Impetigo*.

Phytozoon, *fi-to-zō-on*. A zoophyte, *q. v.*

Pia, or **Pia mater**, *pi'-ah ma'-ter*. The vascular membrane enveloping the entire surface of the brain and spinal cord.

PILLAR

Pial, *pî'-al*. Pertaining to the pia mater.

Pialyn, *pî'-al-in*. See *Sinapsin*.

Pian, *pî'-an*. See *Frambesia*.

Pianist's Cramp, *pe'-an-ist*. Spasm of the hand-muscles from prolonged and repeated piano-playing.

Piarrhemia, *pî'-ar-d'-me-ah*. The same as *Lipemias*, q. v.

Pica, *pî'-kak*. A depraved appetite for unnatural food.

Picea, *pî'-se-ah*. A genus of coniferous trees. *P. excelsa*, Norway spruce.

Picein, *pî'-se-in*. $C_{12}H_{18}O_7.H_2O$. A glucosid from *Picea excelsa*.

Piceol, *pî'-se-ol*. A derivative of picein.

Piceous, *pî'-se-us*. Resembling pitch.

Pichi, *pî'-che*. The leaves and stems of *Fabiana imbricata*; they are terebinthinate.

Pick's Bundle. An anomalous bundle of nerve-fibers in the oblongata connected with the pyramidal tract. **P.'s Disease**, pseudocirrhosis of the liver, met with occasionally as a complication of adhesive pericarditis.

Picolin, *pîk'-o-lin*. C_6H_7N . A liquid base from coal-tar oil.

Picrate, *pîk'-rit*. A salt of picric acid.

Picric Acid Test for Glucose. See *Brown*.

Picrocarmin. A dye; a solution of carmin and picric acid.

Picrol, *pîk'-rol*. $KC_6H_7(OH)_2SO_4$. An odorless white powder containing fifty-two per cent. of iodine.

Picromel, *pîk'-ro-mel*. A bitter substance in bile.

Picrotoxin, *pîk'-ro-tox'-in*. $C_{20}H_{12}O_{12}$. The active principle of *Cocculus indicus*, used as an antispasmodic and parasiticide.

Piebald Skin, *pî'-bald*. See *Leukoderma* and *Vitiligo*.

Pied Skin, *pîd*. See *Piebald Skin*.

Piedra, *pe'-d'-dra*. A disease of the hair due to micrococci.

Piesmeter, *Piezom'eter*, *pi'-es'-me-ter*. 1. An instrument for measuring the degree of sensitiveness of the skin to pressure.
2. An upright tube to measure the pressure in a horizontal pipe through which water is flowing.

Pigment, *pîg'-ment*. An organic coloring-matter.

Pigmentary, *pîg'-men-tu'-ry*. Pertaining to pigment.

Pigmentation, *pîg'-men-tu'-shun*. The deposition of pigment.

Pilary, *pîl'-ar-e*. Pertaining to the hair.

Pilastered, *pîl'-at'-ter-d*. Having a fluted appearance. *P. Fe'mur*, a femur with a fluted appearance.

Pileous, *pî'-le-us*. Hairy.

Piles, *pîl*. Hemorrhoids, q. v.

Pilganin, *pîlîg'-an-in*. $C_{12}H_{12}N_2O$. An emetic, cathartic, and convulsant alkaloid from *Lycopodium unguiculatum*.

Pill, *pîl*. See *Pilula*.

Pillar, *pîl'-ar*. A supporting part or process. *P. of the Abdominal Ring*, one of the columns on each side of the abdominal ring. *P. of the Fau'ces*, one of the mucous folds on each side the throat.

PINTA DISEASE

Pilocarpin, *pi-lo-kar'-pin*. $C_{11}H_{15}N_2O_2$. The active principle of jaborandi; a powerful diaphoretic.

Pilocar'pus. A genus of plants; also the leaves of *P. pennatifolius*, jaborandi, a powerful diaphoretic.

Pilocystic, *pi-lo-sis'-tik*. Applied to encysted tumors containing hair and fat.

Pilomotor, *pi-lo-mo'-tor*. Moving the hairs.

Pilonidal, *pi-lo-ni'-dal*. Containing an accumulation of hairs in a cyst. **P. Fis'tula**. See *P. Sinus*. **P. Si'nus**, a suppurating sinus near the anus, depending upon a tuft of hair in the tissues.

Pilose, *pi'-lôs*. Hairy; covered with soft hair.

Pilous, *pi'-lus*. See *Pilose*.

Pilula, *pi'l'-u-lah*. A small, spheric, medicinal mass; a pill.

Pilular, *pi'l'-u-lar*. Pertaining to pills.

Pimelitis, *pim-el'-i-tis*. Inflammation of adipose tissue.

Pimeloma, *pim-el-o'-mah*. A fatty tumor.

Pimelorrhœa, *pim-el-or-o'-ah*. 1. Fatty diarrhœa. 2. Seborrhœa.

Pimelorthopnea, *pim-el-or-thop-ne'-ah*. The orthopnea due to marked obesity.

Pimelosis, *pim-el-o'-sis*. A conversion into fat.

Pimeluria, *pim-el-u'-re-ah*. Chyluria, *q. v.*

Pimenta, *pi-men'-tah*. A genus of plants; also the unripe fruit of *P. officinalis*, allspice, used as a condiment.

Pimple, *pi'm'-pl*. A small pustule or blotch.

Pinard's Sign. After the sixth month of pregnancy a sharp pain upon pressure over the fundus uteri is frequently a sign of breech presentation.

Pincement, *pans-mon(g)'*. The pinching movement in massage.

Pin'colin. A proprietary aromatic antiseptic and disinfectant.

Pine. Any tree of the genus *Pinus*.

Pineal, *pin'-e-al*. Shaped like a pine-cone. **P. Bod'y or Gland**, the epiphysis or conarium, a small, reddish, vascular body in the posterior part of the third ventricle. **P. Pe'duncle**, a narrow white band on each side of the pineal body. **P. Ven'tricle**, the cavity occasionally found within the pineal body.

Pinene, *pi'-nên*. $C_{10}H_{16}$. A hydrocarbon constituent of many essential oils.

Pinguicula, *pin-gwik'-u-lah*. Small, whitish, conjunctival tumor.

Pin'hole Os. A minute os uteri. **P. Pu'pil**, extreme miosis.

Piniform, *pin'-if-orm*. Conic.

Pink-eye, *pink'-i*. Epidemic purulent conjunctivitis of horses.

Popular term for acute contagious conjunctivitis in man.

Pink-root. See *Spigelia*.

Pinna, *pin'-ah*. The external cartilaginous flap of the ear.

Pinocytosis, *pi-no-si-to'-sis*. The imbibition of liquids by cells.

Pinol, *pi'-nol*. A proprietary oil from *Pinus pumilis*.

Pint, *pin't*. The eighth part of a gallon.

Pinta Disease. A disease of the skin, caused by the parasite *Trypanosoma*.

PERIDIN

Prun. 1. A genus of coniferous trees yielding resin and turpentine. 2. The pineal body.

Pro-worm, yoh'-sore. See *Ascaris*.

Prunella, yoh'-el'-ee-el. Family *Umbelliferae*.

Prussian's Reaction for Potash. The burner reaction: violet color is produced on heating a powder with an excess of concentrated solution of sodium hydroxide and one or two drops of a dilute solution of copper sulphate. This color is deepened by boiling.

Py, yep. A disease of birds.

Pyper, yep'-er. A genus of plants also the unripe dried fruit. *P. nigrum*, black pepper, it is a stimulant.

Pyruvic, C₂H₃O₂. A dicarboxylic and tri-carboxylic acid.

Piperidine, yep'-er'-id-ee. C₄H₉N. A volatile alkaloid, produced by the action of ammonia on piperin. *P. Guaiac* alone, a combination of piperidine and guaiacoline, used in pulmonary medicine.

Piperin, yep'-er'-ee. C₁₇H₁₉NO₃. An alkaloid of pepper.

Pyperol, yep'-er'-ee-el. Same as *Piperopyrin*.

Piperosin, yep'-er'-ee-el'-ee. C₁₇H₁₉NO₃. An alkaloid of *Piper nigrum*. It is a heart poison and motor depressant.

Pyper, yep'-er. A small graduated tube for taking up liquids.

Piperium, yep'-er'-ee-el. See *Chimaphila*.

Piper's Test for Tyrosine. Mixtures the substance on a watch-glass with concentrated sulphuric acid, and warm five to ten minutes in a water-bath. Dilute with water, warm, neutralize with sodium carbonate, filter while warm, and add a dilute solution of ferric chloride. In the presence of tyrosine a violet coloration. An excess of ferric chloride destroys the color.

Pyridine, yep'-er'-ee-el. See *Pyridine*.

Piquette's Aspiration or Operation. A method of aspirating the movable, bearing part of the re-calcin.

Pyriplasma, yep'-er'-ee-el'-ee. A genus of hemiptera. *P. yep'-er'-ee-el*, a species found in Texas fever. *P. yep'-er'-ee-el*, a species causing the bilious fever or malignant jaundice of the domestic. Same as *Leishman-Donovan* *Pyriplasma*, a North African species causing a bilious fever in human beings, the species responsible for Rocky Mountain fever in man. *P. yep'-er'-ee-el* a species affecting sheep. *P. yep'-er'-ee-el* a species causing the Rhodesian red-water fever of Western Africa.

Pyriplasma, yep'-er'-ee-el'-ee. Infection with pyriplasma. **Piquette's Tuberculin Test.** Apply a few drops of a 1% solution of old tuberculin (T.O.) to a slightly wounded, if positive a number of papules appear around the injection area.

Piquette's crystalline. *Yersinia agglutens*, the bacteria responsible for the crystalline tuberculin test.

PLACENTA

a Bone, *pis'-if-orm*. A small circular bone of the carpus.

A pock-mark; an indentation. P. of the Stom'ach, the of the abdomen just below the sternum.

1. A black solid substance formed by boiling tar. 2. See P., Jew's or Min'eral, asphalt. P. Plas'ter. See tr.

1. The marrow of bones. 2. The spinal marrow. 3. To ect the oblongata.

z, *pith'-e-at'-ik*. Pertaining to pithiatism or hysteria.

ism, *pith'-e-at'-ism*. Same as *Hysteria*.

pith'-ing. The destroying of the central nervous system ercing the brain and cord; decerebration.

Sec'tions. A series of nearly vertical sections through the for postmortem examination. P.'s Sign, (1) *Signe du*

au. The angle formed by the axis of the sternum and ne represented by a cord dropped from the suprasternal to the symphysis pubis indicates the degree of deviation e sternum in cases of pleuritic effusion. (2) *Hypesthesia* e scrotum and testis in *tabes dorsalis*.

pit'-ing. The formation of pits.

pit'-it'-ah. Phlegm; mucus; frothy sputum.

y, *pit'-it'-a-re*. Pertaining to phlegm. P. Bod'y or l, a small reddish body in the sella turcica.

pit'-u'-re. The leaves and twigs of *Duboisia hopwoodii*, as a narcotic stimulant.

z. An acrid alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{16}O_2$, from pituri.

is, *pit'-ir'-as-is*. A scaly skin-disease. P. cap'itis. Same opecia *furfuracea*. P. circina'ta, P. ro'sea, a form with red patches. P. gravid'a'rum. Same as *Chloasma uter-*. P. ru'bra, a form with a general scaliness and redness of urface.

l, *pit'-ir'-oid*. Resembling bran.

is. Pitch, the resinous exudate of coniferous trees. P. m'dica, an exudate from *Picea (Abies) excelsa*, Norway e, used as rubefacient. P. canaden'sis, that obtained the hemlock tree, *Tsuga (Abies) canadensis*. P. liq'uida, n oleoresin obtained by the destructive distillation of the

iks'-ol. A disinfectant preparation of tar and soft soap.

z, *plas-e'-bo*. An inert drug given to satisfy patients.

a, *pla-sen'-tah*. The flat, round, spongy body forming the of nutrition for the fetus; the after-birth. P., Adhe'rent, onormal adherence of the placenta to the uterine wall after -birth. P., An'nular, one extending around the interior e uterus in the form of a belt. P., Bat'tledore, the inser- of the cord in the margin of the placenta. P. cirso'ides, in which the umbilical vessels have a cirsoid arrange-

P., Du'plex, one divided into two parts. P., Fun'dal, atched at the fundus. P., Horse'-shoe, in twin pregnancy,

PLASMOLYSIS

a condition in which two placentas are joined. *P.*, *Inca*, one retained by irregular contraction of the uterus. *P.*, *nal*, the external layer developed from the decidua serosa, *membrana'cea*, one abnormally thin. *P.*, *præ'via*, pre of the placenta before the fetus. *P.*, *Retained'*, expelled by the uterus after labor. *P.*, *Stu'dent's*, a placenta due to improper manipulation. *P.*, *succentu*, accessory growth to the placenta.

Placental, *pla-sen'tal*. Pertaining to the placenta. *P.*, *Souffle*. See *Souffle*, *Uterine*. *P.*, *Transmis'sion*, conveyance of drugs and disease-products through the fetal circulation from mother to offspring.

Placenta'tion. The form and mode of attachment of the placenta. *Placentitis*, *pla-sen-ti'tis*. Inflammation of the placenta. *Placento'ma*. Same as *Chorioepithelioma*, *q. v.*

Placido's Disc. A keratoscope composed of a disc with concentric circles.

Pladariosis, *plad-ar-d'-sis*. A soft tumor or wart within the eyelid.

Plagiocephalic, *pla-je-o-sef-al'-ik*. Showing plagiocephaly. *Plagioceph'alism*, *Plagioceph'aly*. The condition in which the head is unsymmetric and twisted to one side.

Plagiocephalus, *pla-je-o-sef'-al-us*. Twisted appearance of the head.

Plague, *plág*. A contagious, malignant, epidemic disease. *Spot*, a spot characteristic of the plague.

Plane. Any flat and smooth surface, especially any surface, whether tangent to the body or dividing it.

Planimeter, *pla-nim'-et-er*. A kind of perimeter.

Planocellular, *pla-no-sel'-lu-lar*. Flat-celled.

Planodia, *plan-o'-de-ah*. Any false or artificial passage.

Planta, *plan'-tah*. The sole of the foot.

Plantar, *plan'-lar*. Pertaining to the sole of the foot.

Plantaris, *plan-ta'-ris*. An extensor muscle of the thigh. *Muscles*, *Table of*.

Planu'ria. The discharge of urine through abnormal openings.

Plaque, *plak*. A flat plate or area.

Plasma, *plas'-mah*. The fluid part of the blood and lymph. *Muscle*. See *Muscle-plasma*.

Plasmatic, *plas-mat'-ik*. Relating to plasma or plasm. *Layer*, the blood-layer adjoining the capillary wall.

Plasmin, *plas'-min*. 1. A proteid of blood-plasma. 2. A cell-fluid prepared from the bacilli of cholera.

Plasmodiblast, *plas-mo'-de-blast*. See *Trophoblast*.

Plasmo'dium. The motile mass of protoplasm and organic fusion of two or more amebiform bodies. *Plasmodium*, a protozoan parasite in the blood of malaria patients.

Plasmogen, *plas'-mo-jen*. Bioplasm, *q. v.*

Plasmol'y'sis. Escape of the soluble substances from a cell. *Muscle*.

Plasmorrhæxis, *plas-mo-rêk's-is*. The rupture of a cell and the escape of the plasma or fluid part of the cell.

Plasmoschisis, *plas-mos'-kis-is*. The splitting of a cell.

Plasmosome, *plas'-mo-sôm*. A small rounded particle of protoplasm resembling the nucleolus.

Plasome, *pla'-sôm*. The ultimate vital unit.

Plasmon, *plas'-on*. Undifferentiated protoplasm; a cell in the nonnucleated stage.

Plaster, *plas'-ter*. An adhesive medicinal substance for external application. **P.**, **Adhe'sive**, resin-plaster. **P.-band'age**, a bandage stiffened with plaster of Paris. **P.**, **Blis'tering**, cerate of cantharides. **P.**, **Court-**, a mixture of isinglass, glycerin, and alcohol spread upon silk. **P.**, **Diach'ylon**, lead-plaster. **P.**, **Jack'et**, a bandage of plaster of Paris for the trunk. **P.**, **Lead-**, one of lead oxid and olive oil. **P.**, **Mus'tard**, a mixture of powdered mustard, flour, and water spread upon muslin. **P.** of **Par'is**, calcium sulphate. **P.**, **Res'in**, a lead-plaster with the addition of resin and wax. **P.**, **Strength'en**ing, one containing iron. **P.**, **Warm'ing**, one of pitch and cantharides.

Plastic, *plas'-tik*. Capable of being molded. **P.** **Force**, the generative force of the body. **P.** **Opera'tion**, an operation restoring a lost part.

Plasticity, *plas-tis'-it-e*. The state of being plastic.

Plasticule, **Plas'tidule**, *plas'-tik-ul*. A protoplasmic molecule.

Plastid, *plas'-tid*. An elementary organism, cell, or cytode.

Plastin, *plas'-tin*. A proteid of cell-nuclei.

Plate, *plat*. A flat protecting process of bone. **P.**, **Aproxima'tion**. See *Senn's Bone-plates*. **P.**, **Au'ditory**, the bone-plate forming the roof of the auditory meatus. **P.**, **Ax'ial**, the primitive streak of the embryo. **P.**, **Blood**. See *Platelets, Blood*. **P.**, **Crib'riform**, the horizontal plate of the ethmoid bone constituting the floor of the olfactory fossa and perforated for the passage of the olfactory nerves. **P.**, **Dor'sal**, each one of the two longitudinal ridges on the dorsal surface of the embryo that join to form the neural canal. **P.**, **End**. See *End*. **P.**, **Equa-to'rial**, the compressed mass of chromosomes aggregated at the equator of the nuclear spindle during karyokinesis. **P.**, **Foot**, the flat part of the stapes. **P.**, **Med'ullary** or **Neu'ral**. Same as **P.**, **Dorsal**. **P.**, **Pal'ate**, the part of the palate-bone which, with its opposite fellow, forms the roof of the mouth. **P.**, **Tym'panic**, the bony sides and floor of the auditory meatus.

Platelets, Blood, *plat'-lets*. Small discs in the blood, light gray in color, and of uncertain function.

Platiculture, **Pla'ting**. The cultivation of bacteria on plates.

Platinode, *plat'-in-ôd*. The negative element of a battery.

Platinum, *plat'-in-um*. See *Elements, Table of*.

Platy'ce'lous. Concave in front and convex behind.

Platycephalous, *plat-e-sef'-al-us*. Having a broad, flat skull.

Platy'cne'mia, **Platycne'mism**. Broadness of the tibia.

PLEURISY

Platynecmic, *plat-ik-ne'-mik*. Having a broad tibia.

Platyecoria, *plat-ik-o'-re-ah*. Undue dilatation of the pupil.

Platyecyte. An epithelioid cell found in tubercle nodules.

Platyelminth, **Platyhelminth**, *plat-e-hel'-minth*. One of the

Platyhelminthes, a group of flat worms, e. g., tapeworms.

Platyhieric, *plat-e-hi-er'-ik*. With a broad sacrum.

Platypel'lic, **Platypel'vic**. Having a broad pelvis.

Platypodia, *plat-e-po'-de-ah*. Flat-footedness.

Platyrhine, *plat'-ir-in*. Having a broad and flat nose.

Platys'ma myoi'des. A broad flat muscle of the neck. See *Muscles*, Table of.

Plaut's Angi'na. See *Vincent's Angina*.

Pledget, *pled'-jet*. A small, flat compress of lint.

Pleochroic, **Pleochromatic**, *ple-o-kro'-ik*, *ple-o-kro-mat'-ik*. Colored differently under different conditions.

Pleomastia, **Pleomazia**, *ple-o-mas'-te-ah*, *ple-o-ma'-ee-ah*. The condition of having an abnormal number of mammas.

Pleomorphic, *ple-o-mor'-fik*. Having several distinct forms.

Pleomorphism, *ple-o-mor'-fiz-m*. The state of being pleomorphic.

Pleomorphous, *ple-o-mor'-fus*. See *Pleomorphic*.

Pleonasm, *ple'-o-na-sm*. A superabundance of parts.

Pleonexia, *ple-o-neks'-e-ah*. Morbid selfishness or greediness.

Plesiomorphous, *ples-e-o-mor'-fus*. Similar in form.

Plessor, **Plessor**, *ples'-er*, *ples'-or*. A plexor, q. v.

Plessimeter, *ples-im'-et-er*. See *Pleximeter*.

Plethora, *pleth'-or-ah*. Abnormal fulness of the blood-vessels. **P. hydræ'mica**, that due to an increase in the amount of water in the blood.

Plethoric, *pleth'-or-ik*. Pertaining to plethora. Full-blooded.

Plethysmograph, *pleth-is'-mo-graf*. An instrument for determining the changes in the size of a part due to vascular alterations.

Pleura, *plu'-rah*. The serous membrane enveloping the lungs.

Pleural, *plu'-ral*. Pertaining to the pleura.

Pleuralgia, *plu-ral'-je-ah*. The same as *Pleurodynia*, q. v.

Pleurapophysis, *plu-rap-off'-is-is*. A rib.

Pleurapostema, *plu-rap-os'-te-mah*. Pleural abscess; empyema.

Pleurectomy, *plu-rek'-to-me*. Excision of part of the pleura.

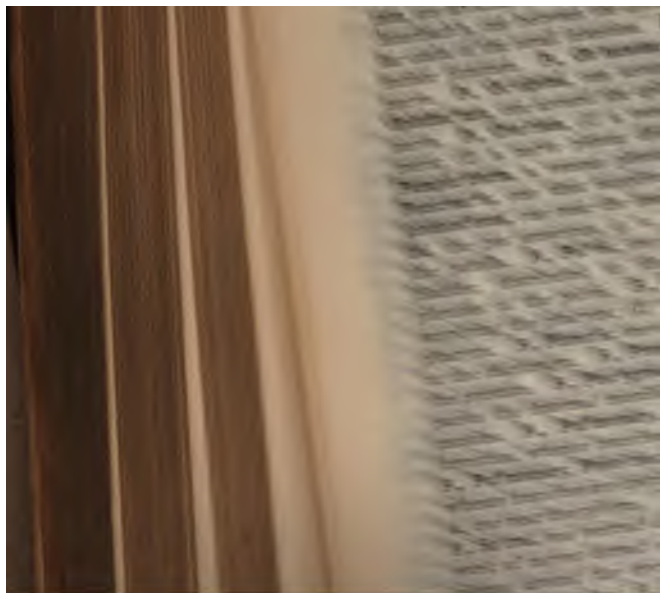
Pleurisy, **Pleuritis**, *plu'-ris-e*, *plu-ri'-tis*. Inflammation of pleura.

P., **Diaphragmat'ic**, that restricted to the pleural surface of the diaphragm. **P.**, **Dry**, that attended with little or no effusion of fluid. **P.**, **Encyst'ed**, that in which the effusion is circumscribed by adhesions. **P.**, **Fetid**, that marked by the presence of fetid fluid. **P.**, **Hemorrhag'ic**, that attended with bloody exudate.

P., **Ich'orous**. Same as **P.**, **Fetid**. **P.**, **Interlo'bar**, that affecting the pleural layers between the lobes. **P.**, **Lat'ent**, a form without the subjective symptoms. **P.**, **Mediast'inal**, that affecting the pleural layers about the mediastinum. **P.**, **Pneumon'ic**, that dependent upon pneumonia. **P.**, **Plas'tic**, marked by a deposit of a layer of semisolid exudate. **P.**

PLEXUS

- ulent. Same as *Empyema*. **P.**, Serofibrinous, a form marked by fluid exudate containing flocculi and the deposit of some fibrin. **P. sic'ca**. See **P.**, *Dry*.
- Pleuritic**, *plu-rit'ik*. Pertaining to pleurisy.
- Pleurocele**, *plu-ro-sel*. Pulmonary hernia. **Pneumocoele**, *q. v.*
- Pleurodynia**, *plu-ro-din'e-ah*. Pain in the intercostal muscles.
- Pleuroperitoneal Cavity**, *plu-ro-per-i-ton'e-al*. The body-cavity.
- Pleuropneumo'nia**. Inflammation of the pleura and lung.
- Pleurorrhœa**, *plu-ror'e-ah*. An effusion of fluid into the pleura.
- Pleurosomus**. A monster with eventration at the side.
- Pleurotho'nos**. A tetanic lateral bending of the body.
- Pleurotomy**, *plu-rot'o-me*. Incision into the pleura.
- Plexiform**, *pleks'if-orm*. Resembling a plexus.
- Pleximeter**. Plate of ivory or rubber used in percussion of chest.
- Plexor**, *pleks'-or*. An instrument for striking upon the pleximeter.
- Plexus**, *pleks'-us*. A network of nerves or veins. **P.**, *Aortic*, (1) a nerve plexus on each side and in front of the abdominal aorta; (2) one surrounding the thoracic aorta. **P.**, *basila'ris*, the basilar sinus, consisting of a number of veins connecting the two subpetrosal sinuses. **P.**, *Brach'ial*, one in the lower part of the neck, reaching to the axilla. **P.**, *Car'diac*, *Ante'rior* or *Superf'cial*, one beneath the arch of the aorta. **P.**, *Cardiac*, *Deep* or *Great*, one in front of the bifurcation of the trachea. **P.**, *Carot'id*, *Exter'nal*, one around the external carotid artery. **P.**, *Carot'id*, *Inter'nal*, one surrounding the internal carotid artery. **P.**, *Cav'ernous*, one in the cavernous sinus. **P.**, *Ce'liac*, one close to the celiac axis. **P.**, *Cer'vical*, one opposite the four upper vertebrae. **P.**, *Cer'vical*, *Poste'rior*, one in the posterior cervical region. **P.**, *Cho'roid*. See *Choroid*. **P.**, *Coccygeal*, one on the dorsal surface of the coccyx and caudal end of the sacrum. **P.**, *Cor'onary*, *Ante'rior*, one between aorta and pulmonary artery. **P.**, *Cor'onary*, *Gas'tric*, one at the lesser curvature of the stomach. **P.**, *Cor'onary*, *Poste'rior*, one accompanying the posterior coronary artery on the dorsum of the heart. **P.**, *Cru'ral*, one surrounding the upper portion of the femoral artery. **P.**, *Cyst'ic*, one near the gall-bladder. **P.**, *Den'tal*, *Infe'rior*, one around the roots of the teeth of the lower jaw. **P.**, *Diaphragmat'ic*, one near the phrenic artery. **P.**, *Epigas'tric*. Same as **P.**, *Solar*. **P.**, *Esophag'eal*, one around the esophagus. **P.**, *Fa'cial*, one enveloping part of the facial artery. **P.**, *Gang'liform*, one formed from roots of origin of the inferior maxillary nerve. **P.**, *Gas'tric*, a branch of the celiac plexus accompanying the gastric artery. **P.**, *Gastro-duod'enal*, a branch of the celiac plexus. **P.**, *Hemorrhoi'dal*, *Infe'rior* and *Mid'dle*, nerve-plexus derived from the pelvic plexus near the rectum. **P.**, *Hepa'tic*, a branch of the celiac plexus attending the hepatic artery to the liver. **Hypogas'tric**, one before the promontory of the sac



basilar arteries. *P.*, Ves'ical, one surrounding the vesical arteries.

Plica, *pli'-kah*. 1. A fold. 2. A matted, filthy condition of the hair. *P.* chorioid'ea, the transverse fold of invaginated roof-plate produced by the metencephalic flexure of the primitive brain. *P.* epigas'trica, fold of peritoneum covering the deep epigastric artery. *P.* fimbria'ta, a fold of mucous membrane having a fringed free edge on either side of the frenum linguae. *P.* gubernat'rix, a fold of peritoneum containing the lower part of the gubernaculum testis. *P.* hypogas'trica. Same as *P. umbilicalis lateralis*. *P.* lacrima'lis. See *Hasner's Valves*. *P.* neuropath'ica, a curling of the hair from a nervous derangement. *P.* palmatæ, radiating folds in the mucous membrane of the cervix. *P.* polon'ica, verminous matting of the hair. *P.* salpingopalati'na, a fold of mucous membrane stretching from the torus tubarius to the palate. *P.* salpingopharyn'gea, a vertical fold of mucous membrane stretching from the torus tubarius to the pharynx. *P.* semiluna'ris, a mucous fold at the inner canthus of the eye. *P.* sublingua'lis, a fold of mucous membrane caused by the projection of the sublingual gland. *P.* triangula'ris, a fold of mucous membrane covering the supratonsillar fossa. *P.* umbilica'lis latera'lis, fold of peritoneum covering the obliterated hypogastric artery. *P.* umbilica'lis me'dia, a fold of peritoneum covering the urachus. *P.* ura'chi. Same as *P. umbilicalis media*. *P.* vascula'ris, a fold of peritoneum containing the spermatic vessels. *P.* icate, *pli'-kât*. Folded or plaited.

Plicotomy, *pli-kot'-o-me*. Division of the posterior fold of the tympanic membrane.

Plugge's Phenol Reaction. A dilute phenol solution is rendered intensely red on boiling with a solution of mercuric nitrate containing a trace of nitrous acid. Metallic mercury separates out at the same time, and an odor of salicylol is developed.

Plumbagin, *plum-ba'-jin*. See *Ophioxylon*.

Plumbago, *plum-ba'-go*. Graphite.

Plumbic, *plum'-bik*. Relating to lead.

Plumbism, *plum'-bism*. Lead-poisoning.

Plumbum, *plum'-bum*. Lead; soft, bluish-white metal. See *Elements, Table of*.

Plummer's Pill. Compound pill of calomel and antimony.

Plum'per. A pad for filling out a sunken cheek.

Polilocular, *plu-ril-ok'-u-lar*. With several loculi.

Polyp'ara. A woman who has given birth to several children.

Polyp'arity. The condition of having borne several children.

Polyma'nia. Insanity in which the patient thinks himself rich.

Pneumodynamics, *ne-o-di-nam'-iks*. The dynamics of respiration.

Pneumograph. An instrument for recording respiratory movements.

Pneumometer, *ne-om'-et-er*. A spirometer.

PNEUMOHYDROTHORAX

- Pneometry**, *ne-om'-et-re*. Measurement of the air of respiration.
- Pneophore**, *ne'-o-for*. An instrument to aid artificial respiration.
- Pneoscope**, *ne'-o-skop*. Instrument to measure chest-movements.
- Pneumathrosis**, *nu-mar-thro'-sis*. A collection of air or gas in a joint.
- Pneumathemia**, *nu-math-e'-me-ah*. Air in the blood-vessels.
- Pneumatic**, *nu-mat'-ik*. Pertaining to gases or to respiration.
- P. Cabinet**, a cabinet for treating a part by compressed or rarefied air.
- Pneumatocoele**. Gaseous hernia of the lung or other part.
- Pneumatodyspnea**, *nu-mat-o-thro'-sis*. Emphysematous dyspnea.
- Pneumatogram**, *nu-mat'-o-gram*. See *Pneumogram*.
- Pneumatograph**, *nu-mat'-o-graf*. See *Pneumograph*.
- Pneumatology**, *nu-mat-ol'-o-je*. 1. The science of respiration.
2. The physics and chemistry of gases.
- Pneumatometer**, *nu-mat-om'-et-er*. See *Spirometer*.
- Pneumatometry**. The measurement of respiratory movements.
- Pneumatoscope**, *nu-mat'-o-skop*. 1. An instrument for determining the presence of pus or other foreign substance in the mastoid sinuses. 2. An instrument for the internal auscultation of the chest.
- Pneumato'sis**. Morbid accumulation of gas in any part of body.
- Pneumatothorax**, *nu-mat-o-tho'-raks*. See *Pneumothorax*.
- Pneumaturia**, *nu-mat-u'-re-ah*. A flow of gas from the urethra.
- Pneumatype**. The respiratory deposit of moisture on glass.
- Pneumectomy**, *nu-mek'-to-me*. Excision of a portion of lung.
- Pneumobacillus**, *nu-mo-bas-il'-us*. The bacillus of pneumonia.
- Pneumocoele**, *nu'-mo-sel*. See *Pneumatocoele*.
- Pneumocentesis**, *nu-mo-sen-te'-sis*. Puncture of the lung.
- Pneumococcemia**, *nu-mo-kok-se'-me-ah*. The presence of pneumococci in the blood.
- Pneumococcus**, *nu-mo-kok'-us*. Any micrococcus of the lung; especially an encapsulated diplococcus found in many cases of lobar pneumonia.
- Pneumoconio'sis**. A disease of the lung from inhalation of dust.
- Pneumoderma**, *nu-mo-det'-mah*. Subcutaneous emphysema.
- Pneumocenteritis**. Combined pneumonia and enteritis.
- Pneumogastric**, *nu-mo-gas'-trik*. Pertaining to the lungs and the stomach. **P. Lobe**, the cerebellar flocculus.
- Pneumogram**, *nu'-mo-gram*. The tracing or graphic record obtained with the pneumograph.
- Pneumograph**. An instrument for recording chest-movements.
- Pneumography**, *nu-mog'-ra-fe*. Description of the lungs.
- Pneumohemorrhagia**, *nu-mo-hem-or-a'-fe-ah*. Pulmonary apoplexy.
- Pneumohemothorax**. Air and blood in the pleural sac.
- Pneumohydropericardium**. Gas and serum in the pericardium.
- Pneumohydrothorax**. Air and serum in the pleural sac.

PNEUMOCELE

- neumokonio'sis. See *Pneumoconiosis*.
- neumolith, nu'-mo-lith. A calculus in the lungs.
- neumomassage'. Pneumatic massage of the middle-ear cavity.
- neumometer, nu-mom'-et-er. A spirometer, *q. v.*
- neumomycosis, nu-mo-mi-ko'-sis. Fungous disease of the lungs.
- neumonectasis, nu-mon-ek'-tas-is. Emphysema of the lungs.
- neumonectomy, nu-mon-ek'-to-me. See *Pneumectomy*.
- neumonemia, nu-mon-e'-me-ah. Congestion of the lungs.
- neumonia, nu-mo'-ne-ah. Inflammation of the lungs. *P.*, Abortive, acute congestion not followed by other stages. *P.*, Acute', lobar pneumonia, most often due to a specific microorganism. *P.*, Alcohol'ic, the pneumonia of drunkards. *P.*, A'pex or Ap'ical, pneumonia confined to the apex of the lung. *P.*, Aspira'tion, that due to the inspiration of irritant substance into the lung. *P.*, Bron'chial or Catarrh'al, bronchopneumonia, *q. v.* *P.*, Cen'tral, acute pneumonia beginning in the interior of a lobe of a lung. *P.*, Cer'ebral, that associated with marked cerebral symptoms. *P.*, Chee'sy. See *P.*, Desquamative. *P.*, Chron'ic. See *P.*, Interstitial. *P.*, Contu'sion, that following contusion of the chest. *P.*, Croup'ous. See *P.*, Acute. *P.*, Degluti'tion. Same as *P.*, Aspiration. *P.*, Desquam'ative, that marked by desquamation of the cells of the air-vesicles; the exudate undergoes caseation. *P.*, Doub'le, lobar pneumonia of both lungs. *P.*, Embol'ic, that due to embolism of the vessels of the lung. *P.*, Ephem'eral, congestion of the lungs. *P.*, Fi'brous or Fi'broid. Same as *P.*, Interstitial. *P.*, Gang'renous, gangrene of the lung. *P.*, Hypostat'ic, a kind occurring in the weak or aged, affecting the lower posterior portions of the lung. *P.*, Interstitial, that marked by increase of interstitial connective tissue. *P.*, Lar'val, that presenting only initial symptoms. *P.*, Lo'bar. Same as *P.*, Acute. *P.*, Lob'ular, bronchopneumonia. *P.*, Mas'sive, lobar pneumonia with the filling of air-cells, bronchi, or even the entire lung with fibrinous exudate. *P.*, Mi'gratory, a form involving one lobe after another. *P.*, Pleurit'ic, pleuropneumonia. *P.*, Pleurogen'ic, that secondary to disease of the pleura. *P.*, Pur'ulent, that marked by formation of pus. *P.*, Sep'tic, lobar pneumonia due to inspiration of septic material. *P.*, Superficial, that restricted to parts near the pleura. *P.*, Syphilit'ic, a rare form due to syphilis. *P.*, Ty'phoid, that attended with typhoid symptoms. *P.*, Wan'dering, that which affects different parts of the lung in succession and seems to be associated with erysipelas. *P.*, White, fatal catarrhal pneumonia in a syphilitic fetus with fatty degeneration of the lungs.
- neumonic, nu-mon'-ik. Pertaining to the lungs.
- pneumonia, nu-mon'-e'-sis. The same as *Pneumonia*, *q. v.*
- pneumocoele, nu-mon-o-sel. Hernia of the lung.

PODOPHYLLUM

- Pneumonoconiosis**, *nu-mon-o-ko-ne-o'-sis*. See *Pneumoconiosis*.
- Pneumonomelano'sis**. Melanosis of the lungs.
- Pneumonometer**, *nu-mon-on'-et-er*. See *Spirometer*.
- Pneumonomycosis**, *nu-mon-o-mi-ko'-sis*. See *Pneumomycosis*.
- Pneumonopathy**, *nu-mon-op'-ath-e*. Any lung disease.
- Pneumonoperitonitis**. Peritonitis attended with gas.
- Pneumonosis**, *nu-mon-o'-sis*. Any affection of the lungs.
- Pneumonotomy**, *nu-mon-o'-o-me*. See *Pneumotomy*.
- Pneumopaludism**. Malarial disease of the lungs.
- Pneumopericardium**, *nu-mo-per-ik-ar'-de-um*. The presence of air in the pericardial sac.
- Pneumoperitoneum**. Gas in the peritoneal cavity.
- Pneumopyopericardium**, *nu-mo-pi-o-per-ik-ar'-de-um*. Gas and pus in the pericardium.
- Pneumopyothorax**, *nu-mo-pi-o-tho'-raks*. An accumulation of air and pus in the cavity of the thorax.
- Pneumorrhagia**, *nu-mor-a'-je-ah*. Pulmonary apoplexy; hemorrhage into the air-cells and tissue of the lung.
- Pneumothorax**. The presence of gas and serum in the pleural cavity.
- Pneumotherapy**. The use of air as a therapeutic agent.
- Pneumotherm massage**, *nu-mo-ther-mo-mas-ahzh'*. The application of hot medicated condensed air to the body.
- Pneumothorax**, *nu-mo-tho'-raks*. Gas or air in the pleural sac.
- Pneumotomy**, *nu-mo'-o-me*. An incision of the lung.
- Pneumotoxin**. A toxin produced by the pneumococcus.
- Pneumotyphus**, *nu-mo-ti'-fus*. Pneumonia with typhoid fever.
- Pneumouria**, *nu-mo-ul'-re-ah*. See *Pneumaturia*.
- Pock**, *pok*. A pustule of small-pox.
- Pock'et**. A blind sac or sac-shaped cavity.
- Pocketing**, *pok'-et-ing*. A method of treating an ovarian pedicle by fixation at the lower end of the incision.
- Pock'-marked**. Marked with the scars of small-pox.
- Podagra**, *pod-ag'-rah*. Gout of the foot.
- Podalgia**, *pod-al'-je-ah*. Pain in the feet.
- Podalic**, *pod-al'-ik*. Pertaining to the feet. **P. Ver'sion**, a turning of the fetus *in utero* so that the feet present.
- Podarthritis**, *pod-ar-thi'-ri-tis*. Gout of the feet.
- Pododema**, *pod-e-de'-mah*. Swelling of the foot.
- Podelcoma**, *pod-el-ko'-mah*. See *Madura Foot*.
- Podencephalus**, *pod-en-sef'-al-us*. A monster with the brain situated outside of the skull.
- Podobromidrosis**, *pod-o-bro-mid-ro'-sis*. Bromidrosis of the feet.
- Pododynia**, *pod-o-din'-e-ah*. Pain in the foot.
- Podophyllin**, *pod-o-fil'-in*. See *Podophyllum*. Resin of.
- Podophylloresin**. See *Podophyllum*. Resin of.
- Podophyllotoxin**. A poisonous alkaloid from *podophyllum*.

POIRIER'S LINE

an, May-apple. P., Resin of, a powerfully cathartic
 racted from the rhizome of May-apple.

words commencing thus, see *Pe-*.

. Excessive growth of the beard; growth of beard
 nan.

po-go'-ne-on. The anterior middle point of the chin.
 for Glob'ulins. Saturate the solution to one-half with
 am sulphate, which precipitates the globulins. After
 ours filter and add to the filtrate a saturated solution
 nium sulphate.

, poi-kil'-o-blast. See *Peciloblast*.

, poi-kil'-o-sit. See *Pecilocyte*.

'sis. See *Pecilocytosis*.

'mic. See *Pecilothermic*.

The sharp apex of an object. 2. The limit at which
 occurs. 3. A minute spot or area. P., Boil'ing,
 ee of temperature at which a liquid passes into the
 s state with ebullition. P., Car'dinal, one of the six
 ints that determine the direction of the rays entering
 ging from a series of refracting media. P., Cra-
 ic. See *Craniometric*. P., Dew. See *Dew*. P., Dis-
 one of those points on the retina whence images are
 l, not to the same, but to different points in space.
 c'tion, that point at which a certain operation is done
 rence. P., Far-. See *Far*. P., Free'zing, the degree
 rature at which a liquid becomes solid. P., Hyster-
 See *Zone*, *Hystero-genic*. P.s, Lac'rimal, minute
 of the lacrimal canals upon the eyelids near the inner

P., Ma'lar, the most prominent point on the outer
 of the malar bone. P., Melt'ing, the degree of temper-
 which fusible solids begin to melt. P., Mo'tor. See
 P., Near-. See *Near-point*. P., No'dal, the center
 ture of a spheric lens or refracting surface, through
 ys of light pass joining conjugate points. P.s, Prin'-
 o points in the optic axis of a lens that are so related
 s drawn from these points to corresponding points
 bject and its image are parallel. P. of Reflec'tion,
 t from which a ray of light is reflected. P. of Re-
 , the point at which a ray of light is refracted. P.,
 a sensitive point over a spinous process. P., Sub-
 ne middle point of the lower border of the nasal orifice.
 aclavic'ular, the point, stimulation of which causes
 ion of the arm muscles. P., Vi'tal, a spot in the ob-
 corresponding to the seat of the respiratory center,
 e of which causes instant death.

, pwan-il-ah'. Massage by means of the finger-tips.

oureux, pwan(g) doo-loo-ru(r). See *Valleix's Points*.

e. The nasolambdoidal line used in craniocerebral
 . It begins at the nasofrontal groove and extends

POLYPUS

cording of the arterial and venous pulse, the apex beat, or other movement.

Polygroma, *pol-e-grō-mah*. A large hygroma.

Polygyria, *pol-e-jī-re-ah*. Having many cerebral gyri.

Polyhedral, *pol-e-hē-drah*. Having many surfaces.

Polyhemia, *pol-e-hē-me-ah*. See *Polyemia*.

Polyhydram'nios. An excessive amount of amniotic liquor.

Polyidrosis, *pol-e-id-rō-sis*. Excessive sweating.

Polymas'tia, **Polyma'zia**. Having many breasts.

Polymelus, *pol-im-el-us*. A monster with many limbs.

Polymenorrhea, *pol-e-men-or-d-ah*. Excessive menstrual flow.

Polymer, *pol'im-er*. A polymeric substance.

Polymeric, *pol-im-er'ik*. Showing polymerism.

Polymerism, *pol-im'er-izm*. 1. An excessive number of parts.

2. A form of isomerism in which the molecular weights of the polymers are multiples of each other.

Polymorph'ism. The condition of being polymorphous.

Polymorphous, *pol-e-morf'-us*. Having many forms.

Polymyosit'is. Simultaneous inflammation of many muscles.

Polyneuritis, *pol-e-nū-rē'tis*. See *Neuritis*, *Multiple*.

Polynuclear, *pol-e-nū-kle-ar*. Having many nuclei.

Polynucleate, *pol-e-nū-kle-āt*. Having more than one nucleus.

Polyodon'tia. The presence of supernumerary teeth.

Polyopia, *pol-e-d'-pe-ah*. Multiple vision.

Polyorchis, *pol-e-or'-kis*. With more than two testes.

Polyorrhomenitis, *pol-e-or-o-men-it'-tis*. See *Polyserositis*.

Polyo'tia. Having more than the normal number of ears.

Polyp, *pol'-ip*. See *Polypus*.

Polyparesis, *pol-ip-ar'-es-is*. Progressive paralysis of the insane.

Polypath'ic. Pertaining to many diseases in one person.

Polypeptid, *pol-e-pep'tid*. A complex compound of several amino-acids. See also *Peptid*.

Polyphagia, *pol-e-fa'-je-ah*. See *Bulimia*.

Polypharm'acy. The prescription of many drugs at one time.

Polyphrasia, *pol-e-fra'-se-ah*. Excessive garrulity.

Polypiferous, *pol-ip-if'-er-us*. Giving origin to a polypus.

Polyplast, *pol'-ip-last*. Composed of many cells.

Polyplastic, *pol-e-plast'tik*. Having many changes of form.

Polypnea, *pol-ip-nē-ah*. Excessively rapid respiration.

Polypoid, *pol'-ip-oid*. Resembling a polypus.

Polyporus, *pol-ip-or-us*. A genus of fungi. *P. officina'lis* grows upon European larch trees, and is known as purging agaric.

Polyposis, *pol-ip-d'-sis*. A condition characterized by the presence of widely distributed polypi.

Polypotome, *pol-ip'-o-tōm*. An instrument to excise a polypus.

Polypus, *pol'-ip-us*. A polyp. A pedunculated tumor found in the nose, ear, rectum, etc. *P.*, Blood. Same as *P.*, Placental. *P. carno'sus*, a sarcoma. *P.*, Fibrinous, one on the uterine wall from a deposition of fibrin from retained blood. *P.*, Fibrinous

one made up chiefly of fibrous tissue. **P.**, **Mu'cous**, one containing mucoid tissue. **P.**, **Placen'tal**, a fibrinous polypus upon a portion of retained placenta.

Polysarcia, *pol-e-sar'-se-ah*. Excessive corpulency.

Polysarcous, *pol-e-sar'-kus*. Pertaining to polysarcia.

Polyscelia, *pol-is-e'-le-ah*. Excess in the number of legs.

Pol'yscope. An instrument for examining the body-cavities.

Polyserositis, *pol-e-se-ro-si'-tis*. General inflammation of the serous membranes.

Polyskelus, *pol-is'-kel-us*. A monster with an excess of limbs.

Polysomia, *pol-e-so'-me-ah*. Having more than one body.

Polysomus, *pol-e-so'-mus*. A monster with two or more bodies.

Polyspermism, *pol-e-sperm'-izm*. An excessive secretion of semen.

Polyspermy, *pol-is-per'-me*. Impregnation of an ovum by several spermatozoa.

Polystich'ia. Having more than one row of eyelashes.

Polythelia, *pol-e-the'-le-ah*. Having more than one nipple.

Polytrichia, *pol-e-trik'-e-ah*. Excessive growth of hair.

Polytrophia, *pol-e-tro'-fe-ah*. Excessive nutrition.

Polyuria, *pol-e-u'-re-ah*. Excessive secretion of urine.

Polyvalent, *pol-iv'-al-ent*. Having a combining value greater than two atoms of a univalent element.

Pomade, *po-mad'*. A perfumed ointment.

Pomatum, *po-ma'-tum*. The same as *Pomade*, *q. v.*

Pomegranate, *pum'-gran-at*. The fruit of *Punica granatum*.

Pompholyx, *pom'-fo-lik-s*. A rare disease, with bullas of the hands and of the feet.

Pomphus, *pom'-fus*. A wheal.

Pomum adami, *po'-mum ad-a'-mi*. A prominence in front of the neck due to the thyroid cartilage; "Adam's apple."

Pond's Ex'tract. A fluid extract of *Hamamelis virginiana*.

Ponfick's Shad'ows. Colorless red corpuscles found in the blood in cases of hemoglobinemia.

Ponogene, *pon'-o-jen*. A waste-product of the nervous-system.

Pons, *pons*. 1. A process or bridge of tissue connecting two parts.

2. The pons Varolii. **P.**, **cerebel'li**. Same as *P. Varolii*. **P.**, **hep'atis**, a portion of liver substance sometimes extending from the quadrate lobe to the left lobe. **P.**, **tari'ni**, the posterior perforated space, a mass of gray matter behind the corpora albicantia. **P.**, **Varo'lli**, a convex white eminence situated at the base of the brain, serving to connect the various divisions with one another.

Ponticulus, *pon-tik'-u-lus*. A small pons. The propons.

Pon'tile. Pertaining to the pons Varolii.

Poplar, *pop'-lar*. Any tree of the genus *Populus*, *q. v.*

Popliteal, *pop-lit-e'-al*. Pertaining to the ham.

Popliteus, *pop-lit-e'-us*. The ham, or hinder part of the knee joint. **P.**, **Mus'cle**. See *Muscles*, Table of.

Poppy, *pop'-e*. See *Papaver*.

PORUS

- Pop'ulin.** $C_{20}H_{32}O_8$. An antipyretic glucosid from poplar.
- Populus, pop'-u-lus.** A genus of trees; the bark and leaf of some species are medicinal, yielding salicin.
- Por'cosan.** A proprietary remedy for preventing erysipelas.
- Porcupine Disease', por'-ku-pin.** See *Ichthyosis*.
- Pore, por.** A minute circular opening, as in the skin.
- Porencephalla, por-en-sef-a'-le-ah.** A condition marked by the presence of depressions on the surface of the brain.
- Porencephal'ic.** Affected with porencephalia.
- Porencephal'itis.** Encephalitis leading to the formation of cavities in the brain-surface.
- Pornography, por-nog'-ra-fe.** A treatise on prostitution.
- Porokerato'sis.** A variety of hyperkeratosis of the skin.
- Poroma, por-o'-mah.** A callosity.
- Porosis, por-o'-sis.** The formation of callus.
- Porosity, por-os'-i-ty.** The state of being porous.
- Porotomy, por-o'-t-o-me.** Incision of the meatus of the ear.
- Porous, po'-rus.** Having pores.
- Porphyrin, por'-fir-in.** $C_{21}H_{12}N_4O_2$. A white amorphous substance from Australian fever-bark, *Alstonia constricta*.
- Porphyzation, por'-fir-iz-a'-shun.** Pulverization.
- Porret's Phenom'enon.** When a continuous current is passed through a living muscular fiber the sarcolemmal substance shows undulating movement from the positive toward the negative pole.
- Porrigo, por-i'-go.** Favus of the scalp; scald-head. **P. varians, alopecia areata.** **P. favo'sa, favus.** **P. larva',** a petigo of the scalp with eczema.
- Porro's Opera'tion.** Removal of a pregnant uterus through an incision in the abdominal wall.
- Porta, por'-lah.** 1. A gate; the hilus of any organ. 2. The men of Monro. **P. hep'atis, P. jeco'ris,** the transverse of the liver, through which the portal vein enters. **P. umbilical, a** narrow orifice between the sinus venosus and the foramen in the embryonic heart.
- Portal, por'-tal.** Pertaining to the portal vein. **P. fissure,** the transverse fissure of the liver. **P. Vein,** the vein carrying blood to the liver.
- Porte- or Port-.** A carrier or holder. **P.-caustic,** a holder for a stick of caustic. **P.-nœud,** an instrument for applying ligature to the pedicle of a tumor.
- Porter's Symp'tom.** Tracheal tugging. See *Oliver's Sign*.
- Portio, por'-she-o.** A portion. **P. dura,** the facial nerve. **P. interme'dia,** the fasciculus joining the portio dura and portio mollis. **P. mol'lis,** the auditory nerve. **P. vagina',** the vagina of the cervix projecting into the vagina.
- Portion, por'-shun.** A part or section.
- Port'-wine Mark or Stain.** **Nævus flammeus.** 1. A pore. 2. A callosity. **P. ...**

POSTGEMINUM

nus, the external opening of the external auditory canal. **P. acus'ticus inter'nus**, the opening of the internal auditory canal. **P. op'ticus**, an opening in the lamina cribrosa transmitting the central artery of the retina.

Position, *po-zish'-un*. Location; attitude; posture. **P.**, **Breech**. See *Presentation*, **Breech**. **P.**, **Dorsal**, that in which the patient lies on the back. **P.**, **Eng'lish**. See *P.*, **Left Lateral Recumbent**. **P.**, **Fowler's**, semi-erect position obtained by raising the head of the bed and by pillows. **P.**, **Genucu'bital** or **Knee-el'bow**, one in which the patient rests upon the knees and elbows with the head upon the hands. **P.**, **Genupec'toral** or **Knee'-chest**, that in which the patient rests upon his knees and chest with the arms crossed above the head. **P.**, **Left Lat'eral**, **Recum'bent** or **Obster'ric**, that in which the patient lies on the left side with the right thigh and knee drawn up. **P.**, **Lithot'omy**, one in which the patient lies on the back with the legs and thighs flexed and the knees widely apart. **P.**, **Sem'iprone** or **Sims's**, one in which the patient lies on the left side with the right knee and thigh drawn up and the left arm placed along the back.

Positive, *pos'-it-iv*. Real, actual; denoting one of two quantities or conditions assumed as primary or fundamental. **P. Elec'trode**, the electrode attached to the negative element of a battery. **P. El'ement**, **P. Plate**, that plate of a battery which is acted upon by the fluid; e. g., the zinc plate in the zinc-carbon battery. **P. Pole**. See *P. Electrode*.

Posologic, *po-so-loj'-ik*. Pertaining to posology.

Posology, *po-sol'-o-je*. The science of dosage.

Post. A Latin preposition meaning after.

Postaxial, *pöst-aks'-e-al*. Behind the axis.

Postcava, *pöst-kav'-ah*. The vena cava posterior or inferior.

Postcentral, *pöst-sen'-tral*. Behind the central fissure.

Postcibal, *pöst-si'-bal*. Occurring after eating.

Postclavicular, *pöst-kla-vik'-u-lar*. Behind the clavicle.

Postcom'missure. The posterior commissure of the brain.

Postconnubial, *pöst-kon-u'-be-al*. Occurring after marriage.

Postconvulsive, *pöst-kon-vul'-siv*. Occurring after a convulsion.

Postcribrum, *pöst-krib'-rum*. The posterior perforated space.

Postdicrot'ic Wave. The second recoil wave of a sphygmographic tracing.

Postepileptic, *pöst-ep-il-ep'-tik*. Occurring after epilepsy.

Posterior, *pös-té'-re-or*. Toward the dorsal aspect. **P. Cham'ber**, the space between the iris and the lens. **P. Umbil'icus**. See *Pilonidal Sinus*.

Posterula, *pos-ter'-u-lah*. A small space at the posterior ends of the turbinated bones of the nose.

Postfebrile, *pöst-feb'-ril*. Occurring after a fever.

Postgeminum, *pöst-jem'-in-um*. The posterior pair of bodies of the corpora quadrigemina.

POUCH

- Postgenicula'tum, Postgenic'ulum.** The internal geni.
Posthemiplegic, pōst-hem-ip-lē-jik. Occurring after
Posthioplasty, pōs'-the-o-plas-tē. Plastic surgery of
Posthitis, pōs-thi'-tis. Inflammation of the prepuce
Posthotomy, pōs-ithi'-o-mē. See *Circumcision*.
Posthumous, pōst'-u-mus. Occurring after death.
Posticus, pōs'-tik-us. Posterior.
Postme'dian. Behind the transverse median line of
Postmortem, pōst-mor'-tem. 1. Occurring after de
autopsy. P. Wart. See *Verruca necrogenica*.
Postna'sal. Behind the nose.
Postoblongata, pōst-ob-long-ga'-tak. The caudal par
longata forming the floor of the metacele.
Postoc'ular. Back of, behind, or beneath the eye.
Postparalytic, pōst-par-al-ī'-ik. Occurring after p
Postpartum, pōst-par'-tum. After parturition, with e
ence to hemorrhage.
Postpontile, pōst-pen'-tīl. Behind the pons Varolii.
Postrolan'dic. Behind the fissure of Rolando.
Postulate, pōs'-tu-lā. A well-known law; a basis
too obvious to require proof. P.s, Koch's. See A
Postural, pōs'-chur-al. Pertaining to posture.
Posture, pōs'-chur. Position; attitude.
Postvac'cinal Dermato'sis. A dermatosis following
Potable, pō'-ta-bl. Suitable for drink.
Potain's Syn'drome. Dyspepsia and dilatation of th
tricle with accentuation of the pulmonary sou
during the digestive process in cases of gastrectas
Potamopho'bia. A morbid fear of large sheets of w
Potash, pō'-ash. 1. Potassium hydroxid. 2. Pot
bonate.
Potassa, pō-tas'-ak. Potassium hydroxid, KOH; a
Potassic, pō-tas'-ik. Pertaining to potassium.
Potassium, pō-tas'-e-um. See *Elements, Table of*.
Potency, pō'-ten-sē. Power; efficacy.
Potential, pō-ten'-shul. Capable of action; able; po
Potion, pō'-shun. A draft.
Potoma'nia. Delirium tremens.
Pott's An'eurysem. Aneurysmal varix. P's Cur'
bus, the deformity of Pott's disease. P's Disen'
caries of the spine. P's Frac'ture, a fracture of
the Os ilia, with rupture of the internal lateral
ligular ligaments and displacement of the Sac
Gang'rene, scirrh gangrene. P's Paraple'
caused by spinal caries. P's Puffy Tu'mor
superficial swelling of the scalp connected with
the skull.
Pouch, pouch. A pocket-shaped cavity. P.
the wall of the esophagus, due to a weak

PREDIASTOLIC

- plumbeus, plū'-bis.** A soft emulsion for external application.
- pound, pound.** A standard weight, 5760 grains troy. **P.-nose,** hypertrophy of the nose.
- Pupart's Ligament.** The lower, thickened portion of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, which extends from the anterior superior spine of the ilium to the spine of the pubis and the iliopectineal line.
- powder, powder.** A mass of extremely minute particles. **P., Aromatic.** See *Aromatic*. **P., Gray.** See *Gray*. **P., Insect.** See *Insect*. **P., Ring'worm, chrysarobin.**
- psora, psō's.** 1. A contagious, pustular, eruptive disease. 2. Syphilis.
- practice, prak'-tis.** The official duties of a physician.
- practise, prak'-tis.** To perform a physician's duties.
- practitioner, prak'-tish'-un-er.** A practising physician.
- pre-** See *Pre-*.
- laryngoscope, larin'-gō'scope.** An instrument for laryngologic study.
- ataxic, atax'-ic.** Occurring prior to the appearance of ataxia.
- axial, pre-aks'-e-al.** Anterior to the transverse body-axis.
- brachium, pre-brak'-e-um.** See *Brachium quadrigeminum superius*.
- precancerous, pre-kan'-ser-us.** Occurring prior to cancer.
- ecava, pre-kav'-ah.** The vena cava anterior or superior.
- central, pre-sen'-tral.** In front of the central fissure.
- chordal.** In front of the notochord.
- cribrum, kri'-brum.** The anterior perforated space.
- precipitant, pre-sip'-it-ant.** An agent promoting precipitation.
- precipitate, pre-sip'-it-āt.** A substance separated by precipitation. **P., Black,** ammoniated nitrate of mercury, $\text{Hg}(\text{O.NH}_2)_2$. **P., Red,** HgO , red oxid of mercury; it is escharotic. **P., Yellow,** HgO , yellow oxid of mercury; used as an antiseptic.
- precipitation, pre-sip'-it-ā'-shun.** The process of throwing down solids from the liquids that hold them in solution.
- precipitin, pre-sip'-it-in.** A body produced in the blood-plasma of animals by repeated injections of bacterial filtrates or foreign organic substances (serum, milk, etc.) and causing a precipitation of the bacteria or foreign substance used in the preparation.
- precipitogen, pre-sip'-it-o-jen.** Any substance capable of causing the production of a specific precipitin.
- precipitoid, pre-sip'-it-oid.** An inactive precipitin modified by heating to 60°C .
- precordia, pre-kor'-dia.** The area of the chest overlying the heart.
- precordial, pre-kor'-de-al.** Pertaining to the precordia.
- cornu, kor'-nu.** The anterior horn of the lateral ventricle.
- cuneus, pre-ku'-ne-us.** The quadrate lobule of the parietal lobe of the brain, situated cephalad of the cuneus of the occipital lobe.
- prediastolic, pre-ds-as-tol'-ik.** Preceding the diastole of the heart.

PREPEDUNCLE

Pre-dicrotic Wave. The pulse-wave previous to a dicrotic wave.
Predigestion, pre-di-jes'-chun. The partial artificial digestion of food before it is eaten.

Predisposing, pre-dis-po'-sing. Inclining to, as a disease.

Predisposition, pre-dis-po-sish'-un. A natural tendency.

Prefrontal, pre-frun'-tal. The middle portion of the ethmoid bone. **P. Lobe, P. Re'gion,** the part of the frontal lobe anterior to the precentral fissure.

Pregenica'tum, Pregenic'u'um. The external geniculate body.

Preglob'ulin. An albuminoid derived from cytoglobin.

Pregnancy, preg'-nan-se. The condition of being with child.

Abdom'inal, the lodgment of the developing ovum in the abdominal cavity. **P., Cor'nual,** that occurring in one of the horns of a two-horned uterus. **P., Extrau'terine,** the development of the ovum outside of the cavity of the uterus.

False, an abdominal condition that simulates pregnancy.

Hydat'id, pregnancy with the formation of a hydatid mole.

Interst'ial, the development of the ovum in the part of the oviduct that passes through the wall of the uterus. **P., Mo'l,** the conversion of the ovum into a mole. **P., Mul'tiple,** pregnancy with two or more embryos. **P., Mu'ral,** pregnancy, the uterine wall. **P., Ova'rian,** that taking place within the ovum.

P., Phan'tom, in hysteria, abdominal enlargement simulating pregnancy. **P., Tu'bal,** that within an oviduct. **Tuboabdom'inal,** that in which the ovum is developed in the uterine pulla and extends into the abdominal cavity. **P., Tuboov'arian,** that in which the ovum is attached to the oviduct and ovary. **P., Tubou'terine.** Same as **P., Intersit'ial.**

Pregnant, preg'-nant. With child; gravid.

Prehemiplegic, pre-hem-ip-le'-jik. Prior to the hemiplegia.

Prehensile, pre-hen'-sil. Fitted for grasping.

Prehension, pre-hen'-shun. The act of grasping.

Prelimbic Fis'sure, pre-lim'-bik. The anterior portion of the callosomarginal fissure.

Pre'lum. Press. **P. abdomina'le,** the squeezing of the abdominal viscera between the diaphragm and the abdominal wall in defecation, etc.

Pre'mature. Occurring before the proper time.

Premaxillary, pre-mak'-il-o-re. In front of the maxilla.

Bone, the incisive or intermaxillary bone.

Premolar, pre-mo'-lar. Situated in advance of the molar.

Premonitory, pre-mon'-is-o-re. Having the character of warning; indicating the onset of disease.

Prenatal, pre-na'-tal. Previous to birth.

Preoccip'ital Notch. See Notch; **Preoccip'ital.**

Preparation, prep-ar'-d-shun. That which is preparatory.

Preparative, prep-ar'-at-iv. See Ambocaption.

Prepatellar, pre-pat-el'-ar. In front of the patella.

Prepeduncle, pre-pe'-dunc'-kl. The anterior cerebellar peduncle.

- Prephthsis**, *pre-thi'-sis*. The initial stage of phthisis.
- Prepuce**, *pre'-pius*. The foreskin of the penis.
- Preputial**, *pre-pu'-shal*. Pertaining to the prepuce.
- Presbykousis**, *pres-be-koo'-sis*. The senile loss of hearing.
- Presbyopia**, *pres-be-o'-pe-ah*. Senile failure of accommodation.
- Presclerotic**, *pre-skle-ro'-ik*. Preceding the occurrence of sclerosis.
- Prescription**, *pre-scrip'-shun*. A formula written by a physician.
- Presentation of the Fetus**. The part of the fetus which presents.
- P., Breech**, that of the buttocks of a fetus.
- Preservative**, *pre-ser'-va-tiv*. Tending to keep from decay.
- Presphenoid**, *pre-sfe'-noid*. The anterior part of the sphenoid body.
- Presphygmie**, *pre-sfeg'-mik*. Preceding the occurrence of the arterial pulse.
- Pressure**, *presh'-ur*. Force, weight, or tension. **P.-myelitis**, myelitis from pressure on the cord. **P.-point**, a point very sensitive to pressure. **P.-pouch**. See *Pouch*.
- Presterium**, *pre-ster'-num*. The manubrium; *q. v.*
- Preston's Salt**. Ammonium carbonate.
- Presylvian Fissure**. The anterior branch of the Sylvian fissure.
- Presystole**, *pre-sis'-to-le*. The period preceding the systole.
- Presystolic**, *pre-sis-to'-ik*. Preceding the systole.
- Pretibial**, *pre-tib'-e-al*. Anterior to the tibia.
- Preventive**, *pre-ven'-tiv*. Warding off.
- Prevertebral**, *pre-ver'-te-bral*. In front of the vertebrae.
- Prévost's Symp'tom**. Conjugate deviation of the eyes and head, which look away from the palsied extremities and toward the affected hemisphere; it is noted in cerebral hemorrhage.
- Priapism**, *pri'-ap-izm*. A painful erection of the penis.
- Prickle**, *prik'-l*. A hardened, hair-like, epidermal outgrowth.
- P. Cells**. See *Cell*. **P. Layer**, the lowest stratum of the epidermis.
- Prickly Heat**, *prik'-le*. See *Miliaria*.
- Priestley's Mass**. A green or greenish-brown deposit sometimes seen, especially in young individuals, on the upper and lower incisor and canine teeth; it is due to a growth of chromogenic fungi in Nasmyth's cuticle.
- Primary**, *pri'-ma-re*. First. **P. Anesthesia**, the transient anesthesia from a small amount of the anesthetic.
- Primigravida**, *pri-mig-ra'-id-ah*. A woman pregnant with her first child.
- Primipara**, *pri-mip'-ar-ah*. A woman bearing or giving birth to her first child.
- Primiparity**. The condition of being a primipara.
- Primitive**, *prim'-it-iv*. Original. **P. Streak**. See *Streak*.
- Primordial**, *pri-mor'-de-al*. Pertaining to the beginning.
- Primordialium**. An organ or structure in its earliest state.
- Princeps**, *prin'-seps*. A chief or a main artery.

PROCESS

Principle, *prin'-sip-l*. The essence or primary quality of body.

Prinos, *pri'-nos*. A genus of shrubs and trees. **P. verticillatus**, black alder; the bark is tonic.

Prism. A triangular glass body for decomposing the sun's rays. **P.-diop'ter**, a unit of prismatic refraction. **P.-optom'eter**, an instrument for prismatic testing of the refraction of the eyes. **P.-ver'ger**, an instrument used in the measurement and enlargement of the fusion power of the eyes.

Pris'mosphere. A prism combined with a spheric lens.

Prisoptom'eter. An instrument for estimating ametropia.

Privates, *pri'-vâts*. The external genitalia.

Proagglutinoïd, *pro-ag-lu'-tin-oid*. An agglutinoid having stronger affinity for the agglutinoïgen than is possessed by the agglutinin.

Proamnion, *pro-am'-ne-on*. That part of the embryonic amnion on the sides and in front of the developing embryo which remains without a mesoderm for some time.

Pro'bang. A slender rod with a sponge for laryngeal treatment.

Probe, *prôb*. A small instrument for examining wounds.

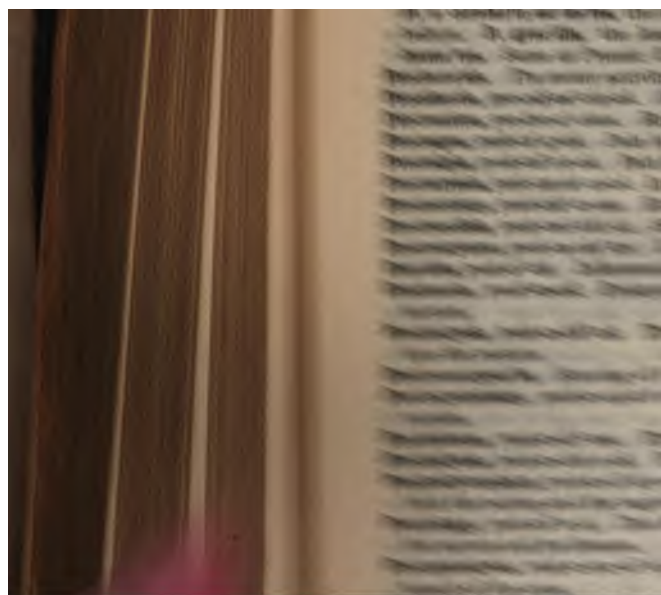
Proce'rus. The pyramidalis nasi muscle. See *Muscles*, *Tar-*

Process, *pros'-es*. 1. A prolongation or prominence of a part. 2. Method; phenomenon. **P., Acro'mion**. Same as *Acromion*.

P., Alve'olar, a thick border of each jaw, holding the alveoli for the teeth. **P., Au'ditory**, a curved, bony plate across the external auditory meatus. **P., Bas'ilar**. See *Basilar*.

Cil'iary, circularly arranged choroidal foldings continuing behind the iris in front. **P., Con'dyloid**, the posterior process of the mandible. **P., Cor'acoid**, a beak-shaped process of the scapula.

with the malar bone. **P., Mam'millary**, the tubercle on each superior articular process of a lumbar vertebra. **P., Mas'toid**, a conic projection at the base of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. **P., Max'illary**, a thin plate of bone descending from the ethmoid process. **P., Na'sal** (of superior maxilla), a thick, triangular process forming part of the lateral wall of the nose. **P., Odon'toid**, that of the axis which articulates with the atlas. **P., Olec'ranon**, the olecranon. **P., Ol'ivary**, a small, oval eminence behind the optic groove of the sphenoid bone. **P., Or'bial**, (1) one going upward and outward from the palate bone; (2) one from the orbital margin of the superior maxilla. **P., Postglen'oid**, a tubercle separating the glenoid fossa from the auditory process. **P., Protoplas'mic**, any process of a nerve-cell not continued as an axis-cylinder. **P., Pter'ygoid**, (1) one from the palate bone; (2) one from the sphenoid bone. **P., Short**, (1) a slight projection from the root of the manubrium of the malleus; (2) one from the incus. **P., Sphe'noid**, a thin plate directed upward and inward from the vertical plate of the palate bone. **P., Spi'nous**, (1) one of the eminences on the anterior or posterior border of the ilium; (2) a prominence from the posterior part of the greater wing of the sphenoid bone; (3) a bony eminence on the upper surface of tibia; (4) the backward projection from the middle of the posterior part of the arch of a vertebra. **P., Sty'loid**, (1) one projecting upward from the posterior portion of the head of the fibula; (2) one from the external border of the lower end of the radius; (3) a sharp spine extending downward, forward, and inward from the inferior surface of the petrous bone; (4) one from the inner and posterior part of the lower end of the ulna. **P., Tem'poral**, the posterior angle of the malar bone by which it articulates with the zygomatic process of the temporal bone. **P., Trans'verse**, a process projecting outward from each side of a vertebra. **P., Un'ciform**, (1) a hook at the anterior end of the gyrus hippocampi; (2) a hooked process from the palmar surface of the unciform bone; (3) a hook from the lower part of each lateral mass of the ethmoid bone. **P., Vag'inal**, (1) the process of the peritoneum which the testicle in its descent carries in advance, and which in the scrotum forms the tunica vaginalis testis; (2) one from the inferior surface of the body of the sphenoid bone; (3) a sheath-like plate of bone extending from the carotid canal to the mastoid process. **P., Ver'miform**, Inferior and Superior, the inferior and superior surfaces of the middle lobe of the cerebellum. **P., Vo'cal**, the anterior angle of the arytenoid cartilage. **P., Xi'phoid**, the ensiform cartilage. **P., Zygoma'tic**, (1) a long process of the temporal bone that articulates with the malar bone; (2) a long serrated process of the malar bone articulating with the temporal bone.



PROOTIC

- Productive**, *pro-duk'-tiv*. Generating; tissue-making. **P. Inflammation**. See *Inflammation*.
- Proencephalus**, *pro-en-sef'-al-us*. A monster with the brain protruding through a frontal fissure.
- Proenzyme**, *pro-en'-zim*. The substance which subsequently becomes an active ferment.
- Proestrus**, *pro'-as-trum*. The period preceding "heat" in animals.
- Profeta's Law**. Healthy born children of syphilitic parents enjoy a certain immunity to syphilitic infection.
- Profunda**, *pro-fun'-dah*. A deep-seated artery.
- Progas'ter**. The archenteron.
- Progeny**, *proj'-en-e*. Offspring; descendants.
- Progeria**, *pro-je'-re-ah*. A condition combining infantilism and senility. See *Ateleiosis*.
- Proglossis**, *pro-glos'-is*. The point of the tongue.
- Proglottides**, *pro-glot'-id-es*. Plural of proglottis.
- Proglottis**, *pro-glot'-is*. A mature segment of the tape-worm.
- Prognathism**, *prog'-na-thism*. The state of being prognathous.
- Prognathous**, *prog'-na-thus*. Having projecting jaws.
- Prognosis**, *prog-no'-sis*. Prediction of course and end of a disease.
- Prognostic**, *prog'-nos-tik*. Pertaining to the prognosis.
- Prognosticate**, *prog-nos'-tik-ai*. To form a prognosis.
- Progressive**, *pro-gres'-iv*. Gradually extending. **P. Muscular Atrophy**, chronic anterior poliomyelitis, with gradual destruction of the large ganglion-cells of the anterior horns, leading to atrophy of the muscles.
- Proitotia**, *pro-i-o'-she-ah*. Genital or sexual precocity.
- Projection**, *pro-iek'-shun*. 1. The act of throwing forward. 2. A part extending beyond the level of the surrounding surface.
- Prolabium**, *pro-la'-be-um*. The red exposed part of the lip.
- Prolapse**, **Prolap'sus**, *pro'-lap-s*. A falling down of a part.
- Proleptic**, *pro-lep'-tik*. 1. Prognostic. 2. Returning before the expected time.
- Proliferation**, *pro-lif-er-a'-shun*. Cell-genesis; reproduction.
- Proliferous**, *pro-li'-er-us*. Bearing many young.
- Prolific**, *pro-lif'-ik*. Fruitful; generating abundantly.
- Proligerous**, *pro-lij'-er-us*. Germinating; producing young. **P. Disc**. See *Discus proligerus*.
- Prominence**, *prom'-in-ens*. Any conspicuous protuberance.
- Promontory**, *prom'-on-to-re*. An elevation or a prominence. **P. of the Sacrum**, the upper projecting portion of the sacrum.
- Pronation**, *pro-na'-shun*. The downward turning of the palm.
- Pronator**, *pro-na'-tor*. A muscle pronating a part. See *Muscles*.
- Table of**.
- One**, *pron*. Face downward.
- Proneph'ron**, **Proneph'ros**. The primordial kidney.
- Pro-nucleus**, *pro-nu'-kle-us*. The nucleus of either male or female egg-element after fertilization.
- Pro-otic**, *pro-o'-tik*. Lying in front of the ear.

PROSTATITIS

Prop-cells, *prop'-sels*. See *Hensen's Cells*.

Propedeutics, Propædautics, *pro-pe-dū'-tiks*. Preliminary instruction.

Propenyl, *prop'-pen-il*. See *Glyceril*; also *Allyl Alcohol*.

Propepsin, *pro-pep'-sin*. See *Pepsinogen*.

Propeptone, *pro-pep'-tōn*. See *Hemialbumose*.

Propeptonuria. The presence in the urine of propeptone.

Prophase, *prop'-fās*. See *Anaphase*.

Prophylactic, *pro-fil-ak'-tik*. Pertaining to prophylaxis.

Prophylaxis, *pro-fil-aks'-is*. The prevention of a disease.

Propione, *prop'-pe-ōn*. See *Diethylketone*.

Propons, *prop'-ponz*. The transverse white fibers in front of the pyramids and below the pons Varolii; the ponticulus.

Proprietary Medicine, *pro-prī'-et-a-re*. A medicine that is trade-marked, patented, or secret.

Proptosis, *pro-pt'-sis*. See *Prolapsus*.

Propulsion, *pro-pul'-shun*. The leaning forward of the body as if pushed, a symptom of certain spinal diseases.

Propylamin, *pro-pil-am'-in*. C_3H_7N . A colorless liquid ptomain used in rheumatism.

Propylene, *prop'-il-ēn*. C_3H_6 . A gaseous hydrocarbon belonging to the series of olefins.

Pro re nata. According to circumstances.

Prorsad, *pror'-sad*. Toward the anterior aspect.

Prosecretin, *pro-se-crē'-tin*. The precursor of secretin.

Prosecutor, *pro-sek'-tor*. One who prepares subjects for a lecturer.

Prosencephalon, *pros-en-sef'-al-on*. The forebrain, the fore part of the anterior primary vesicle.

Prosogaster, *pros'-o-gas-ter*. The foregut.

Prosopalgia, *pros-o-pāl'-je-ah*. See *Tic douloureux*.

Prosopandritis, *pros-op-an-iri'-tis*. Inflammation of frontal sinus.

Prospectasia, *pros-op-ek-tā'-se-ah*. Morbid enlargement of face.

Prosoponeuralgia, *pros-op-on-u-rāl'-je-ah*. Neuralgia of the face.

Prosoposchisis, *pros-o-pos'-kis-is*. Fissure of the face.

Prosoposternodymia, *pros-op-o-ster-n-o-dim'-e-ah*. A form of double monstrosity in which there is union of the faces on the breasts.

Prosopothoracopagus, *pros-op-o-tho-rak-op'-ag-us*. A double monster united by the face, neck, and thorax.

Prosopotocia, *pros-op-o-tō'-se-ah*. Labor with a face-presentation.

Prosothoracopagus, *pros-o-tho-rak-op'-ag-us*. A double monster with fusion of the thoraxes anteriorly.

Prostatagia, *pros-tat-al'-je-ah*. Pain in the prostate gland.

Prostatauze, *pros'-tat-awks-e*. Hypertrophy of the prostate.

Prostate or Prostate Gland, *pros'-tāt*. A glandular body situated around the neck of the bladder in the male.

Prostatectomy. The excision of a part of the prostate gland.

Prostatic, *pros-tat'-ik*. Relating to the prostate.

Prostatitis, *pros-tat-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the prostate gland.

rhea, *pros-lat-or-e'-ah*. A thin, gleety discharge from prostate gland.

omy, *pros-lat-o'-o-me*. Incision into the prostate.

vesiculitis, *pros-lat-o-ves-ik-u-lé-tis*. Inflammation of the prostate gland and the seminal vesicles.

s, *pros'-thes-is*. The artificial replacement of a lost part.

ics. The part of surgery treating of prosthesis.

on, *pros-ti-tu'-shun*. Indiscriminate sexual intercourse.

on, *pros-tra'-shun*. Extreme nervous exhaustion.

, *pro'-la-gon*. $C_{160}H_{308}N_8PO_{36}$. A nitrogenous glucoside in nerve-tissue.

nose, *pro-tal'-bu-mös*. See *Protoalbumose*.

, *pro-tam'-in*. $C_{16}H_{32}N_9O_3$. A base from spermatozoa.

ia, *pro-tan-o'-pe-ah*. A defect in a first constituent, al for color-vision, as in red-blindness.

1. A bactericidal combination of silver with a proteid

pro'-te-an. 1. Any first hydrolytic derivative of a pro-
2. Taking various forms.

s, *pro-tek'-tiv*. 1. That which covers or protects. 2. Aseptic dressing for wounds. P. *Pro'teid*, an alexin, *q. v.*

pro'-te-id. 1. See *Protein*. 2. Conjugate albumins, in nucleoproteids and hemoglobins.

m, *pro-te'-if-orm*. Having various forms.

pro'-te-in. An organic substance, consisting essentially of N, O, and S, characteristic of living matter, and found in various forms, in animals and plants; albumin. For tests, *albumin*.

is, *pro-te-ol'-is-is*. The change of proteins into peptones.

ic, *pro-te-o-lit'-ik*. Causing the splitting up of proteins.

pro'-te-ös. A substance intermediate between a peptid and a protein.

pro'-te-us. A genus of *Schizomycetes*.

, *proth'-es-is*. Same as *Prosthesis*.

bin, *pro-throm'-bin*. Same as *Thrombogen*, *q. v.*

umose. A variety of albumose.

t, *pro'-to-blast*. A cell without a distinct cell-wall.

rid. One of a series of salts in which the radicle relatively, the smallest amount of chlorin.

er, *pro-to-gas'-ter*. See *Prosgaster*.

ulose. An albumose formed in the digestion of globulin.

sinose. A first product of the digestion of myosin.

The primitive undifferentiated mass of cells or rudiment of a part. Same as *Anlage*.

hros, *pro-to-nef'-ros*. The primitive embryonic kidney.

lein, *pro-to-nu'-kle-in*. $C_{29}H_{49}N_{10}P_2O_{12}$. A preparation of the lymphoid tissues of animals.

ic, *pro-to-path'-ik*. 1. Primary; relating to the first
2. Pertaining to the first evidence of a return of

Protoplas'tin. The basal substance of proto-
Pro'tospasm. A spasm beginning in a small
Prototoxin, pro-to-toks'-in. That part of the
 greatest combining power for the antitoxin
Protovertebra, pro-to-ver'-te-brah. A mesoblast
 on the side of the embryonic notochord.
Protox'id. The one of a series of oxides of a metal
 relatively the least amount of oxygen.
Protox'oid. A toxoid having a greater affinity
 than is possessed by the corresponding toxin
Protozo'a. A class of unicellular animal organisms
Protozoon, pro-to-zo'-on. One of the *Protozoa*
Protractor, pro-trak'-tor. 1. A muscle drawing
 surgical instrument.
Proto'pin. $C_{10}H_{15}NO_5$. Alkaloid from opium
Protryp'sin. Same as *Trypsinogen*, *q. v.*
Protuberance, pro-tu'-ber-ans. A projecting
Protyl, pro'-til. The supposed primitive unit
Proud'-flesh. Excessive granulations; a fungus
Proximad, proks'-im-ad. Toward the proximal
Proximal, Proximate, proks'-im-al, proks'-
Cause, a predisposing cause. **P. Prin'cipal**
 ment of a compound substance.
Prunin, pru'-nin. Cerasin, *q. v.*
Prunus, pru'-nus. A genus of trees; also the
 wild cherry; used as an expectorant. **P. I.**
 laurel; its leaves yield hydrocyanic acid
 which, when it is antineoplastic

PSEUDOHYPERTROPHY

Prussian Blue, *prush'-ân*. Ferric ferrocyanid, $(\text{Fe})_3(\text{FeC}_6\text{N}_6)_2$.

Prussiate, *prus'-e-ât*. A salt of prussic acid.

Psalis, *sa'-lis*. The cerebral fornix.

Psalterium, *sal-te'-re-um*. 1. The lyra. 2. A group of fibers on the floor of the Sylvian aqueduct.

Psammoma, *sam-o'-mah*. A meningeal tumor containing sand-like material.

Psammotherapy, *sam-o-ther'-ap-e*. Treatment by the sand-bath.

Psellism, **Psellismus**. Stuttering; stammering.

Pseudacon'itin. See *Pseudoaconitin*.

Pseudacousma, **Pseudacusis**, *su-dak-ooz'-mah*, *su-dak-oo'-sis*.

A condition in which sounds are heard altered in pitch.

Pseudarthrit, *sûd-ar-thrî'-tis*. A hysteric affection of a joint simulating arthritis.

Pseudarthrosis, *sûd-ar-thrô'-sis*. Condition of having a false joint.

Pseudencephalus, *sûd-en-sef'-al-us*. An exencephalic monster with a vascular tumor inside of a brain.

Pseudesthe'sia. Imaginary sense of feeling in amputated parts.

Pseudoacon'itin. $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{20}\text{NO}_{12}$. An alkaloid from *Aconitum ferox*.

Pseudoangi'na. A neurotic disease resembling angina.

Pseudoapoplexy, *su-do-ap'-o-pleks-e*. A condition resembling apoplexy in symptoms only.

Pseudobacte'rium. A corpuscle resembling a bacterium.

Pseudobleps, *su-do-blep'-sis*. A visual illusion or hallucination.

Pseudocoele, *su'-do-sêl*. The fifth ventricle.

Pseudoceliotomy, *su-do-se-le-ot'-o-me*. The pretended performance of abdominal section.

Pseudochromesthesia, *su-do-kro-mes-the'-ze-ah*. A condition in which color-sensations are produced by sounds.

Pseudocrisis, *su-do-kri'-sis*. A sudden remission, followed by a rise of temperature or aggravation of symptoms; a false crisis.

Pseudocroup, *su'-do-kroop*. False croup; laryngismus stridulus.

Pseudocyesis, *su-do-si-e'-sis*. False or spurious pregnancy.

Pseudoedema, *su-do-e-de'-mah*. A swelling resembling edema.

Pseudoerysip'elas. A condition resembling erysipelas.

Pseudogang'lion. A false ganglion; a slight thickening of a nerve.

Pseudogeusesthesia, *su-do-gu-zes-the'-ze-ah*. A condition in which color-sensations accompany the sense of taste.

Pseudoglio'ma. A white exudate in the vitreous simulating true glioma.

Pseudohermaph'roditism. Spurious hermaphroditism.

Pseudohernia, *su-do-her'-ne-ah*. An inflamed hernial sac resembling strangulated hernia.

Pseudohydropho'bia. Hysteric convulsions like hydrophobia.

Pseudohyoscyamin, *su-do-hi-os-si'-am-in*. $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{23}\text{NO}_2$. An alkaloid from *Duboisia myoporoides*; it is sedative and antispasmodic.

Pseudohyper'trophy. Increase in size of a part, due to overgrowth of an unimportant tissue.

PSORIASIS

Pseudoleukemia, *su-do-lu-ke'-me-ah*. See *Hodgkin's Disease* and *Lymphadenoma*.

Pseudoleukocythe'mia. See *Pseudoleukemia*.

Pseudomania, *su-do-ma'-ne-ah*. Insanity in which the patient accuses himself of crimes of which he is innocent.

Pseudomelanosis, *su-do-mel-an-o'-sis*. Postmortem pigmentation from changes in the blood-pigment.

Pseudomembrane, *su-do-mem'-bran*. A false membrane.

Pseudomnesia, *su-dom-ne'-se-ah*. The condition in which things that never occurred seem to be remembered.

Pseudomonas, *su-do-mo'-nas*. A genus of microorganisms having polar flagella.

Pseudomu'cin. A mucinous substance from ovarian cysts.

Pseudoneuro'ma. A heterologous growth on a nerve.

Pseudonuclein, *su-do-nu'-kle-in*. See *Paranuclein*.

Pseudoparal'ysis. Hysterical loss of muscular power.

Pseudoparasite, *su-do-par'-as-it*. A false parasite.

Pseudophthisis, *su-do-thi'-sis*. Emaciation not due to phthisis.

Pseudoplegia, *su-do-ple'-je-ah*. False or hysterical paralysis.

Pseudopod'ium. An amebic protrusion for locomotive purposes.

Pseudopsia, *su-dop'-se-ah*. See *Pseudoblepsis*.

Pseudopterygium, *su-do-ter-ij'-e-um*. A false pterygium due to the adhesion of the tip of a fold of conjunctiva to an ulcer within the corneal margin.

Pseudora'bies. Paralytic hydrophobia and lyssophobia.

Pseudoscarlatina, *su-do-skar-lat'-o'-nah*. A fever with a scarlatinous rash following traumas.

Pseudosclerosis, *su-do-skle-ro'-sis*. An affection with sclerotic symptoms, but without the lesions of sclerosis.

Pseudosmia, *su-doz'-me-ah*. An illusive sense of smell.

Pseudostoma. An apparent opening between endothelial cells.

Pseudota'bes. A disease resembling locomotor ataxia.

Pseudotuberculosis, *su-do-in-ber-ku-lo'-sis*. A condition simulating tuberculosis.

Pseudoxanthin, *su-do-zan'-thin*. 1. $C_4H_4N_2O$. A muscle-leukomain. 2. A substance from uric acid.

Psilosis, *si-lo'-sis*. Depilation. Removal of hair or flesh.

Psittacosis, *si'-ak-o'-sis*. A disease of parrots communicable to man, marked by high fever and pulmonary disorders.

Psoas, *so'-as*. 1. The loins. 2. See *Muscles*, Table of.

Psodymus, *so'-im-us*. A sysomic monster with two heads and two thoraces, united below.

Psoltis, *so'-t'-tis*. Inflammation of the psoas muscle.

Psora, *so'-rah*. The same as *Scabies*, q. v.

Psorelcosis, *so-rel-ko'-sis*. Ulceration from scabies.

Psorenter'itis. The intestinal condition in Asiatic cholera.

Psoriasis, *so-ri'-as-is*. A chronic inflammatory skin-disease with scale-formation. **P. annula'ris**. See *P. circinata*. **P. bo**

- ca'lis*. Same as *Leukoplasia buccalis*. *P. circina'ta*, that occurring in annular patches. *P.*, *Diffuse'*, a form marked by coalescence of large contiguous lesions. *P. gyra'ta*, a form with a serpentine arrangement of patches. *P. palma'ris*, a form affecting the palms of the hands. *P. puncta'ta*, a form in which the lesions consist of minute red papules soon surmounted by pearly scales. *P. universa'lis*, a form with lesions all over the body.
- Psoriatic, so-re-ah'-ik*. 1. One affected with psoriasis. 2. Pertaining to psoriasis.
- Psorocomium, so-ro-ko'-me-um*. An itch-hospital.
- Psorophthalmia, so-roff'-thal'-me-ah*. Ulcerative blepharitis.
- Psorosperm, so'-ro-sperm*. Any sporozoon.
- Psorosper'mia*. An oval parasitic body seen in various diseases.
- Psorospermiasis, so-ro-sper-mi'-as-is*. Same as *Psorospermosis*.
- Psorospermo'sis*. The diseased condition due to psorosperms.
- Psorous, so'-rus*. Affected with the itch.
- Psychalgia, si-kal'-je-ah*. Painful cerebration in melancholia.
- Psychanalysis, si-kan-al'-is-is*. A method of obtaining from nervous patients, against their will, a knowledge of their past experiences.
- Psychasthenia, si-kas-the'-ne-ah*. Mental fatigue.
- Psychiatrics, si-ke-at'-riks*. See *Psychiatry*.
- Psychiatry, si-kif'-at-re*. The treatment of mind-disease.
- Psychic, si'-kik*. Pertaining to the mind. *P. Conta'gion*, a transfer of a nervous disease by imitation.
- Psychocortical Cen'ter, si-ko-kor'-tik-al*. A brain-center concerned in mental operations.
- Psychogenesis, si-ko-jen'-es-is*. The development of the mind.
- Psychology, si-kol'-o-je*. The science of mental phenomena.
- Psychometry, si-kom'-et-re*. The measurement of the time required for cerebration.
- Psychomotor, si-ko-mo'-tor*. Causing movement by the will.
- Psychoneurosis, si-ko-nu-ro'-sis*. A functional mental disease.
- Psychopathia, si-ko-pa'-the-ah*. Same as *Psychopathy*. *P. sexua'lis*, the mental disorder underlying the perversion of sexual feelings.
- Psychopathology, si-ko-path-ol'-o-je*. 1. The pathology of mental diseases. 2. The legal aspect of insanity.
- Psychopathy, si-kop'-ath-e*. Any disease of the mind.
- Psychophysics, si-ko-fiz'-iks*. The study of mental processes by physical methods.
- Psychophysiology, si-ko-fiz-e-ol'-o-je*. Physiologic psychology; mental physiology.
- Psychople'gic*. A drug that lessens or paralyzes brain-excitability.
- Psychosia, si-kol'-sin*. A cerebrosid found in brain-tissue.
- Psychosis, si-ko'-sis*. Any disease of the mind. *P.*, *Korsakoff*. See *Korsakoff*.

PUBOPROSTATIC

- Psychotherapy**, *si-ko-ther'-ap-e*. 1. The treatment of disease by mental influence. 2. The treatment of mental disease.
- Psychophobia**, *si-kro-fo'-be-ah*. A morbid fear of cold.
- Psychrophore**, *si'-kro-for*. A sound with a double bore for the application of cold to the urethra.
- Psydrcia**, *si-dra'-se-ah*. Eczema.
- Psydrcium**, *si-dra'-se-um*. A small pustule.
- Ptarmic**, *tar'-mik*. An agent producing sneezing; sternutatory.
- Ptelein**, *te'-le-in*. An alcoholic extract from the root-bark of *Ptelea trifoliata*; it is tonic and stimulant.
- Pterion**, *te'-re-on*. The point of junction of the sphenoid, frontal, temporal, and parietal bones.
- Pterygium**, *ter-ij'-e-um*. A chronic thickening of the conjunctiva, usually triangular and situated at the inner canthus.
- Pterygoid**, *ter'-ig-oid*. 1. Resembling a wing. 2. Pertaining to the pterygoid process. See *Muscles*, Table of.
- Pterygomaxillary**, *ter-ig-o-maks'-il-a-re*. Pertaining to the maxilla and pterygoid process.
- Pterygopalatine**, *ter-ig-o-pal'-at-in*. Pertaining to the pterygoid process and the palate bone.
- Ptilosis**, *ti-lo'-sis*. See *Madarosis*.
- Ptomain**, *to'-mah-in*. A crystallizable, nitrogenous basic substance, produced by bacteria in dead animal or vegetable matter. Some ptomains are highly poisonous.
- Ptomaine'mia**. The presence in the blood of ptomains.
- Ptomatropin**, *to-mat'-ro-pin*. A ptomain from putrefying sausages.
- Ptosia**, *to'-sis*. A drooping of the upper eyelid from paralysis. The term is also applied to an abnormal depression of other organs. P., Abdom'inal, Glénard's disease, or splanchnoptosis. P. sympathet'ica, ptosis with paresis of the cervical sympathetic associated with miosis and facial vasomotor paralysis.
- Ptyalagog**, *ti-al'-ag-og*. A sialagog, *q. v.*
- Ptyalin**, *ti'-al-in*. An amylolytic ferment of saliva.
- Ptyalism**, *ti'-al-izm*. An excessive secretion of saliva.
- Ptyalocete**, *ti-al'-o-sol*. See *Ranula*.
- Ptyalose**, *ti'-al-os*. Maltose.
- Puberal**, *pu'-ber-al*. Pertaining to puberty.
- Pubertas præ'cox**. Puberty at a very early age.
- Puberty**, *pu'-ber-te*. The age of capability of reproduction.
- Pubes**, *pu'-bes*. 1. Pubic hair. 2. Hairy region over the os pubis. 3. The os pubis.
- Pubescence**, *pu-bes'-ens*. Puberty, *q. v.*
- Pubic**, *pu'-bik*. Pertaining to the pubes. P. Bone, os pubis.
- Pubiotomy**, *pu-be-of-o-me*. Section through pubis to facilitate labor.
- Pubis**, *pu'-bis*. The pubic bone; os pubis.
- Pubofemoral**, *pu-bo-fem'-or-al*. Pertaining to the os pubis and femur.
- Puboprostati'c**. Pertaining to the pubis and prostate.

Pubovesical, *pu-bo-ves'ik-al*. Pertaining to the pubis and bladder.

Pudenda, *pu-den't-dah*. Plural of *Pudendum*, *q. v.*

Pudendagra, *pu-den-da'-grah*. 1. Pain in the genitals. 2. Syphilis.

Pudendal, *pu-den't-dal*. Pertaining to the pudendum.

Pudendum, *pu-den't-dum*. The female external genitals.

Pudic, *pu'-dik*. Pertaining to the genitals.

Puericulture. 1. The care of women during pregnancy that they may bring forth healthy children. 2. The training of children.

Puerile, *pu'-er-il*. Pertaining to childhood.

Puerpera, *pu'-er'-per-ah*. A female in labor or recently delivered.

Puerperal, *pu'-er'-per-al*. Pertaining to or following childbirth.

Puerperalism. The diseases peculiar to the puerperium.

Puerperant, *pu'-er'-per-ant*. A puerperal woman.

Puerperium, *pu'-er'-pe'-re-um*. 1. The puerperal state. 2. The period from delivery to the completion of involution.

Pugil, *Pugillus*, *pu'-jil*, *pu'-jil'-us*. A handful.

Pulex, *pu'-leks*. A genus of insects including fleas.

Pullulation, *pul'-u-la'-shun*. The process of sprouting; germination.

Pulmometer, *pul'-mom'-et-er*. Instrument to measure lung-capacity.

Pulmometry, *pul'-mom'-et-er*. Determination of volume of lungs.

Pulmonary, **Pulmonic**, *pul'-mon-a-re*, *pul'-mon'-ik*. Pertaining to the lungs. **P.** Circulation, the passage of the blood from the right ventricle to the lungs and back to the left auricle.

Pulmonectomy, *pul'-mon-ek'-to-me*. See *Pneumonectomy*.

Pulmonitis, *pul'-mon-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the lung.

Pulp, *pulp*. 1. The soft matter of certain organs. 2. Chyme. **P.** cavity, the cavity of the tooth containing the dental pulp. **P.** Dental, a soft tissue filling the pulp-cavity. **P.** Digital, the elastic prominence on the palmar or plantar surface of the terminal phalanx of a finger or toe.

Pulpation, **Pulping**, *pul'-pa'-shun*, *pulp'-ing*. Reduction to a pulp.

Pulpitis, *pulp'-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the dental pulp.

Pulpy, *pul'-pe*. Resembling pulp.

Pulsatile, *pul'-sat-il*. Throbbing.

Pulsatilla, *puls-at-il'-lah*. See under *Anemone*.

Pulsation, *pul'-sa'-shun*. A beating or throbbing sensation.

Pulse, *puls*. The expansile impulse of the arteries. **P.** Anacrotic, one the sphygmographic tracing of which is marked by notches in the ascending limb. **P.** Bigeminal, one in which the beats occur in pairs, so that the longer pause follows every two beats. **P.** Capillary, an intermittent filling and emptying of the skin-capillaries. **P.** Caprizing, goat-heap pulse, *q. v.* **P.** Catacrotic, a pulse that is repeated in the line of descent once (anacrotic pulse) or thrice (catacrotic pulse) [Hayden]. **P.** clock, a sphygmograph. **P.** Cordy, a

the base line. **P.**, *Infre'quent*, one due heart-beat; also an abnormally slow. **P.**, *Inter'mittent*, one in which one or more beats are wanting. **P.**, *Irreg'ular*, one in which the beats occur at irregular intervals. **P.**, *Jer'ky*, one in which the artery is suddenly extended. **P.**, *Ju'gular*, pulsation of the jugular vein. **P.**, *Paradox'ic*, one that is weaker during the systole than during the diastole. **P.**, *Quick*, one that strikes the finger rapidly. **P.**, *Rate*, the number of pulsations of an artery in a given time. **P.**, *Retroster'nal*, a venous pulse felt above the sternum. **P.**, *Slow*, one of lengthened systole and diastole. **P.**, *Thread'y*, one scarcely perceptible. **P.**, *Tri'phasic*, a pulse in which the three waves normally distinct. **P.**, *Ve'nous*, one that is propagated along the aorta and the arteries to the capillaries. **P.**, *W'e'ry*, a small, rapid pulse, like a cord under the finger.

Pulsimeter, *puls-im'e-t'er*. A sphygmometer. **Pul'sus**. A pulse. **P.**, *alter'nans*, one in which alternately a strong and a weak pulsation of the artery occurs. **P.**, *ce'ler*, a rapid pulse. **P.**, *tar'dus*, a slow pulse. **P.**, *tur'b'idus*, a slow, weak, and irregular pulse. **P.**, *vis-a-vis*, a pulse in which the systolic and diastolic pressures are equal. **P.**, *vis-a-vis*, a pulse in which the systolic and diastolic pressures are equal.

Pultaceous, *pul-ta'she-us*. Pap-like; mushy. **Pulver**, *pul'-ver*. A powder. **Pulverization**, *pul-ver-is-a'shun*. The process of reducing a substance to powder.

PURKINJE'S CELLS

- retina. **P. lacrimale**. See *Points, Lacrimal*. **P. proximum**. See *Near-point*. **P. remotum**. See *Far-point*.
- Puncture, punk'-chür**. A wound made by a pointed instrument.
- P., Lumbar**, the tapping of the spinal subarachnoid space, in the lumbar region, to remove cerebrospinal fluid for examination or for the relief of abnormal tension. **P., Spinal**. See *P., Lumbar*.
- Pungent, pun'-jent**. Acrid; penetrating.
- Punicin, pu'-nis-in**. Same as *Pelletierin*.
- Pupil, pu'-pil**. The round aperture in the iris of the eye. **P., Artificial**, one made by iridectomy when the normal pupil is occluded. **P., Cat's-eye**, an elongated, slit-like pupil. **P., Pin-hole**, extreme miosis.
- Pupillary, pu'-pil-a-re**. Pertaining to the pupil.
- Pupillometer**. An instrument for measuring the diameter of the pupil.
- Pupilloscopy, pu-pil-os'-ko-pe**. 1. Diagnostic inspection of the pupil. 2. Retinoscopy.
- Pupillostatometer, pu-pil-o-stat-om'-et-er**. An instrument for measuring the distance between the centers of the two pupils.
- Purdy's Solution**. A modification of Fehling's solution for the quantitative estimation of glucose. Solution I: pure crystallized copper sulphate, 4.158 gm.; distilled water, q. s. ad. 500 c.c. Solution II: Rochelle salt, 20.4 gm.; pure potassium hydroxid, 20.4 gm.; ammonium hydroxid (sp. gr. 0.88), 300 c.c.; distilled water, q. s. ad. 500 c.c. Mix 5 c.c. of each solution and this mixture will indicate 0.005 gm. of glucose.
- Pure**. Unstained; unalloyed.
- Purgation, per-ga'-shun**. 1. Evacuation of the bowels. 2. Cleansing.
- Purgative, Purge**. An agent producing watery evacuations.
- Puriform, pu'-rif-orm**. Having the nature of pus.
- Purify, pu'-rif-i**. To cleanse, to free from extraneous matter.
- Purin, pu'-rin**. A synthesized substance ($C_5H_4N_4$) from which may be derived a series of compounds known as xanthin bases and uric acid.
- Purkinje's Cells**. Large ganglion-cells found in the cortex of the cerebellum. **P.'s Corpuscles**, the lacunas of bone. **P.'s Fibers**, anastomosing muscular fibers found in the subendocardial tissue. **P.'s Figures**, the dark lines which are seen on a yellow background when a candle is held a short distance from the eye in a darkened room. They are produced by the retinal vessels. **P.'s Granular Layer**. See *Czermak's Interglobular Spaces*. **P.'s Images**, three images of a candle-flame obtained by reflection from the cornea and the anterior and posterior surfaces of the crystalline lens, the third image being inverted. **P.'s Network**, the network of beaded fibers (Purkinje's fibers), visible to the naked eye, in the subendocardial tissue of the ventricles. **P.'s Vesicle**, the germinal vesicle.

PYELOGRAPHY

Purkinje-Sanson's Images. See *Purkinje's Images*.

Puritic, pu-rit'-ik. Pertaining to pus.

Pu'ro. A proprietary meat-juice containing 21 per cent. of albumin.

Puromucous, pu-ro-mu'-kus. Consisting of mucous and pus.

Purpura, per'-pu-rah. Hemorrhages into the cutis. **P. M**inans, a fatal form in young children. **P. hæmorrhagica**, a grave form with mucous hemorrhages. **P. rheumat'ica**, accompanied with fever and rheumatic pains. **P. sim'plex**, the mildest degree of purpura.

Purpuric, per'-pu-rik. Pertaining to purpura.

Purpurin, per'-pu-rin. $C_{14}H_8O_2(OH)_2$. An occasional coloring-matter of the urine.

Purring Thrill, pur'-ing. A tremulous thrill over the precardial mitral stenosis.

Purulence, pu'-ru-lens. The quality of being purulent.

Purulent, pu'-ru-lent. Having the character of pus.

Puruloid, pu'-ru-loid. Resembling pus.

Pus. The fluid product of suppuration. For test, see *Dose*.

P., Blue, pus colored blue by *Bacillus pyocyaneus*. **P., Curd**, that containing cheesy flakes. **P., I'chorous**, a thin acid pus.

P., Laud'able, a whitish, inodorous pus, formerly thought to be essential to healing of wounds. **P., Sa'nious**, pus mixed with blood.

Pus'tula malig'na. A gangrenous focus due to bacillus anthrax.

Pustulant, pus'-tu-lant. An agent causing pustulation.

Pustular, pus'-tu-lar. Consisting of pustules.

Pustulation, pus-tu-la'-shun. The formation of pustules.

Pustule, pus'-tūl. A small, purulent papule.

Pustulopusta'ceous. Pustular and crusted.

Putamen, pu-la'-men. The external layer of the lenticular nucleus.

Putnam-Dana's Symp'tom-complex. Combined sclerosis of the lateral and posterior columns of the spinal cord.

Putrefaction, pu-tre-fak'-shun. Organic decomposition; decay.

Putrefactive, pu-tre-fak'-tiv. Pertaining to putrefaction. **P. Al'**kaloid, a ptomain.

Putrescence, pu-tres'-ens. The state of undergoing putrefaction.

Putrescent, pu-tres'-ent. Undergoing putrefaction.

Putrescin, pu-tres'-in. $C_4H_{12}N_2$. A ptomain of decomposition.

Putrid, pu'-trid. Showing putrefaction; rotten. **P. Fe'ver**, typhus fever, *q. v.* **P. Sore-throat'.** See *Stomatitis, Ulcerative*.

Putrillage, pu-tril-ahj'. Putrescent material.

Pyarthrosis, pi-ar-thro'-sis. Suppuration of a joint.

Pycno-. See *Pykno-*.

Pyelitis, pi-el-i'-tis. Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney.

Pyelocystitis, pi-e-lo-sis-i'-tis. Pyelitis with cystitis.

Pyelography. Skiagraphy of a renal pelvis and ureter which have been filled with a silver salt solution.

- Pyelometer**, *pi-el-om'et-er*. A pelvimeter, *q. v.*
- Pyelonephri'tis**. Inflammation of the kidney and its pelvis.
- Pyeloplica'tion**. Operative infolding of a dilated renal pelvis.
- Pyelotomy**, *pi-el-ot'o-me*. Incision into the renal pelvis.
- Pyemia**, **Pyæmia**, *pi-d'-me-ah*. A condition in which pyogenic bacteria circulate in the blood, and form abscesses wherever they lodge. **P.**, **Otogen'ous**, pyemia originating in the ear.
- Pyenin**, *pi'-en-in*. Paraneuclein.
- Pyesis**, **Pyosis**, *pi-d'-sis*, *pi-o'-sis*. The formation of pus.
- Pygal**, *pi'-gal*. Pertaining to the buttocks.
- Pygodid'ymsus**. A double fetal monster united by the buttocks.
- Pygom'elus**. Parasitic monster united in the hypogastric region.
- Pygopagus**, *pi-gop'-ag-us*. A double monster united by the buttocks.
- Pyin**, *pi'-in*. A mucus-like substance in pus.
- Pyknom'eter**. 1. An instrument for the determination of the specific gravity of fluids. 2. One for the measurement of the thickness of objects.
- Pyknomorphous**, *pile-no-mor'-fus*. Applied to a nerve-cell in which the stained parts of the cell-body are compactly arranged.
- Pykno'sis**. 1. Thickening; inspissation. 2. A degenerative change in cells whereby the protoplasm is condensed and the cells shrink in volume.
- Py'la**. Opening between the third ventricle and Sylvian aqueduct.
- Pylemia**, *pi-le'-me-ah*. The blood of the portal vein.
- Pylephlebitis**, *pi-le-fleb-i'-tis*. Acute inflammation of portal vein.
- Pylethrombosis**, *pi-le-throm-bo'-sis*. Thrombosis of portal vein.
- Pylic**, *pi'-lik*. Pertaining to the portal vein.
- Pyrometer**, *pi-lom'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring obstructions at the vesical entrance.
- Pyloralgia**, *pi-lor-al'-je-ah*. Painful spasm of the pylorus.
- Pylorectomy**, *pi-lor-ek'-to-me*. Resection of the pylorus.
- Pyloric**, *pi-lor'-ik*. Pertaining to the pylorus.
- Pyloritis**, *pi-lor-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the pylorus.
- Pylorodiosis**, *pi-le-ro-di-o'-sis*. Digital divulsion of the pylorus.
- Pyloroplasty**, *pi-lor'-o-plas-te*. Plastic operation upon the pylorus.
- Pylorus**, *pi-lor'-us*. 1. The opening of the stomach into the duodenum. 2. The pyloric valve.
- Pyocolpocèle**, *pi-o-kol'-po-sêl*. A suppurating tumor of the vagina.
- Pyocolpos**, *pi-o-kol'-pos*. Pus in the vagina.
- Pyoctanin**, *pi-ok'-tan-in*. See **Pyoktanin**.
- Pyocyanase**, *pi-o-si'-an-âs*. The specific bacteriolytic enzyme of *B. pyocyaneus*, recommended in the treatment of microbic affections.
- Pyocyanin**, *pi-o-si'-an-in*. $C_{15}H_{11}NO_2$. A pigment in blue pus.
- Pyocyst**, *pi-o-sit*. A pus-corpuscle.

anaesthetic. *P. terlow*, *Cilia*
as an antiseptic.

Pyometra, *pi-o-me'-trah*. An
uterus.

Pyonephrosis, *pi-o-nef-ro'-sis*.

Pyoovarium, *pi-o-o-va'-re-um*.

Pyopericarditis, *pi-o-per-ik-ar-di-*

Pyopericar'dium. The presence

Pyophthalmitis, *pi-off-thal-mit'-is*.

Pyophylactic, *pi-o-fil-ak'-tik*.

Mem'brane, the lining membe
Pyophysometra, *pi-o-fis-o-me'-tr*
in the uterus.

Pyopneumothorax, *pi-o-nu-mo-t*
and pus within the pleural sa

Pyopoesis, *pi-o-poi'-e'-sis*. See

Pyorrhea, **Pyorrhœa**, *pi-or-e'-ah*
olar, progressive necrosis of t

Pyosalpinx, *pi-o-sal'-pink*s. An
duct.

Pyosepticemia, *pi-o-sep-tis-e'-me*

Pyostatic, *pi-o-stat'-ik*. An age

Pyothorax, *pi-o-tho'-raks*. See.

Pyoureter, *pi-o-u-re'-ter*. A un
own walls.

Pyoxanthose, *pi-o-san'-thôs*. Y

Pyraloxin, *pi-ral-ok'-in*. An o
used in skin-diseases.

PYROSAL

Pyramidalis, *për-am-id-a'-lis*. Name given to muscles pyramidal in shape. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.

Pyramidon, *për-am'-id-on*. An antipyretic derivative of antipyrin.

Pyramis, *për-am'-is*. Same as *Pyramid*.

Pyrantin, *pi-ran'-tin*. $(\text{CH}_3\text{CO})_2\text{N.C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5$. Para-ethoxyl-phenylsuccinimid; an antipyretic substance.

Pyrene'mia. The presence in the blood of nucleated red corpuscles.

Pyrethrum, *pi-re'-thrum*. The root of *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, pellitory, a powerful irritant used as a sialagog.

Pyretic, *pi-ret'-ik*. Pertaining to fever.

Pyretin, *pi-ret'-in*. An antipyretic and analgesic compound.

Pyretogenesis, *pi-ret-o-jen'-es-is*. The origin and progress of fever.

Pyretogenin, *pi-ret-øj'-en-in*. A base from bacterial cultures.

Pyretogenous, *pi-ret-øj'-en-us*. Producing fever.

Pyretography, *pi-ret-øj'-ra-je*. A description of fever.

Pyretology, *pi-ret-øj'-je*. The science of fevers.

Pyretotyphosis, *pi-ret-o-ti-fo'-sis*. Delirium due to fever.

Pyrexia, *pi-reks'-e-ah*. An elevation of temperature; fever.

Pyrexial, *pi-reks'-e-al*. Pertaining to pyrexia.

Pyrexialis, *pi-reks'-e-a'-lis*. See *Warburg's Tincture*.

Pyridin, *pi'-rid-in*. $\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N}$. An antiseptic and antispasmodic liquid from the dry distillation of organic compounds.

Pyriform, *për-if-orm*. Pear-shaped. **P. Fas'cia**, the fascia over the pyriformis muscle. **P. Mus'cle**, the pyriformis.

Pyriformis, *për-if-orm'-is*. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.

Pyroborate, *pi-ro-bo'-rät*. A salt of pyroboric acid.

Pyrocatechin, *pi-ro-kat'-e-chin*. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{O}_2$. An antiseptic and antipyretic prepared from gualacol, but occurring in nature.

Pyrocatechinuria. The presence of pyrocatechin in the urine.

Pyroc'tin. A proprietary febrifuge.

Pyroder'trin. A brownish dextrin produced by heating starch.

Pyrodin, *pi'-ro-din*. Acetylphenylhydrazin, *q. v.*

Pyroform. Bismuth oxyiodid pyrogallol; it is said to be useful in skin-diseases.

Pyrogallol, *pi-ro-gal'-lol*. See *Acid*, *Pyrogallic*.

Pyrogenic, *pi-ro-jen'-ik*. See *Pyretogenous*.

Pyroligneous, *pi-ro-lig'-ne-us*. Produced by distilling wood.

Pyroma'nia. Insanity tending to actuate incendiarism.

Pyrometer, *pi-rom'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring extreme degrees of heat.

Pyronin, *pi'-ro-nin*. A basic triphenyl-methane dyestuff.

Pyrophobia, *pi-ro-fo'-be-ah*. Morbid dread of fire.

Pyrophosphate, *pi-ro-fo'-sät*. A salt of pyrophosphoric acid.

Pyrosal, *pi'-ro-sal*. A salicyl acetate of antipyrin; it is antipyretic.

PYURIA

Pyrosis, pi-ro'-sis. A gastric burning pain with eructations.
Pyrotic, pi-ro'-ik. Caustic; burning.

Pyrotoxin, pi-ro-tox'-in. 1. A toxin produced by fever.
poisonous liquid obtained from certain bacteria.

Pyroxylin, pi-roks'-il-in. Soluble gun-cotton; cotton mace
in nitric and sulphuric acids.

Pyrozol, pi'-ro-zol. A proprietary antipyretic from coal-tar.
Pyr'ozone. A proprietary preparation of hydrogen perox-

Pyr'rhol, Pyr'rol. C_4H_5N . A liquid base from organic ma-

Pythogenic, pi-tho-je'n'-ik. Generated by putrefaction or f-

Pyuria, pi-u'-re-ah. The presence of pus in the urine.

Q.

Quack, kwak. One who practises quackery.

Quackery, kwak'-er-e. Medical charlatanism.

Quadrangular, kwod-rang'-gu-lar. Having four angles.

Quadrate, kwod'-rat. Square. **Q. Lobe,** a small lobe of the liver.

Q. Lob'ule, the cerebral precuneus, *q. v.*

Quadratus, kwod-ra'-tus. Square or four-sided. See *Muscles*.

Table of.

Quadriceps, kwod'-ris-eps. A large muscle of the thigh. See

Muscles, Table of. **Q. su'ræ,** the muscle mass comprising the gastrocnemius, soleus, and plantaris.

Quadrigenous, kwod-re-jem'-in-al. Fourfold. **Q. Bod'ies.** See

Corpora quadrigenina.

Quadrilateral, kwod-ril-at'-er-al. Having four sides.

Quadrivalent, kwod-riv'-al-ent. Having a valence of four.

Quadroon, kwod-roon'. The offspring of a white person and a mulatto.

Quadruplet, kwod-rü'-plet. One of four children born together.

Quain's Fat'y Heart. Fatty degeneration of the cardiac muscular fibers.

Qualitative, Qual'itive, kwol'-it-a-tiv. Pertaining to quality.

Quantitative, Quan'titive, kwon'-tit-a-tiv. Pertaining to quantity.

Quantify, kwon'-tit-e. Any amount.

Quantivalence, kwon-tiv'-al-ens. The chemic strength of an element, or its combining power compared with that of hydrogen.

Quan'tum Il'bet. As much as you please. **Q. suff'cit,** as much as suffices.

Quarantine, kwor'-an-tén. 1. The time or place of debarring ships or persons from infected ports from entrance to a country. 2.

To isolate on account of suspected infection.

Quart, kwort. The fourth part of a gallon.

Quar'tan. Intermittent fever with a paroxysm every fourth day.

Quar'ter-evil. Black-leg; symptomatic anthrax occurring in cattle and sheep.

Quartip'ara. A woman pregnant for the fourth time.

Quassa'tion. The act of pulverizing bark and roots.

Quassia, kwos'-she-ah. The wood of *Picræna excelsa*; it is a bitter tonic.

Quassiin, kwos'-e-in. Same as Quassin.

Quassin, kwos'-in. $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_8$. The active principle of quassia.

Quaternary, kwot'-er'-na-re. Containing four elements.

Quatuor Pills, kwot'-u-or. Pills of iron sulphate, quinin, nuxvomica, and aloes.

Quebrach'da. Straddling disease, a tropical disease resembling beriberi, attacking horses and pigs.

Quebrach'amin. An alkaloid from quebracho.

diacoria; it is tonic and astringent.

Quercus, *kwér'-kus*. A genus of trees, the white oak, is used as an astringent.

Quickening. The first perceptible movement.

Quicklime, *kwik'-lim*, CaO . Calcium oxide.

Quicksilver, *kwik'-sil-ver*. A popular term.

Quillaia, *kwil'-a'-yah*. Soap-bark, the bark of *Quillaja*; it is used as a febrifuge and

Quinaldin, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{N}$. A liquid compound and hydrochloric acid.

Quinalgen, *kwín-ul'-jén*. Same as Analg.

Quinaphthol, *kwín-af'-thol*. An antipyretic.

Quinaseptol, *kwín-as-ep'-tol*. Diaphthol.

Quinate, *kwín'-at*. A salt of quinic acid.

Quince, *kwínz*. The fruit of *Pyrus cydonia*.

Quincke's Disease. Angioneurotic edema. **Q's Pulse**, rhythmic redness in finger-nails, dependent upon capillary anastomosis. **Q's Spinal Punct**, spinal canal for the withdrawal of hydrocephalus.

Quinotum, *kwín'-ot-um*. A mixture of all *Quinones* and *Quinones*; it is an antiperiodic.

Quinoylurea, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$. A compound.

- Quinol**, *kwin'-ol*. See *Hydroquinon*.
- Quinolin**, *kwin'-o-lin*. C_8H_7N . A tertiary amin from coal-tar; it is antiseptic and antiperiodic.
- Quinon**, *kwin'-on*. $C_6H_4O_2$. An oxidation-product of anilin.
- Quinopyrin**. A freely soluble combination of antipyrin and quinin hydrochlorate, used in malaria by subcutaneous injection.
- Quin'osol**. Chresochin; an antiseptic compound of oxyquinolin.
- Quin'ovin**. $C_{18}H_{16}O_8$. A bitter glucosid from cinchona.
- Quinquad's Disease**. Folliculitis decalvans; acne decalvans; a disease of the hair-follicles attended with cicatrization of the skin.
- Quinquina**, *kwin-kwi'-nah*. The same as *Cinchona*, *q.v.*
- Quinquina**, *kwin-kwin'-e'-nah*. An Indian preparation containing the alkaloids of cinchona.
- Quinquivalent**, *kwin-kwin'-al-ent*. Having a valence of five.
- Quin'sy**. An acute severe inflammation of the tonsils with fever.
- Quin'tan**. An intermittent fever with paroxysm every fifth day.
- Quintessence**. A concentrated active principle of any substance.
- Quintipara**, *kwin-tip'-ar-ah*. A woman who has borne five children.
- Quintuplet**, *kwin-tu'-plet*. One of five children born at one time.
- Quionin**, *kwi'-nin*. Tasteless quinin; a mixture of cinchona alkaloids.
- Quiz**, *kwis*. An informal examination in a medical subject. **Q.-class**, a collection of students in a class for the purpose of being interrogated. **Q.-master**, one who quizzes a class.
- Quotidian**, *kwot-id'-e-an*. 1. Occurring daily. 2. An intermittent fever with a daily paroxysm.

- thal'amic. Same as *Optic Radiation*. R., Op'tic, a strand of fibers continuous with those of the corona radiata, derived mainly from the pulvinar, the geniculate bodies, and the optic tract, and radiating into the occipital lobes. R., Striothal'amic, a fiber-system connecting the corpus striatum with the optic thalamus and the subthalamic region. R., Tegmen'tal, the radiating fibers of the hind portion of the internal capsule. R., Tem'poro-thal'amic. Same as *Acoustic Radiation*. R., Thal'amic, tracts of fibers from the optic thalami that radiate into the hemispheres.
- Radical, rad'-ik-al. 1. Belonging to the root. 2. A form of treatment meant to destroy a disease. R. Opera'tion, an operation for complete cure of a morbid condition.
- Radicle, rad'-ik-l. 1. The primary root or stem of the embryo. 2. The initial fibril of a nerve; the beginning of a vein. 3. A group of atoms having unsatisfied valency.
- Radicular, rad'-ik'-u-lar. Pertaining to a radicle. R. Fi'bers, nerve-fibers connected with the spinal nerve-roots. R. Ves'sels, branches of vertebral arteries supplying cerebral nerve-roots.
- Radiculitis, rad'-ik-u-l'i'-tis. Inflammation of a nerve-root.
- Radioactive, ra-de-o-ak'-tiv. Having the property of radioactivity.
- Radioactivity, ra-de-o-ak-tiv'-it-e. The power of spontaneous emission of rays having chemic and electric properties.
- Radiocar'pal. Pertaining to the radius and carpus.
- Radiochromometer, ra-de-o-kro-mom'-et-er. An instrument for measuring the penetrating quality of X-rays.
- Radiograph, ra'-de-o-graf. See *Skiagraph*.
- Radiography, ra-de-og'-ra-fe. See *Skiagraphy*.
- Radiolus, ra-di'-o-lus. A probe or sound.
- Radioscopy, ra-de-os'-ko-pe. Skiascopy.
- Radiotherapy, ra-de-o-ther'-ap-e. The treatment of disease by means of X-rays, radium, and other radioactive substances.
- Radioul'nar, ra-de-o-ul'-nar. Pertaining to the radius and ulna.
- Radium, ra'-de-um. A metallic radioactive element obtained from pitchblend. See *Elements, Table of*.
- Radius, ra'-de-us. The small bone of the forearm. R. fix'us, an imaginary line joining the humion and inion.
- Radix, ra'-dik-s. A root; any one of the spinal nerve-roots.
- Raffinose, raf'-in-ōz. $C_{14}H_{32}O_{16} + 5H_2O$. A trisaccharid from beets.
- Ragsorters' Disease', rag-sor'-lers. Malignant anthrax.
- Rail'way Kid'ney. An affection of the kidney due to constant jar.
- R. Spine. See *Erichsen's Disease*.
- Rainey's Cap'sules. See *Miescher's Tubes*.
- Raisins, ra'-sins. Dried grapes; passulæ.
- Rale, rah-l. A bubbling sound heard in the bronchi in disease. See *Rales, Table of*.

TABLE OF RALES.

VARIETY.	WHEN HEARD.	HOW AND WHERE PRODUCED.	CHARACTER.	CONDITION IN WHICH HEARD.
<i>Amphoric</i>	Inspiration and expiration.	By movement of air in a tense-walled cavity containing air and communicating with a bronchus.	Large, musical, and tinkling.	In tuberculous and abscess-cavities.
<i>Bubbling</i> , large....	Inspiration and expiration.	By passage of air through frothy mucus in the trachea and larger bronchi.	Larger than the medium bubbling; moist.	Bronchitis and pulmonary engorgement.
<i>Bubbling</i> , medium....	Inspiration and expiration.	By passage of air through mucus in the larger tubes.	Larger than the small bubbling; moist.	In capillary bronchitis, especially in children.
<i>Bubbling</i> , small....	Inspiration and expiration.	By passage of air through mucus in the bronchioles.	Small, moist; like the bursting of small bubbles.	In capillary bronchitis, especially in children.
<i>Cystic</i>	Inspiration and expiration.	By passage of air through a small cavity with flaccid walls that collapse with expiration.	Hollow and metallic.	In third stage of pulmonary tuberculosis.
<i>Clicking</i>	Inspiration only.....	By passage of air through softening material in smaller bronchi.	Small, sticky.....	In pulmonary tuberculosis, early stage.
<i>Crackling</i>	Inspiration and expiration.	When bronchial tubes are	Bright, clear, ringing.	Tuberculous pneumonia.

		lung-tissue.	crackling.	ing stage or pulmonary tuberculosis and in pulmonary gangrene.
Crackling, large....	Inspiration and expiration.	By fluid in very small cavities	Larger than the medium crackling; dry.	In pulmonary tuberculosis and pneumonia after formation of small cavities.
Crackling, medium.	Chiefly in inspiration.	By fluid in the finer bronchi.	Larger than the small crackling; dry.	Softening of tuberculous deposit, or pneumonic exudation.
Crackling, small...	Chiefly in inspiration.	By fluid in the finer bronchi.	Small, dry; like the breaking of small shells.	Softening of tuberculous deposit, or pneumonic exudation.
Crepitant.....	End of inspiration....	By passage of air into vesicles collapsed or containing fibrinous exudation. Usually at base of lungs.	Small; like rubbing the hair between the fingers.	Pneumonia, early stage; edema of lungs; hypostatic pneumonia; localized in pulmonary tuberculosis.
Dry.....	Inspiration and expiration.	By narrowing of the bronchial tubes from thickening of the mucous lining; from spasmodic contraction of the muscular coat; viscid mucus within, or pressure from without.	Large and sonorous, or small and hissing, or whistling.	In bronchitis, asthma, and localized in beginning pulmonary tuberculosis.
Extrathoracic.....	.....	In the trachea or larynx.		
Friction.....	Inspiration and expiration; most distinct at the end of inspiration.	By the rubbing together of serous surfaces roughened by inflammation or deprived of their natural secretion.	Grazing, rubbing, grating, creaking, or crackling.	In pleurisy and pericarditis.

TABLE OF RALES.—(Concluded.)

VARIETY.	WHEN HEARD.	HOW AND WHERE PRODUCED.	CHARACTER.	CONDITION IN WHICH HEARD.
Gurgling.....	Inspiration and expiration.	By passage of air through fluid in cavities, on coughing. In the throat. By the passage of air through bronchi containing fluid. By viscid bubbles bursting in the bronchial tubes.	Larger than the large bubbling; moist; like the bursting of large bubbles.	Pulmonary tuberculosis after formation of cavities.
Guttural.....	.....	By the passage of air through fluid in bronchial tube.	.....	.....
Mucous (of Laennec). Rale redux, rale de retour.	Inspiration and expiration.	By narrowing of the smaller bronchi from viscid mucus adhering to the walls; from thickening of the lining membrane, or spasmodic contraction.	A modification of the subcrepitant. Crackling, unequal...	Pulmonary emphysema.
Sibilant.....	Inspiration and expiration.	By the passage of air through larger bronchi; from spasm; tumefaction of the mucous lining, or external pressure.	High-pitched and even hissing or piping.	In pneumonia, in the stage of resolution. In bronchitis, asthma, and localized in beginning pulmonary tuberculosis.
Stenorrhous.....	Inspiration and expiration.	By passage of air through mucus in the capillary bronchial tubes.	Low-pitched and snoring.	Most frequent in bronchitis and spasmodic asthma.
Subcrepitant.....	Inspiration and expiration.	.....	Small, moist.....	Capillary bronchitis.

RATHKE'S DUCT

- Ramal**, *ra'-mal*. Pertaining to a ramus; branching.
- Ramaninjana**, *ram-an-in-yah'-nah*. A nervous disease of Madagascar.
- Ramification**, *ram-if-ik-a'-shun*. Branching of an organ or a part.
- Ramollissement**, *rah-mo-lēs'-mon(g)*. Softening of a part.
- Ramón y Cajal's Cells**. See *Cajal's Cells*.
- Ramose**, *ram'-ōs*. Having many branches; branching.
- Ramus**, *ra'-mus*. 1. A branch of an artery, vein, or nerve. 2. That portion springing at an angle from the body of a bone. 3. Any constant branching of a cerebral fissure. **R. communicans**, a branch from the anterior root of spinal nerves to the sympathetic chain of ganglia.
- Rancid**, *ran'-sid*. Fetid or sour, as fat.
- Range**. Scope; extent. **R. of Accommodation**. See *Accommodation*.
- Ranine**, *ra'-nin*. Pertaining to the under surface of the tongue.
- R. Artery**, a branch of the sublingual artery.
- Ranula**, *ran'-u-lah*. A cystic tumor beneath the tongue.
- Ranvier's Accessory Plexus**. The superficial stroma plexus of the cornea. **R.'s Crosses**, black, crucial figures seen at Ranvier's nodes on staining with silver nitrate. **R.'s Nodes**, annular constrictions of the neurilemma, with discontinuity of the medullary sheath of the nerve-fibre.
- Rape**, *rāp*. Sexual intercourse without consent. **R.-seed**, the seed of wild turnip, *Brassica campestris*.
- Raphania**, *raf-a'-ne-ah*. A spasmodic nervous affection of the joints due to eating wild radish.
- Raphe**, *raf'-a*. A seam; suture; line; ridge; crease.
- Raptus**, *rap'-tus*. Any sudden attack or seizure.
- Rarefaction**, *rar-e-fak'-shun*. Decreasing the density of air, etc.
- Rasceta**, *ras-e'-tah*. Transverse lines on inner side of the wrist.
- Rasch's Sign**. Fluctuation obtained by applying two fingers of the right hand to the cervix, as in ballottement, and steadying the uterus through the abdomen with the left hand.
- Rash**. An exanthematous eruption on the skin. **R., Can'ker**, scarlatina. **R., Cat'erpillar**, eruption from irritant action of hairs of caterpillars. **R., Drug or Medicinal**, one due to the toxic action of a drug. **R., Mulberry**, an eruption resembling that of measles, sometimes seen in typhus. **R., Nettle**, urticaria. **R., Rose**, roseola. **R., Tooth**, strophulus.
- Rasmussen's An'eurysm**. Dilatation of an artery in a tuberculous cavity; its rupture is a not infrequent cause of hemorrhage.
- Raspatory**, *ras'-pat-o-re*. A rasp for trimming bone-surfaces.
- Rasura**, *ra-sū'-rah*. Scrapings.
- Ratanhia**, *rat-an'-e-ah*. See *Krameria*.
- Rathke's Duct**. That portion of Mueller's duct which intervenes between the latter and the sinus pocularis, and may persist after birth as a patulous duct. **R.'s Folds**, two project-

RECEIVER

ing folds of the fetal mesoderm which are placed between the orifice of the intestine and the allantois, and unite in the median line to form Douglas's septum. **R.'s Glands.** See *Jacobson's Organ*. **R.'s Pouch,** in the embryo, the diverticulum of the pharyngeal membrane which is connected with the mid-brain, and ultimately forms the anterior lobe of the hypophysis.

Rational, ra'-shun-al. Reasonable. Opposed to empiric.

Ratsbane, rats'-ban. A common name for arsenic trioxid.

Rattle, rat'-tl. See *Rale*.

Rau's Proc'ess. See *Follian Process*.

Rauber's Lay'er. Outer cell-mass of the blastodermic vesicle.

Ray, rā. 1. A line of light or heat proceeding from a luminous point. 2. One of a number of lines diverging from a common center. **R., Actin'ic,** a solar ray that produces chemic change.

R.s, Cath'ode. See *X-rays*. **R.-fun'gus.** See *Actinomyces*.

R.s, Med'ullary, cortical bundles of uriniferous tubules.

Ray's Ma'nia. Moral insanity, regarded by Ray as a distinct form of mental disorder.

Raynaud's Disease. 1. Symmetric vasomotor disturbance of the extremities, of varying degrees of intensity, from pallor, cyanosis, dystrophy of the skin and nails, to dry gangrene.

2. Paralysis of the muscles of the throat following parotitis.

R.'s Gan'grene. See *R.'s Disease*.

Reaction, re-ak'-shun. 1. Responsive action. 2. The action of a reagent. **R., Amphot'er'ic,** a response to both acid and alkaline tests. **R., Consen'sual,** one that is independent of the will.

R. of Degenera'tion, the loss of response in nerves to faradism and galvanism, and in muscles to faradism only. **R., Elec'tric,** response to electric stimulus. **R., Hemip'ic Pu'pillary,**

See *Wernicke's Symptom*. **R., Myoton'ic,** one seen in myotonia in which there is increase in faradic excitability. **R., Neu'tral,**

one indicating the absence of both acid and alkaline properties. **R.-pe'riod,** the period following a trauma or operation

in which there is recovery from the incident shock. **R.-tim,**

the interval between stimulation and the corresponding muscular contraction.

Reactivate, re-ak'-tiv-a-t. To render active again, as by the addition of fresh normal serum to an immune serum which has lost its activity.

Reactivative, re-ak'-tiv-a-tiv. To reactivate.

Read'ers Cramp. Cramp of the ocular muscles after continuous reading.

Reagent, re-a'-gent. Anything producing a reaction.

Realgar, re-al'-gar. As_2S_3 . Arsenic disulphid.

Reamputa'tion. A second amputation of a part.

Réaumur's Scale or Thermom'eter. A scale with the freezing point at zero and the boiling point at 80° .

Receiver, re-se'-ver. A vessel for receiving distillation prod-

- Receptaculum chyli**, *re-sep-tak'-u-lum ki'-li*. The inferior expanded portion of the thoracic duct.
- Receptor**, *re-sep'-tor*. A lateral side-chain or atom-group in a cell by means of which foreign substances, toxins, food molecules, etc., are anchored to the cell. R. of First Order, one with a single anchoring or haptophore group. R. of Second Order, one containing a haptophore and a functional, fermentive, or zymophore group. R. of Third Order, one possessing two haptophore and a zymophore group.
- Reces'sive**. Having a tendency to disappear.
- Reces'siveness**. The quality of being recessive.
- Recessus**, *re-ses'-us*. A recess. R. cochlea'ris, a small depression in the vestibule of the internal ear. R. ellip'ticus, the fossa hemielliptica, *q. v.* R. epitympan'icus, the aditus ad antrum, *q. v.* R. pharyngeus, Rosenmueller's fossa, *q. v.* R. sphaer'icus, the fossa hemisphaerica, *q. v.* R. suprapinea'lis, a space between the habenal commissures and the postcommissure. R. tec'ti, a space beneath the valvula and velum of the cerebellum. R. triangula'ris, a space between the fornicolumns and the anterior commissure.
- Recidivation**, *re-sid-iu-a'-shun*. The relapsing of a disease.
- Recipe**, *res'-ip-e*. The caption of a prescription = R, take.
- Reciprocal Recep'tion**, *re-sip'-ro-kal*. A mode of articulation in which each part is convex on one side and concave on the other.
- Recklinghausen's Canals'**. Minute channels in connective tissue, regarded as the beginnings of lymphatic vessels. R.'s Disease'. 1. Multiple neurofibromatosis. 2. Hemachromatosis; an affection characterized by bronzing of the skin, hypertrophic cirrhosis of the liver, enlargement of the spleen, and, in later stages, diabetes from pancreatic sclerosis.
- Reclination**, *rek-lin-a'-shun*. The act of lying down.
- Reclus's Disease'**. Cystic disease of the mammary gland; chronic cystic or interstitial mastitis.
- Recrement**, *rek'-re-ment*. Reabsorbable secretion.
- Recrement'i'ous**. Pertaining to a recrement.
- Recrudescence**, *re-kru-des'-ens*. The return of a disease; relapse.
- Rectal**, *rek'-tal*. Pertaining to the rectum. R. Cri'ses, severe rectalgia in tabes dorsalis.
- Rectalgia**, *rek-tal'-je-ah*. Pain in the rectum.
- Rectification**, *rek-tif-ik-a'-shun*. The act of purifying.
- Rectified**, *rek-tif-id*. Made right; refined.
- Rectitis**, *rek-ti'-tis*. Inflammation of the rectum.
- Rectocele**, *rek'-to-sel*. Prolapse and protrusion of the rectum.
- Rectococcyplexia**, *rek'-to-kok-se-peks'-e-ah*. Suture of the rectum to the coccyx.
- Rectocystost'omy**. Incision of the bladder through the rectum.
- Rectopexia**, **Rec'topexy**, *rek-to-peks'-e-ah*. Fixation of the rectum.
- Rectophobia**, *rek-to-fo'-be-ah*. A morbid dread of rectal disease.
- Rectoscope**, *rek'-to-skop*. A speculum for rectal examinations.

REFLEX

- Rectostenosis**, *rek-to-sten-o'-sis*. Stricture of the rectum.
- Rectotomy**, *rek-tof'-o-me*. Incision of the rectum.
- Rectoure'thral**. Pertaining to the rectum and urethra.
- Rectou'terine**. Pertaining to the rectum and uterus.
- Rectovag'inal**. Pertaining to the rectum and vagina.
- Rectoves'ical**. Pertaining to the rectum and bladder.
- Rectum**, *rek'-tum*. The lower part of the large intestine.
- Rectus**, *rek'-tus*. 1. In a straight line. 2. Name of certain muscles. See *Muscles*, Table of.
- Recumbent**, *re-kum'-bent*. Reclining.
- Recuperation**, *re-ku-per-a'-shun*. Convalescence; return to health.
- Recurrence**, *re-ku'-enz*. A return.
- Recurrent**, *re-ku'-ent*. Returning at intervals. **R.** *Fibroid*, a spindle-celled sarcoma. **R.** *Sensibility*, sensibility remaining in a spinal nerve after section.
- Recurved**, *re-kerud'*. Bent backward.
- Red**. The least refrangible color of the spectrum. **R.** *Gum*, a red papular eruption of infants. **R.** *Lead*. See *Lead*. **R.** *Nucleus*. See *Nucleus*. **R.** *Pepper*. See *Capsicum*. **R.** *Precipitate*. See *Precipitate*. **R.** *Softening*, degeneration of the brain or cord with a reddening of the diseased portions.
- Redintegration**, *red-in-te-gra'-shun*. Full restitution of a part.
- Redressement forcé**, *ra-dres'-mon(g)*. Forcible correction of a deformity.
- Redressment**, *re-dres'-ment*. Correction of deformity.
- Reduce**, *re-dūs'*. 1. To correct, as a luxation. 2. To decompose; to bring back to a metallic form.
- Reducible**, *re-du'-sib-l*. Capable of reduction.
- Reducin**, *re-du'-sin*. $C_{12}H_{14}NaO_9$. A leukomatin from urochrome.
- Reduction**, *re-duk'-shun*. 1. Restoration to a normal situation. 2. Separation of a metal from substances combined with it. **R.** *Body*, half of two nuclei cast off or absorbed in the reproduction of amebæ.
- Reduplicated**, *re-du'-plik-a-ted*. Doubled.
- Reduplication**, *re-du'-plik-a'-shun*. The doubling of the paroxysms in certain forms of intermittent fever.
- Rees's Test for Albumin**. Small amounts of albumin are precipitated by an alcoholic solution of tannic acid.
- Refine**, *re-fin'*. To purify.
- Reflection**, *re-flek'-shun*. Bending back of a ray of light or a part.
- Reflector**, *re-flek'-tor*. A mirror for reflecting light.
- Reflex**, *re-fleks*. An involuntary action from nerve-stimulus. **R.**, *Abdominal*, contraction of muscles about the umbilicus on the downward stroking of the side of the abdomen. **R.** *Action*. See *Reflex*. **R.**, *Nal*, a contraction of the sphincter ani on anal irritation. **R.**, *Ankle*. See *Ankle Clonus*. **R.** *Arc*, the mechanism for a reflex action—i. e., the afferent nerve, nerve

REFLEX

center, and an efferent nerve. **R., Biceps**, a contraction of the biceps muscle from tapping the tendon. **R., Bulbocavernosus**, retraction of the bulbocavernosus portion from tapping on the back of the penis. **R., Chin**, clonic movement of the lower jaw from stroking it. **R., Ciliospinal**, pupillary dilatation from rubbing the skin of the neck. **R., Corneal**, closure of the eyelid from irritation of the conjunctiva. **R., Cranial**, any brain reflex. **R., Cremasteric**, contraction of the cremaster muscle from the stimulation of the skin of the thigh. **R., Crossed**. See *Crossed*. **R., Deep**, one developed by the percussion of a tendon or bone. **R., Dorsal**, the contraction of the erector spinae muscles by stimulation of the skin over them. **R., Elbow-jerk**. Same as *R., Biceps*. **R., Epigastric**, contraction of the fibers of the rectus abdominis muscle, causing a dimpling in the epigastrium, from the stimulation of the skin in the fifth or sixth intercostal space. **R., Fauccial**, irritation of the fauces producing vomiting. **R., Femoral**, flexure of foot and first three toes and extension of knee from irritation of the skin on the anterior upper aspect of the thigh. **R., Front-tap**. Same as *R., Tendo Achillis*. **R., Gluteal**, contraction of the gluteal muscles on stroking the skin of the buttock. **R., Interscapular**, contraction of scapular muscles on stimulation between scapulas. **R., Laryngeal**, coughing on irritation of the fauces and larynx. **R., Lumbar**. Same as *R., Dorsal*. **R., Nasal**, sneezing on irritation of the Schneiderian membrane. **R., Obliquus**, contraction of the fibers of the external oblique muscle on stimulation of the skin below Poupart's ligament. **R., Palatal**, swallowing on stimulation of the palate. **R., Palmar**, flexion of fingers on stroking the palm. **R., Paradoxical**, dilatation of pupil on stimulation of retina by light. See also *Gordon Reflex*. **R., Patellar**. Same as *Knee-jerk*. **R., Patellar**, **Paradoxical**, contraction of the abductor muscles on stroking the patellar tendon, if the patient lies on his back. **R., Penile**, retraction of the penis when percussed on the under surface near the root. **R., Periosteal**, sharp contractions of the muscles on tapping the bones of the forearm or leg. **R., Peroneal**, reflex movements on stroking the tense peroneal muscle when the foot is turned inward. **R., Pharyngeal**, swallowing on irritation of pharynx. **R., Plantar**, contraction of toes on striking the sole of the foot. **R., Platysmal**, dilatation of pupil on pinching the platysma myoides. **R., Pupillary**, contraction of the iris on exposure of the retina to light. **R., Rectal**, the reflex by which the aggregation of feces in the rectum induces defecation. **R., Scapular**. Same as *R., Interscapular*. **R., Skin**. Same as *R., Platysmal*. **R., Sole**. Same as *R., Plantar*. **R., Spinal**, any reflex emanating from a center in the spinal cord. **R., Superficial**, one that is developed by irritation of the skin. **R., Tendo Achillis**, contraction of the gastrocnemius on tapping the muscles on the anterior part of

Refraction, *re-frak'-shun*. 1. The
through mediums of different d
fractive power. 3. The proces
tive errors. R., Double, the
substances of dividing a ray of
double image of an object. R.,
of the eye, plus that secured by t
tive apparatus. R., In'dex of,
of the eye when accommodation:
Refractionist. One who corrects:
Refractive, *re-frak'-tiv*. Pertaining
Refractometer. Instrument for m
Refractory, *re-frak'-tor-ee*. Resistin
Refraction. A rebreaking of fract
Refrangible, *re-fran'-jib-l*. Capabl
Refresh, *re-fresh'*. To restore the
Refrigerant, *re-frij'-er-ant*. An ag
Refrigeration, *re-frij'-er-a'-shun*. T
Refusion. The returning to the v
Regeneration. A new growth or r
Regimen, *rej'-im-en*. The method
Regio, *re'-je-o*. Latin for *Region*.
Region, *re'-jun*. A certain part or d
ilar, that at the base of the skull
eye occupied by the ciliary bod
Left, the area about the clavic
region of the abdomen above th
hypochondriac regions. R.s, Hy

REICHMANN'S DISEASE

between the scapulas. **R.**, **Ischioec'tal**, the region between the ischium and rectum. **R.**, **Lum'bar**, Right and Left, abdominal region on each side of the umbilical region. **R.**, **Mam'mary**, the space on the anterior surface of the chest between the third and sixth ribs. **R.**, **Mo'tor**. See *Area, Motor*. **R.**, **Pal'pebral**, the region of the eyelids. **R.**, **Paraster'nal**, the space between the midaxillary line and the edge of the sternum. **R.**, **Perine'al**, that of the perineum. **R.**, **Poplit'eal**, the lozenge-shaped space occupying the lower third of the thigh and the upper fifth of the leg. **R.**, **Precor'dial**, the surface of the chest covering the heart. **R.**, **Prefron'tal**. See *Prefrontal*. **R.**, **Scap'ular**, the space over each scapula. **R.**, **Sen'sory**. See *Sensorium commune*. **R.**, **Supraclavic'ular**, the space above the clavicle. **R.**, **Suprain'guinal**, that bounded by the rectus abdominis, Poupart's ligament, and a line through the iliac crest. **R.**, **Supra-scap'ular**, that above the spine of the scapula. **R.**, **Umbil'ical**, median abdominal region bounded laterally by lines drawn vertically upward from the middle of Poupart's ligament, below by a circular line passing through the iliac crests, and above by a line through the tips of the tenth costal cartilages.

Regional, re'-jun-al. Pertaining to a region. **R. Anat'omy**. See *Anatomy*.

Regressive, re-gres'-iv. Retreating.

Regular, reg'-u-lar. According to rule. **R. Pract'tioner**, one who belongs to the regular school of medicine. **R. School**, the scientific method of practising medicine.

Regurgitant, re-gur'-jit-ant. Flowing backward.

Regurgitation, re-gur'-jit-a'-shun. An eructation or throwing back.

Reichel's Cloa'cal Duct. In the embryo the narrow cleft separating Douglas's septum from the cloaca. **R.'s Test for Pro'-teids**. To the proteid solution add 2 or 3 drops of an alcoholic solution of benzaldehyd, and then considerable sulphuric acid previously diluted with an equal bulk of water. Finally, add a few drops of a ferric sulphate solution, and a deep blue coloration will be produced in the cold after some time, or at once on warming. Solid proteids are stained blue by this reaction.

Reichert's Canal. See *Heisen's Canal*. **R.'s Car'tilages**, the hyoid bars which constitute the skeletal elements of the hyoid branchial arch of the embryo and ultimately become the styloid processes, the stylohyal ligaments, and the lesser cornua of the hyoid bone. **R.'s Mem'brane**. See *Bowman's Membrane*. **R.'s Scar**, an area over the embedded ovum consisting of a fibrinous lamella instead of decidual tissue as over the rest of the ovum.

Reichmann's Disease. *Gastrosucorrhoea*; a neurosis of the stomach, attended with hypersecretion. **R.'s Sign**, the presence in the stomach, before eating in the morning, of an acid

RENCULIN

liquid mixed with alimentary residues; it is indicative of gastroenterorrhea and pyloric stenosis.

Reid's Lines. Three imaginary lines serving for measurements in craniocerebral topography.

Reil's Ansa. The ansa peduncularis; a tract of fibers passing from the optic thalamus downward and outward toward the white substance of the hemisphere. **R.'s Covered Band,** the lateral longitudinal strias; the longitudinal fibers which cross the transverse strias beneath the gyrus fornicatus. **R.'s Island,** the insula; a cluster of from three to five convolutions lying in the Sylvian fissure. **R.'s Line,** a ridge descending posteriorly from the summit of the pyramid of the cerebellum. **R.'s Sulcus,** the sulcus in the bottom of the Sylvian fissure separating the insula from the remainder of the hemisphere.

Reimplanta'tion. A replacing, as of a tooth in its socket.

Reinfection, *re-in-fek'-shun.* Infection a second time.

Reinoculation, *re-in-ok-u-la'-shun.* Inoculation a second time.

Reinsch's Test for Ar'senic. Boil the liquid with a few drops of hydrochloric acid and introduce a clean slip of copper; in the presence of arsenic bluish spots will be formed.

Reinversion, *re-in-ver'-zhun.* The reduction of an inverted organ.

Reisseisen's Mus'cles. The muscular fibers of the bronchi.

Reissner's Canal'. See *Loewenberg's Canal.* **R.'s Mem'brane,** the membrana vestibularis; a delicate membrane which separates the membranous cochlea (scala media) from the scala vestibuli.

Rejuvenescence, *re-ju-ven-es'-ens.* A renewal of youth.

Relapse'. A recurrence of a disease during convalescence.

Relaxant, *re-laks'-ant.* An agent diminishing tension.

Relaxation, *rel-aks-a'-shun.* Diminution of tension; languor.

Relief' Inci'sion. An incision to relieve tension, as in an abscess.

Remak's Band. The axis-cylinder of a nerve-fiber. **R.'s Fi'ber,** a nonmedullated nerve-fiber. **R.'s Fi'brils,** the fibrils composing a nonmedullated nerve-fiber. **R.'s Gang'lion,** an accumulation of ganglion-cells in the auricular wall (sinus venosus) of the frog's heart. **R.'s Lay'er,** the inner longitudinal fibrous layer of the tunica intima of large arteries. **R.'s Sign,** the production, by the pricking of a needle, of a double sensation, the second being painful; it is noted in tabes dorsalis. **R.'s Type of Pal'sy,** paralysis affecting the muscles of the arm—the deltoid, biceps, brachialis anticus, and supinator longus.

Remedial, *rem-e'-de-al.* Having the nature of a remedy.

Remedy, *rem'-ed-e.* An agent used in the treatment of disease.

Remission, *re-mish'-un.* The period of abatement in fever.

Remittent, *re-mit'-ent.* Alternately abating and returning.

Ren. The kidney. **R. mobil'is,** movable kidney.

Renaden, *ren'-ad-en.* An extract from kidneys, used in nephritis.

Renal, *re'-nal.* Pertaining to the kidneys.

Renculin, *ren'-ku-lin.* A proteid said to exist in the adrenals.

RESOL

's Type of Tre'mor. A hysteric tremor provoked or increased by volitional movements.

apsule, ren-ik-ap'-sûl. A suprarenal body.

orm, ren'-if-orm. Shaped like a kidney.

, ren'-in. A substance found in the kidney.

or'tal. Relating to the portal system of the kidney.

uncture. Puncture of the renal capsule.

st, ren'-et. An infusion of the inner coat of a calf's stomach.

n, ren'-in. A gastric ferment curdling milk.

nogen, Rennogen, ren-in'-o-jen, ren'-o-jen. The zymogen enzyme rennin is formed.

's Test for Albu'min. See *Macwilliam*. **R.'s Test for** in Contents of Stom'ach, on the addition of a mixture of iron and quinin and potassium sulphocyanid to the gastric juice or contents of the stomach, containing free hydrochloric acid, a red coloration will be produced.

colation, re-per-ko-la'-shun. A repeated percolation.

cus'sion. 1. Ballottement. 2. The repressing of an eruption.

tion, re-ple'-shun. The condition of being full.

ation, rep-lik-a'-shun. Refolding or duplication of a part.

ition, re-po-zish'-un. Replacement of a part.

itor, re-pos'-it-or. An instrument for replacing a part.

duce, re-pro-dûs'. To bring forth offspring.

duction, re-pro-duk'-shun. The begetting of young.

ductive, re-pro-duk'-tiv. Pertaining to reproduction.

rin, rez-al'-jin. A compound of resorcin and antipyrin.

tion, re-sek'-shun. Excision of a portion of bone, etc.

re' Air. See *Air*.

voir, rez'-er-vuor. A cell or organ for storing assimilated substances.

ial, re-zid'-u-al. Remaining. **R. Air.** See *Air*.

se, rez'-id-u. That which remains.

sum, rez-id'-u-um. The balance or remainder.

ance, re-zil'-e-ens. 1. Elasticity. 2. Healthy reaction.

ent, re-zil'-e-ent. Elastic; rebounding. **R. Stric'ture,** aicture tending to contract.

, rez'-in. A vegetable exudate soluble in alcohol, ether, and stile oils, and insoluble in water. **R., Gum-,** one differing in a true resin only in containing some gum capable of softening in water. **R.-plaster.** See *Plaster*.

eon. Antiseptic volatile oil from rosin.

ol, rez'-in-ol. The same as *Retinol*, *q. v.*

ous, rez'-in-us. Having the nature of a resin.

ance, re-sis'-tans. The opposition offered by a conductor to the passage of an electric current. **R. Coil,** a coil of wire of own electric resistance used for estimating resistance. **R.,**

rtial, the resistance to conduction within the battery itself.
rez'-ol. Wood-tar saponified with potash-lye.

RESPIRATION

Resolution, *rez-o-lu'-shun*. Decomposition; analysis; absor

Resolvent, *re-zol'-vent*. That which causes solution of tiss

Resonance, *rez'-on-ans*. A sound heard on percussing the
or on auscultating the chest during speech. **R.**, **Ampho**
sound resembling that produced by blowing across the
of a bottle. **R.-cham'ber**, a resonant chamber attache
tuning-fork for acoustic investigation. **R.**, **Cracked-pot**

Cracked-pot Sound. **R.**, **Hydat'id**, a peculiar sound he

combined auscultation and percussion of hydatid cysts

Skoda'ic. See *Skoda's Resonance*. **R.**, **Tympanit'ic**, that

on percussion over intestines and large lung cavities wit

walls. **R.**, **Vesic'ular**, the normal pulmonary note. **R.**, **V**

lotympanit'ic, an admixture of vesicular and tym

resonance. **R.**, **Vo'cal**, the sound heard on auscultation

chest during ordinary speech. **R.**, **Whis'pering**, the

heard through the chest-wall on auscultation during

pering.

Resonant, *rez'-o-nant*. Resounding.

Resopy'rin. A compound of resorcin and antipyrin.

Resorbin, *re-sor'-bin*. An ointment-base consisting of an
sion of inert almond oil with wax and soap.

Resorcin, *re-sor'-sin*. A diatomic phenol, $C_6H_6O_2$; it is an
less antiseptic and antipyretic, isomeric with hydroquin

Resorcineucalyp'tol. A combination of resorcin and euca
used in dressing wounds and in skin-diseases.

Resorcinism. A toxic state from using resorcin.

Resorcinol, *re-sor'-sin-ol*. Equal parts of resorcin and iod
melted together; it is used as a surgical antiseptic.

Resorcinal'ol. A compound of resorcin and salol, used as
testinal antiseptic.

Resorcylal'gin. A mixture of resorcyllic acid and antipyrin

Resorption, *re-sorp'-shun*. The absorption of morbid depo

Respirable, *rez'-pir-ab-l*. Suitable for respiration.

Respira'tion. Inspiration and expiration of air by the lung

Abdom'inal. See under *Abdominal*. **R.**, **Ab'sent**, suppre

of respiratory sounds. **R.**, **Accel'erated**, when exceed

respirations a minute. **R.**, **Amphoric**, a blowing respi

engendered in large cavities with firm walls. **R.**, **Arti**

artificial production of the normal respiratory movement

Bron'chial, a blowing respiration of high pitch. **R.**, **Bre**

cav'ernous, one both bronchial and cavernous. **R.**, **Bre**

vesic'ular, one both bronchial and vesicular. **R.**, **Cav'e**

a blowing respiration of low pitch. **R.**, **Cog-wheel**, t

which either the inspiration or the expiration is divide

two or more parts. **R.**, **Cos'tal**, that in which the chest

ment dominates the diaphragmatic movement. **R.**, **C**

neous, the giving off of carbon dioxide and taking up of

through the skin. **R.**, **Forced**, that induced by blowin

the lungs. **R.**, **Interrup'ted**. See *R.*, *Cog-wheel*.

bored, difficult respiration. *R.*, Jer'king, irregular or jerky breathing. *R.*, Metamor'phosing. Same as *R.*, *Bronchocavernous*. *R.*, Pu'erile, an increase in intensity without alteration of character of the respiratory movements. *R.*, Rude, a form of bronchovesicular respiration. *R.*, Ster'torous, snoring. *R.*, Tu'bular. See *R.*, *Bronchial*. *R.*, Vesic'ular, normal healthy breathing. *R.*, Vesiculocav'ernous, respiration that is both vesicular and cavernous.

Respirator, *res'-pir-a-tor*. An instrument for breathing through to modify the coldness of the air, or for the inhalation of volatile medicaments.

Respiratory, *res'-pe-rat-or-e*. Pertaining to respiration. *R.* Bun'dle, *R.* Col'umn. See *Fascicle*, *Solitary*. *R.* Quo'tient, the quotient resulting from dividing the quantity of carbon dioxide exhaled by the amount of oxygen inhaled.

Respirometer, *res'-pir-om'-et-er*. A device to determine the character of the respiration.

Restibra'chium. The inferior cerebellar peduncle.

Restiform, *res'-tif-orm*. Rope-shaped. *R.* Bod'ies, the cord-like processes of the medulla oblongata.

Restis, *res'-tis*. A restiform body.

Restitu'tion. 1. A return to the normal condition. 2. In obstetrics, a rotation of the fetal head immediately after its birth.

Res'torative. A remedy restoring health and strength.

Resuscita'tion. The bringing to life of one apparently dead.

Retamin, *ret-am'-in*. $C_{10}H_{16}N_2O$. An alkaloid from the bark of *Genista sphaerocarpa*.

Retardation, *re-tard-a'-shun*. Delay in expelling the fetus.

Retch, *reck*. To strain at vomiting.

Retching, *reck'-ing*. An unsuccessful attempt at vomiting.

Rete, *re'-le*. Any network or decussation and interlacing. *R.* acromia'le, one forming an anastomosis between the acromial artery and the suprascapular and posterior circumflex arteries.

R. articula're cu'biti, one about the elbow-joint. *R.* bipola're, a rete mirabile the vessels of which reunite to form a single trunk. *R.* car'pi dorsa'le, the posterior carpal arch. *R.* car'pi vola're, the anterior carpal arch. *R.* epiderma'le. See *Rete mucosum*. *R.* hal'leri. See *Rete testis*. *R.* malpigh'i. See *Rete mucosum*. *R.* mirabil'e, an interlacing anastomosis of small vessels derived chiefly from one main trunk. *R.* mirabil'e conjuga'tum or gem'inum, one made up of arteries and veins. *R.* mirabil'e sim'plex, one formed of arteries only, or of veins only. *R.* muco'sum, the innermost layer of the epidermis. *R.* na'si, one of venules on the inferior turbinated bone. *R.* tes'tis, one formed in the mediastinum testis by the vasa recta. *R.* unipola're, a rete mirabile the vessels of which do not reunite into a single trunk. *R.* veno'sum dorsa'le ma'nus, the dorsal venous plexus of the hand. *R.* veno'sum dorsa'le pe'dis, the venous plexus on the dorsum of the foot.

REVULSION

phy, re-trog'-ra-fe. A reversal of the order of writing.
ular, re-tro-in'-su-lar. Back of the island of Reil.
mmary, re-tro-mam'-ar-e. Back of the mamma.
lar, re-tro-ok'-u-lar. Behind the eyeball.
itoneal, re-tro-per-it-on-e'-al. Behind the peritoneum.
iton'tis. Inflammation of the retroperitoneal structures.
ryngeal, re-tro-far-in'-je-al. Behind the pharynx.
sion, re-tro-pul'-shun. Driving or turning back.
sal, re-tro-tar'-sal. Behind the tarsus of the eye.
cine, re-tro-u'-ter-in. Behind the uterus.
cina'tion. Vaccination of a cow with human virus.
sion, re-tro-ver'-shun. A turning back.

Brown Stri'as. Brownish concentric lines in the enamel teeth, running nearly parallel to the surface. **R.'s Cap'-**
ne fascial formation investing the intrapelvic and bulbous
 as of the urethra and Cowper's glands. **R.'s Fi'bers,** the
 filaments of Deiters's cells in the organ of Corti. **R.'s**
ent, fundiform ligament; the outer portion of the anterior
 r ligament of the ankle which forms a loop around the
 us tertius and the extensor longus digitorum. **R.'s**
cavum Retzii; a triangular space, the basis of which lies
 in the spines of the pubes, the apex being from five to
 centimeters above. In this space the bladder is not
 d by the peritoneum. **R.'s Veins,** the veins which form
 moses between the mesenteric veins and the inferior
 aza.

re-un'-yun. The joining of severed parts.
s Sign of Ear'ly Preg'nancy. An increase in the vol-
 of the pulsation of the uterine arteries may be perceived
 h the vagina in the posterior *cul-de-sac* as early as the
 week.

orm'ula. The formula by means of which the amount of
 in contained in pathologic exudates and transudates can
 proximately calculated when the specific gravity, which
 is upon the amount of albumin present, is known: $E =$
 $1000) - 2.8; E =$ percentage of albumin contained in the
 $S =$ specific gravity of the fluid. **R.'s Test for At'ropin,**
 he substance to be tested with sulphuric acid and an ox-
 agent; in the presence of atropin a fragrance as of roses
 ange-flowers is given off.

t, re-ver'-ent. Derivative; causing revulsion.
a, re-ver'-shun. A return to the original type.
's Sign. Signe de l'orbiculaire. Inability of the patient
 e the eye of the affected side only; it is observed in pa-
 of the temporofacial nerve in hemiplegia.

ation, re-viv-if-ik-a'-shun. Resuscitation.
nt. An agent drawing blood from a distant part of body,
t, re-vul'-shun. The withdrawal of blood from a dis-
 a healthy part.

RHEUMAGON

Revulsive, re-vul'-siv. The same as *Revellent*, *q. v.*

Reynold's Test for Ac'etone. To the liquid to be tested add freshly precipitated mercuric oxid; shake and filter. If acetone be present, the filtrate will contain mercury, owing to the acetone dissolving freshly precipitated mercuric oxid. The mercury may be detected by overlaying the filtrate with ammonium sulphid, which turns black.

Rhabditis, rab-di'-tis. Any form of bisexual, free-living nematode worm.

Rhabdone'ma. A genus of parasitic nematode worms.

Rhabdomyoma, rab-do-mi-o'-mah. A rare form of myoma containing striated muscular fiber.

Rhachialgia, rak-e-al'-je-ah. Backache.

Rhacoma, ra-ko'-mah. 1. Excoriation, chapping. 2. Pendulous scrotum.

Rhacosis, ra-ko'-sis. The condition of one with rhacoma.

Rhacous, ra'-kus. Wrinkled; lacerated.

Rhagades, Rhagadia, rag'-ad-es, rag-a'-de-ah. Linear fissures in the skin, seen on the palmar and plantar surfaces, at the angles of the mouth, and around the anus.

Rham'nin. The laxative fluid extract of *Rhamnus frangula*.

Rhamnose, ram'-nos. $C_6H_{12}O_6$. A carbohydrate from various glucosids.

Rhamnus, ram'-nus. A genus of trees, buckthorns, yielding *cara sagrada* and frangula.

Rhaphania, raf-a'-ne-ah. See *Raphania*.

Rhaphe, raf'-a. See *Raphe*.

Rhatany, raf'-an-e. *Krameria* root, an astringent.

Rhegma, reg'-mah. The rupture of vessel-walls or of an abscess.

Rhein, re'-in. $C_{15}H_{10}O_4$. (Synonyms, *True Chrysophanic Acid*, *Rheic Acid*; *Rhubarb Yellow*.) An antiseptic coloring-matter from the root of *Rheum*.

Rheocord, re'-o-kord. See *Rheostat*.

Rheometer, re-om'-et-er. A galvanometer, *q. v.*

Rheophore, re'-o-for. The cord of an electric battery connecting the poles.

Rhe'oscope. An instrument for testing the electric current.

Rhe'ostat. An instrument for measuring the resistance of an electric current, or for adding any known resistance to an electric circuit.

Rhe'otome. An instrument for interrupting the faradic current.

Rhetrope, re'-o-trop. An instrument for reversing a current.

Rhestocythemia, res-to-si-the'-me-ah. A condition due to the presence of degenerated corpuscles in the blood.

Rheum, re'-um. A genus of plants. *R. officina'le*, rhubarb; the root is purgative and astringent.

Rheum, ram. Any watery flux or catarrhal discharge.

Rheumagon, ra'-mag-on. A proprietary analgesic preparation of sodium iodid and sodium phosphate.

- Rheumarthrosis**, *rûm-art'h-ro'-sis*. Rheumatism of the joints.
- Rheumatalgia**, *rûm-at-al'-je-ah*. Rheumatic pain.
- Rheumatic**, *ru-mat'-ik*. Pertaining to rheumatism. **R. Diath'-esis**, a constitutional tendency to rheumatism.
- Rheumatism**, *rûm'-at-izm*. A disease with fever, pain, inflammation, and swelling of the joints. **R.**, **Gonorrhe'al**, arthritis associated with urethritis. **R.**, **Inflam'matory**, acute rheumatism with a tendency to valvular heart-disease. **R.**, **Mus'cular**, muscular pain with or without fever and other rheumatic symptoms.
- Rheumatismal Ede'ma**, *ru-mat-is'-mal*. Rheumatism with painful subcutaneous edema.
- Rheumatoid**, *rûm'-at-oid*. Resembling rheumatism. **R. Arthri'tis**. See *Arthritis deformans*.
- Rheumatopyra**, *rûm-at-o-pi'-rah*. Rheumatic fever.
- Rheumic Diath'-esis**, *ru'-mik*. See *Rheumatic Diathesis*.
- Rhexis**, *rek'-is*. Rupture of a vessel or an organ.
- Rhigolene**, *rig'-o-lên*. A product of the repeated distillation of petroleum; it is used as a local anesthetic.
- Rhinal**, *ri'-nal*. Pertaining to or belonging to the nose.
- Rhinalgia**, *ri-nal'-je-ah*. Pain in the nose.
- Rhinalgin**, *ri-nal'-jin*. A nasal suppository containing cacao-butter, 1 gm.; alumnol, 0.01 gm.; menthol, 0.025 gm.; and oil of valerian, 0.025 gm.
- Rhinencephalon**, *ri-nen-sef'-al-on*. The olfactory lobe of the brain.
- Rhinencephalus**, *ri-nen-sef'-al-us*. See *Rhinocephalus*.
- Rhineurynter**, *ri-nu-rin'-ter*. Small elastic bag for plugging nose.
- Rhinion**, *rin'-e-on*. The point at the lower end of the suture between the nasal bones.
- Rhinitis**, *ri-ni'-tis*. 1. Inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane. 2. A medicinal preparation of camphor, belladonna, and quinin. **R.**, **Acute'**, coryza; cold in the head. **R.**, **Atro'phic**, that followed by atrophy of the mucous membrane. **R.**, **caseo'sa**, that marked by gelatinous fetid discharge. **R.**, **Fy'brinous**, that marked by the formation of false membrane in the nose. **R.**, **Hypertro'phic**, that marked by hypertrophy of the nasal mucous membrane. **R.**, **Vasomo'tor**, hay-fever.
- Rhinobyon**, *ri-nol'-be-on*. A nasal plug or tampon.
- Rhinocephalus**. A cyclocephalic monster with a trunk-like nose.
- Rhinocleisis**, *ri-no-klî'-sis*. Nasal obstruction.
- Rhinodynia**, *ri-no-din'-e-ah*. Pain in the nose.
- Rhinola'lia**. A nasal tone of the voice, due to nasal defect. **R.**, **aper'ta**, that due to undue patulousness of the posterior nares. **R.**, **clau'sa**, that due to undue closure of the posterior nares.
- Rhin'olin**. An antiseptic, analgesic, and tonic substance.
- Rhi'nolite**, **Rhi'nolith**. A nasal calculus; a stone in the nose.
- Rhinolithiasis**, *ri-no-lith-i'-as-is*. The formation of nasal calculus.
- Rhinologist**, *ri-nol'-o-jist*. A specialist in diseases of the nose.
- Rhinology**, *ri-nol'-o-je*. The science of the nose and its diseases.

RHVS

Rhinometer, *ri-no-mi-ter*. An instrument for measuring the nose.
Rhinomectomy, *ri-no-mi-ek-tō-mē*. Lessening the size of a nose by plastic operation.

Rhinomaxillary, *ri-no-mak-si-lar-i*. Excision of the inner canthus of the eye.

Rhinonecrosis, *ri-no-ne-kro-sis*. Necrosis of the nasal bone.

Rhinophonia, *ri-no-fō-nē-ah*. A nasal tone in speaking.

Rhinophyma, *ri-no-fī-mah*. A tumor of the nose.

Rhinoplasty, *ri-no-plas-tē*. Any plastic operation upon the nose.

Rhinopolypus, *ri-no-pol-īp-us*. A polypus of the nose.

Rhinorrhagia, *ri-no-rē-jah*. Hemorrhage from the nose.

Rhinorrhea, *ri-no-rē-ah*. A mucous discharge from the nose.

Rhinoacelerin, *ri-no-ihle-rin*. A product from cultures of the *Bacillus rhinoscleromatis*, used in treating rhinoscleroma.

Rhinoscleroma, *ri-no-skle-ro-mah*. A stony hardness of the skin and mucous membrane of the nose.

Rhinoscope, *ri-no-shōp*. An instrument for examining the nose.

Rhinocopy, *ri-no-kō-pē*. The examination of the nasal fossa.

Rhinosporeid'ium kineal'y. A neosporeidium found in nasal tumors of the septum nasi.

Rhinostegosis, *ri-no-steg-nō-sis*. Nasal obstruction.

Rhizodontrophy. The act of pivoting an artificial crown upon the root of a tooth.

Rhizodontropy, *ri-zō-dōn-trōp-ē*. Surgical puncture of the root of a tooth.

Rhizome, *ri-zōm*. A subterranean stem.

Rhizomelic, *ri-zōm-ē-ik*. Affecting the roots of members.

Rhizosome, *ri-zō-mē*. A cell that forms nerve-roots.

Rhinopoda, *ri-no-pō-dō*. Same as Sarcodina.

Rhodalin, *ro-dō-lin*. See *Thiosulfon*.

Rhodum, *ro-dō-m*. See *Rhizom*. Table of.

Rhodogenesis, *ro-dō-jen-ē-sis*. A regeneration of visual purple which has been bleached by light.

Rhodopsin, *ro-dō-sin*. A red pigment from the retina of birds.

Rhodophylaxis, *ro-dō-fī-lak-sis*. The property possessed by the central epithelium of producing rhodogenesis.

Rhodopsin, *ro-dō-sin*. Visual purple.

Rhombencephalon, *ro-mb-ēn-sē-fō-n*. The metencephalon of hind-brain together with the myelencephalon or after-brain.

Rhomboid, *ro-mb-ōid*. Rhomboid-shaped. R. Body. See R. Body.

Rhomboid, *ro-mb-ōid*. The fourth ventral ventricle. R. Ligament. See Ligament. R. Muscle. See Rhomboides.

Rhomboides, *ro-mb-ōid-ēs*. A muscle of the shoulder. See *Trapezius*. Table of.

Rhomboid, *ro-mb-ōid*. Pertaining to a rhombus.

Rhomboid, *ro-mb-ōid*. A rhombus in the throat.

Rhomboid, *ro-mb-ōid*. In spelling to pronounce the letter 'r'.

Rhomboid, *ro-mb-ōid*. See Rhombus.

Rhomboid, *ro-mb-ōid*. A rhombus in the throat.

RIGHT

powerful local irritant. *R. venena'ta*, poison ash or su-

ota, *rin-ko'-lah*. An order of sucking insects, including *edicularidae* and the *Acanthiida*.

phobia, *ri-po-fo'-be-ah*. A morbid dread of filth.

, *rithm*. A measured periodic movement. *R.*, Gal'lop, n of heart-action in which the cardiac sounds occur in s of three.

ic, *rith'-miki*. Pertaining to rhythm. *R. Chore'a*, a form area in which the movements occur at regular intervals.

aophone. A microphone for studying the heart-beat.

sis, *rit-id-o'-sis*. A wrinkling. See also *Rutidosi*.

one of the bones inclosing the chest. *R.*, False, one of the lower ribs not attached directly to the sternum. *R.*,

ing, one of the last two ribs. *R.*, True, one of the seven ribs attached to the sternum.

Gang'lion. A small ganglion of the carotid plexus lying on anterior communicating artery; its existence is disputed.

s. See *Oryza*. *R.-water Stools*, the characteristic stools iatic cholera.

's Her'nia. Partial enterocele; hernia partially strangu- the lumen of the intestine remaining more or less

-Monro's Line. See *Monro's Line*.

'-sin. A toxic albuminoid from castor-oil bean. It is in testing for the presence of pepsin.

, *ris'-in-in*. A crystalline alkaloid from castor-oil bean.

, *ris'-in-us*. A genus of plants furnishing castor-oil.

, *rik'-ets*. Rachitis; a constitutional disease of childhood ed by increased cell-growth of the bones, deficiency of y matter, deformities, and changes in the liver and spleen.

, *rik'-et-e*. Affected with rachitis.

s Chan'cre. *Chancre parcheminé*; the parchment-like lesion of syphilis.

Bone, *ri'-derz bôn*. A bony formation in the leg-muscles riding. *R.'s Leg*, a strain of adductor muscles of thigh.

g, *rij'-ling*. A male with only one testicle.

S'i'nus. The circular sinus, *q. v.*

Process. A tongue-shaped process of the liver frequently ver the enlarged gall-bladder in cases of cholelithiasis.

Syn'drome. The association of tachycardia with troubles ating asthma.

Her'nia. Retrocecal hernia.

Disease'. Papillomatous ulceration of the frenum of the e, covered with a whitish, diphtheroid exudate.

Disease'. See *Fauchard's Disease*.

it. Opposite to left; dextral. *R.-eared*, preferring the d ear as the one with which to hear sounds. *R.-eyed*,

RITTER'S DISEASE

- choosing the dextral foot as the one to guide and base action, from which to spring in beginning to march, in spading, etc.
- R.-handed**, preferring the dextral hand for the more expert or intellectual tasks. **R.-handedness**, the quality of being right-handed.
- Rigidity**, *rij-id'-it-e*. Stiffness; immobility.
- Rigor**, *ri'-gor*. Coldness; stiffness; rigidity. **R. mor'tis**, the rigidity after death.
- Rima**, *ri'-mah*. A fissure or furrow. **R. glottidis**, the opening between the vocal bands. **R. pudendi**, the fissure between the labia majora. **R. respiratoria**, the space back of the arytenoid cartilages. **R. vocalis**. See *R. glottidis*.
- Rimous**, *ri'-mus*. Having cracks, clefts, or fissures.
- Rimula**, *rim'-u-lah*. A minute fissure.
- Ring**. A circular opening. **R.**, Abdom'inal. See *Abdominal*.
- Ringed Hair**. A form of canities in which the hair is white or colored in rings.
- Ringworm**, *ring'-worm*. The circling tinea or herpes.
- Rinnmann's Sign of Early Preg'nancy**. Slender cords radiating from the nipple.
- Rinné's Test**. If a vibrating tuning-fork be placed on the mastoid process until it is no longer heard, and then transferred quickly before the meatus of a normal ear, the vibration is still distinctly perceived. The test is negative when an obstruction exists in the external or middle ear.
- Rinolith**, *ri'-no-lit*. See *Rhinolith*.
- Riolan's Arch**. The arch of the mesentery which is attached to the transverse mesocolon. **R.'s Bouquet**, the muscular bundle attached to the styloid process and composed of the styloglossus, stylohyoid, and stylopharyngeus. **R.'s Mus'cle**, the fasciculi of the orbicularis palpebrarum which are situated near the free margin of the eyelid. **R.'s Os'sicles**, small bones sometimes found in the suture between the inferior border of the occipital bone and the mastoid portion of the temporal bone.
- Ripa**, *ri'-pah*. The line of reflection of the endyma upon any plexus or tela of the brain.
- Ripault's Sign**. Change in shape of the pupil on pressure upon the eye, transitory during life, but permanent after death.
- Ripe**, *rip*. Mature; completed.
- Risorius**, *ri-so'-re-us*. The upper portion of the platysma myoides. See *Muscles*, Table of.
- Risus sardon'icus**, *ri'-sus*. A peculiar grin in tetanus.
- Ritter's Disease**. Dermatitis exfoliativa of the new-born. **R.'s Fiber**, a delicate fiber, regarded as a nerve-fiber, seen in the axis of a retinal rod near the peripheral end of which it forms a small enlargement. **R.'s Law of Contraction**, stimulation of a nerve occurs both at the moment of closing and of opening of the electric current. **R.'s Tet'anus**, tetanic contractions occurring on the opening of the constant current which has been made to pass

for some time through a long section of a nerve. In man the phenomenon is seen in tetany.

Ritter-Rollet's Phenomenon. Flexion of the foot following the application of a mild galvanic current, and extension following that of a strong current. **R.-Valli's Law,** section of a living nerve is followed by a gradual loss of irritability, preceded by a slight increase, the phenomenon taking place centrifugally from the divided end.

Rivalta's Test (for differentiating exudate from transudate). A drop of the fluid is allowed to fall into a solution of acetic acid (2 drops of glacial acetic acid to 100 c.c. of distilled water). If the drop sinks and leaves a turbidity the fluid is an exudate.

Rivalry Stripe. A flickering in the eyes when the fields of vision of the two eyes are incapable of being combined into one image.

Riverius's Draft. A solution of sodium citrate.

Rivian Ducts. The ducts of the sublingual gland. **R. Foramen.** See *Bochdalek's Canal*. **R. Gland,** the sublingual gland. **R. Ligament.** See *Shrapnell's Membrane*. **R. Notch or Segment,** a notch of irregular outline at the upper border of the sulcus tympanicus; it is marked at each end by a small spine.

Rivolta's Disease. Actinomycosis.

Riziform. Resembling grains of rice.

Rob. A confection of mulberry juice.

Robert's Pelvis. The transversely contracted or doubly synostotic pelvis; ankylosis of both sacroiliac synchondroses, the sacrum being absent or undeveloped.

Roberts's Test for Albumin. Float the urine on the surface of a saturated common salt solution containing 5 per cent. of hydrochloric acid of specific gravity 1.052. A white ring or zone formed between the two liquids indicates albumin. **R.'s Test for Glucose in Urine.** Find the specific gravity of the urine at a known temperature by means of a urinometer supplied with a thermometer. Acidify slightly with tartaric acid; add yeast the size of a pea, and shake. Let stand in a warm place (20-25°C.) for 24 hours. Filter through a dry filter and cool to the temperature at which the specific gravity was previously taken. Take the specific gravity again. Every degree of density lost represents one grain of glucose to the ounce of urine.

Robertson's Pupil. See *Argyll Robertson's Pupil*.

Robin, ro'-bin. A toxic albuminoid from the bark of the locust tree, *Robinia pseudacacia*.

Robin's Myeloplax'es. Osteoclasts.

Roborant, rob'-or-ant. Tonic; strengthening.

Rochelle Salt, ro-shel'. The tartrate of potash and soda.

Ro'dent Ulcer. See *Ulcer*.

Rodriguez's Aneurysm. Varicose aneurysm in which the sac is immediately contiguous to the artery.

Roederer's Ecchymoses. See *Bayard's Ecchymoses*. **R.'s Ob-**

ROSER-NELATON'S LINE

Rosanilin, *ro-san'-il-in*. $C_{20}H_{21}N_3O$. An oxidation-product of anilin and toluidin.

Rosaurine, *ro-saw'-rin*. Rosolic acid.

Rose, *rôz*. A plant of the genus *Rosa*. **R.-catarrh**, *rôz-kat-ar'*. See *Hay-fever*. **R.-cold**, hay-fever. **R.-rash**. See *Roseola*.

Rosemary, *rôz'-ma-ra*. See *Rosmarinus*.

Rosenbach's Disease'. A nodular enlargement, painful to the touch, of the dorsal aspect of the proximal ends of the last phalanges. **R.'s Sign**, (1) loss of the abdominal reflex in inflammatory intestinal diseases; (2) in neurasthenia, tremor of the closed eyelids, often associated with insufficient closure. **R.'s Syn'drome**, a variety of paroxysmal tachycardia consisting in the association of cardiac, respiratory, and gastric troubles. **R.'s Modification of Gmelin's Test for Bile Pigments**. When the liquid has all been filtered through a very small filter, apply to the inside of the filter a drop of nitric acid containing only a very little nitrous acid, when a pale yellow spot will form, surrounded by colored rings, which are yellowish-red, violet, blue, and green. **R.'s Test for Indigo Red**, boil the liquid with nitric acid, and indigo blue will be formed from indigo red.

Rosenbach-Semon's Law. See *Semon's Law*.

Rosenberg's Method. By causing the patient to read aloud a difficult passage, the production of the knee-jerk is facilitated.

Rosenheim's Sign. A friction sound heard on auscultation over the left hypochondrium in fibrous perigastritis.

Rosenmueller's Fossa. A depression behind the pharyngeal orifice of the Eustachian tube, frequently the seat of morbid growths. **R.'s Gland**, (1) the palpebral portion of the lacrimal gland; (2) the largest of the group of deep sublingual glands in the crural ring. **R.'s Organ**, the parovarium, a vestige of the Wolffian body and duct. **R.'s Valve**, a semilunar fold of the mucous membrane seen occasionally in the lacrimal duct above its junction with the lacrimal sac.

Rosenthal's Canal'. The spiral canal of the modiolus. **R.'s Hyperac'id Vom'iting**. See *Rosbach's Disease*. **R.'s Sign**, the application of a strong faradic current to the sides of the vertebral column causes burning and stabbing pains in cases of spondylitis. **R.'s Vein**, basilar vein, a branch of Galen's vein.

Roseola, *ro-zé'-o-lah*. A rose-colored efflorescence on the skin. **R. choleric'a**, an eruption often seen in cholera. **R. syphilit'ica**, bright pink spots, the earliest skin manifestation of syphilis. **R. typho'sa**, the typhoid rash. **R. vaccin'ia**, a red eruption following vaccination.

Roser's Position. With head dependent over the end of the table.

Roser-Braun's Sign. Absence of pulsations of the dura in cases of cerebral abscess, tumors, etc.

Roser-Nelaton's Line. See *Nelaton's Line*.

glass slides covered with nutrient;
Rossbach's Disease, Gastrocynsis;
attended with paroxysmal hyperse
Rostellum. A small beak; that part
bearing the hooklets.

Rostrate, *ro'-strat*. Beaked.

Rostrium, *ro'-strum*. A projection or
callusum, the anterior tapering por

Rot. 1. To suffer putrefactive ferme
position. 3. A disease of sheep.

Rotation, *ro-ta'-shun*. Turning on a
ginglymus.

Rotator, *ro-ta'-tor*. A muscle turnin
ing. See *Muscles*, Table of.

Roitz's Sign. Dulness on percussion
space in pericardial effusion.

Roth's Disease or *Syphilis*-*comp*
See *Brookfield's Pseudoleucis*. B's
tling those of albuminuric retinit
optic disc and the macula in cases
alferens, an inconsistent direction
the rete testis.

Rotula, *ro-tu'-la*. A mixture of le

Rotula, *ro-tu'-la*. See *Emula*.

Rotula, *ro-tu'-la*. See *Emula*.

Rotula, *ro-tu'-la*. The patella.

Rotula, *ro-tu'-la*. Pertaining to the

RUMPF'S SIGN

roop. A contagious disease of fowls.
R's Sign. Hydatid fremitus; a thrill observed on com-
 palpation and percussion in cases of superficial hydatid
 of the liver.

r. Caoutchouc; india-rubber. **R. Dam**, a piece of rubber
 used in dentistry. **R. Tis'sue**, gutta-percha in sheets.
, ru-be-do. Any diffused redness of the skin.
cient, ru-be-fa'-se-ent. An agent that reddens the skin.
a. Infectious fever of childhood, resembling mild meas-
 German measles.

la. An exanthematous contagious disease of children;
 sles. **R. no'tha.** Same as *Rubella*.

ent, ru-bes'-ent. Growing red.

ru'-be-ah. A genus of plants. **R. tincto'rum**, madder.
um. See *Elements*, Table of. Its salts are used in
 cine.

, ru-bi'-go. Rust.

's Test for Carbon Monox'id in Blood. Agitate the blood
 ne minute with 4-5 volumes of solution of lead acetate. If
 blood contains CO, it will retain its bright color; if it does
 it will turn chocolate-brown. **R.'s Test for Glu'cose**, add
 the liquid an excess of lead acetate; filter, and add to the
 the ammonium hydrate until no further precipitate is
 uced. Warm gently, when the precipitate formed will
 ually become pink; this color decreases on standing.

m. The nucleus ruber, red nucleus.

ru'-bus. A genus of shrubs. **R. villosus**, blackberry;
 root-bark is astringent.

, ruk'-tus. The belching of wind from the stomach.
entary, ru-dim-en'-ta-re. Undeveloped; not formed.

i. See *Ruda*.

's End-organs. Small bodies found in the skin where Pa-
 corpuscles exist; they are made up of the terminal arbor-
 ons of a nerve and a fibrous framework.

ru'-gah. A wrinkle; corrugation; crease.

s, ru-jit'-tus. See *Bombus*.

, Rugous, ru'-gös, ru'-gus. Wrinkled.

ty, ru-gös'-it-e. The condition of being in wrinkles.

torff's Coil. An induction coil.

A liquor distilled from molasses.

, ru'-men. The first stomach of ruminant animals.

, ru'-mekes. A genus of plants. **R. cris'pus**, yellow dock;
 ot is astringent and tonic.

, ru'-min. An alcoholic extract from the root of *Rumex*
us; it is alterative and astringent.

ation, ru-min-a'-shun. Remastication of swallowed food.

1. The end of the backbone. 2. The buttocks.

Sign. Fibrillary twitching of muscles in traumatic
 es.

Rust's Disease. Tuberculous spondylitis of the second cervical vertebra. R's Syndrome. A patient suffering from a tumor of the upper cervical vertebrae, the hand.

Rut. The condition of being in heat. Ru'ta grave'olens. Rue; the leaves. Ruthe'nium. See *Elements, Table of*. Rutidosis, ru-tid-o'-sis. Contraction. Ru'tin. $C_{25}H_{28}O_{18}$. A glucosid from Ruysch's Glomer'ulus. See *Malpighi*.

tunica Ruyschiana; the choriocap minute tubular cavity in the nasal s round orifice a little below and in fr men. R's U'terine Mus'cle, the m uteri, believed by Ruysch to act i the uterine muscle.

Rye, *ri*. The plant *Secale cereale* and

Rytido'sis cor'neæ. See *Rutidosis*.

S.

Sabadilla, *sab-ad-il'-ah*. The dried seeds of *Schoenocaulon officinale*; it is a drastic cathartic.

Sabadillin, *sab-ad-il'-in*. $C_{21}H_{27}NO_7$. An alkaloid from sabadilla.

Sab'batin. A glucosid from *Sabbatia elliotii*; it is antiperiodic and antipyretic.

Sabina, *sa-bi'-nah*. Savine, the tops of *Juniperus sabina*; it is used in gout, amenorrhea, and skin-diseases.

Sabulous, *sab'-u-lus*. Gritty; sandy.

Sabur'ral. Pertaining to foul stomach, tongue, or teeth; affected with sordes.

Sac, *sak*. A cyst; a pouch; a bag-like tumor. **S.**, **Her'nial**, the peritoneal covering of a hernia. **S.**, **Lac'rimal**, the dilated upper portion of the lacrimal duct. **S.**, **Yolk-**, the umbilical vesicle.

Saccate, *sak'-at*. Encysted.

Saccharated, *sak'-ar-a-ted*. Containing sugar.

Saccharephidrosis, *sak-ar-ef-id-ro'-sis*. Sweet perspiration.

Sacchariferous, *sak-ar-if'-er-us*. Containing sugar.

Saccharification, *sak-ar-if-ik-a'-shun*. Conversion into sugar.

Saccharimeter, *sak-ar-im'-et-er*. See **Saccharometer**. **S. Test**, a solution of dextrose rotates the plane of polarized light to the right.

Saccharin, *sak'-ar-in*. $C_6H_4SO_2.CONH$. Sweet derivative of coal-tar.

Saccharine, *sak'-ar-in*. Containing sugar.

Saccharobiose, *sak-kar-o'-bi-ös*. A disaccharid.

Saccharogalactorrhea, *sak-ar-o-gal-ak-tor-e'-ah*. The excretion of an excess of sugar with the milk.

Saccharometer, *sak-ar-om'-et-er*. An instrument for estimating the amount of sugar in a solution.

Saccharomyces, *sak-ar-o-mi'-sēs*. The yeast fungi.

Saccharorrhea, *sak-ar-or-e'-ah*. Glycosuria, *q. v.*

Saccharose, *sak'-ar-ös*. $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. Cane sugar.

Saccharotriose, *sak-ar-ot'-ri-ös*. A trisaccharid.

Saccharum, *sak'-ar-um*. Sugar. **S.** **al'bum**, white sugar. **S.** **lac'tis**, sugar of milk; lactose, *q. v.*

Sacciform, *sak'-sif-orm*. Shaped like a sac.

Sacculated, *sak'-u-la-ted*. Encysted; divided into sacs.

Saccule, **Sacculus**, *sak'-ul*, *sak'-u-lus*. A small sac. **S.** **laryn'gis**, a pouch on the outer side of each false vocal band.

Saccus, *sak'-us*. See **Sac**. **S.** **endolymphat'icus**, a sac of the dura mater in the aqueduct of the vestibule. **S.** **lacrima'lis**. See **Sac**.

Sac, **Lacrim'al**. **S.** **vitelli'us**, the yolk-sac.

Sachse's Solution and Test. A test for the determination of sugar in urine, consisting in the reduction of the test-solution, a

Sacralgia, *sa-kral'-je-ah*. Pain in

Sacred Bark, *sa'-kred*. See *Casco*

Sacrific'ial Opera'tion. An opera-
rified for the good of the pati-

Sacroante'rior. Applied to a fet-
terward.

Sacrococcyg'eal. Pertaining to the

Sacrocoxi'tis. Inflammation of the

Sacroiliac, *sa-kro-il'-e-ak*. Pertain-
ing to the Sacroiliac Joint.

Sacrolumballs, *sa-kro-lum-ba'-lis*.

Sacrolumbar, *sa-kro-lum'-bar*. Pertain-

Sacroposte'rior. Applied to a fet-
terbackward.

Sacrosciat'ic. Pertaining to the

Sacrospi'nal. Relating to the sacro-

Sacrouterine. Pertaining to the

Sacrovertebral, *sa-kro-ver'-te-bral*.
vertebras.

Sacrum, *sa'-krum*. The large tri-

Saddle-back, *sad'-l-bak*. See *Lor-*

Saddle-joint, *sad'-l-joint*. A con-

Saddle-nose, *sad'-l-nôz*. A nose

Sadism, *sa'-dizm*. Sexual perversi-
ty from inflicting cruelty upon an-

Saemisch's Ul'cer. Ulcus serpen-

Saenger's Mac'ula. Macula got-
ting the orifice of the duct

Sage, *sāj*. See *Salvia*.

Sage-femme, *sahj-fam'*. A midwife.

Sagittal, *saj'-it-al*. Arrow-shaped. S. Section, an anteroposterior vertical section. S. Suture, the suture between the parietal bones.

Sago, *sa'-go*. A starchy fecula from certain plants. S. Spleen, amyloid degeneration of the spleen.

Sagra'din. A proprietary nonbitter extract of cascara sagrada.

Sahli's Des'moid Test (of peptic activity). The patient is made to swallow iodoform and methylene blue enclosed in rubber dam tied with a piece of raw catgut. The catgut being digested by the gastric juice, the contents of the rubber dam are released. In 5 to 7 hours the urine will begin to be tinged with blue. Iodine can be detected in the saliva and urine by any suitable test.

Sal. Salt. S. acetosel'ia, potassium binoxalate. S. aera'tus, potassium bicarbonate. S. alem'broth, a compound of chlorid of ammonium and mercury. S. ammoni'acus, ammonium chlorid. S. commu'nis, sodium chlorid, common salt. S. de duo'bus, potassium sulphate. S. enix'um, potassium bisulphate. S. pol'ycrest, potassium sulphate with sulphur. S. so'da, sodium carbonate. S. volat'ilis, ammonium carbonate.

Salam Convul'sion, *sal-ahm'*. See *Nodding Spasm*.

Salacetol, *sal-as'-et-ol*. $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$. An antirheumatic compound of salicylic acid and acetone.

Salacious, *sal-a'-shus*. Lustful.

Salacity, *sal-as'-it-e*. Strong venereal desire.

Salactol, *sal-ak'-tol*. A combination of sodium salicylate and sodium lactate in hydrogen peroxid. It is used in diphtheria.

Salaman'drin. $C_{34}H_{60}N_2O_6$. A toxic leukomatin.

Salan'tol. A proprietary compound of salicylic acid and acetone.

Sal'danin. A local anesthetic alkaloid from *Datura arborea*.

Sal'enders. See *Malandria*.

Salep, *sa'-lep*. The tubers of several orchids, used as an invalid food.

Salicin, *sal'-is-in*. $C_{12}H_{18}O_7$. The bitter, tonic, crystalline glucosid formed from saligenin and dextrose.

Salicylac'etol. Same as *Salacetol*.

Salicylam'id. $C_7H_7NO_2$. A yellowish crystalline substance obtained from methyl salicylate; it is antiseptic, analgesic, and antipyretic.

Salicylate, *sal-is'-il-at*. A salt of salicylic acid.

Salicylated, *sal'-is-il-a-ted*. Impregnated with salicylic acid.

Salicylid, *sal-is'-il-id*. An anhydrid of salicylic acid.

Salifeb'rin. $C_{12}H_{11}NO_2$. Salicylanilid, an antipyretic.

Salifiable, *sal-if'-i-ab-l*. Capable of forming salts with acids.

Saliformin, *sal-if-or'-min*. Hexamethylene-tetramin salicylate; formin salicylate; a white soluble crystalline powder used as a uric-acid solvent.

SALLENDERS

Saligal'iol. Pyrogallol disalicylate, a resinous solid, soluble in acetone; it is used in the form of a solution in skin-diseases.

Saligenin, sal-i-j'en-in. $C_7H_5O_2$. Orthoxybenzyl alcohol, obtained from salicin.

Salimeter, sal-im'it-er. A hydrometer for determining the strength of saline solutions.

Salinaphthol, sal-in-af'-thol. Betol.

Saline, sal'-in. Salty; containing salt.

Saliodin, sal-i'-o-din. An iodated, aceto-salicylate, with adjuvants. For rheumatism, etc., proprietary.

Saliphen, sal-'if-en. $C_{11}H_{11}NO_2$. A compound of salicylic acid and phenetidin.

Salipyrin, sal-ip'-rin. $C_{13}H_{13}N_2O_4$. Antipyrin salicylate, an antipyretic and anodyne.

Saliretin, Salirbatin. $C_{15}H_{15}O_2$. A resinous powder obtained from saligenin by treating it with acids.

Salisbury Treatment of Obesity. A meat diet and hot water.

Salisan'ol. $C_{15}H_{15}O_2$. An antiseptic combination of salicylic and gallic acids.

Salithy'mol. Thymol salicylate, an antiseptic substance.

Saliva, sa-lv'-a. The secretion of the salivary glands.

Salivant, sal'-iv-ant. Stimulating the flow of saliva.

Salivary, sal'-iv-er-y. Pertaining to the saliva. **S. Cal'culus,** a concretion in a salivary duct. **S. Duct,** a duct of any salivary gland. **S. Gland,** a gland yielding saliva, as the parotid.

Salivation, sal'-iv-uh-shun. See *Physiolog.*

Salivator, sal'-iv-a-tor. An agent causing salivation.

Salivatory, sal'-iv-a-tor-y. Same as *Salivator*.

Salix, sal'-is. A genus of shrubs and trees; the bark contains salicin.

Salzwald's Modification of Esigge-Serier's Test for CO in Blood. Add to the blood to be tested 30 volumes of water and an equal quantity of a sodium hyposulfite solution of specific gravity 1.34. In the presence of carbon monoxid the mixture will soon become milky, changing to bright red. On standing red flakes collect on the surface. Normal blood treated in this way gives a dirty brown coloration. **S's Reac'tion for Chlorides.** Dissolve the substance in chloroform and add an equal volume of concentrated sulphuric acid. The chloroform solution becomes black-red, changing gradually to violet-red, while the sulphuric acid appears red with a green fluorescence. **S's Test for Fe in Blood.** To the blood solution add a few drops of nitric acid, and then, drop by drop, a 2 per cent. solution of potassium nitrite. The presence of iron is revealed by a red color, and finally by a red precipitate of nitrosoferric nitrate.

S. Saliv' Test. A test depending on the power of the saliva to dissolve the white of the egg, and which is used in the detection of the presence of salivary glands. See *Physiolog.*

Sal'min. A protamin from the spermatozoa of the salmon.

Salmon's Back-cut. An incision along the track of an anal fistula.

Sal'mon Patch. See *Hutchinson's Patch*.

Sal'ocoll. Phenocoll salicylate, anodyne and antipyretic.

Salol, sal'-ol. $C_{15}H_{15}O_2$. Phenyl-salicylate; it is used as an intestinal antiseptic and internally for acute rheumatism. *S.*

Cam'phorated, a mixture of salol and camphor, used as a local anesthetic.

Salophene, sal'-o-fen. $C_{15}H_{12}NO_4$. A combination of salol and acetamid; it is antirheumatic and less toxic than salol.

Salpingectomy, sal-pin-jek'-to-me. Excision of a Fallopian tube.

Salpingemphraxis, sal-pin-jem-fraks'-is. Closure of an oviduct.

Salpingian, sal-pin'-je-an. Pertaining to a Fallopian tube.

Salpingion, sal-pin'-je-on. The point at the inferior surface of the apex of the petrosa.

Salpingitis, sal-pin-jit'-tis. Inflammation of a Fallopian tube.

S., **Chronic Vegetating,** excessive hypertrophy of the mucous membrane of the tube. *S.*, **Hemorrhagic,** that marked by effusion of blood from a ruptured blood-vessel. *S.*, **Interstitial,**

that with excessive formation of connective tissue. *S.*, **Nodular,** that marked by formation of solid nodules. *S.*, **Pseudo-follicular,** that marked by formation of sacs in the course of

the tube, by agglutination of the walls. *S.*, **Purulent,** salpingitis with secretion of pus instead of mucus or serum. *S.*, **Tuber'culous,** that marked by the infiltration of the lining mem-

brane and walls of the tube with tuberculous nodules.

Salpingocath'eterism. Catheterization of the Eustachian tube.

Salpingocycesis, sal-ping-go-si-e'-sis. Tubal pregnancy.

Salpingomyelus, sal-pin-go-mi'-e-lus. Same as *Hydromyelitis*, *q. v.*

Salpingoophorectomy, sal-ping-go-o-o-for-ek'-to-me. Excision of an ovary and oviduct.

Salpingoophoritis, Salpingoovaritis, sal-ping-go-o-o-for-i'-tis, sal-ping-go-o-var-i'-tis. Inflammation of an ovary and tube.

Salpingopharyn'geus. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Salpingorrhaphy, sal-ping-gor'-af-e. Suture of a Fallopian tube.

Salpingostaphyl'nus. The tensor palati muscle.

Salpingostomy, sal-ping-gos'-to-me. The establishment of a fistula of a Fallopian tube.

Salpingotomy, sal-ping-got'-o-me. Exsection of a Fallopian tube.

Salpinx, sal'-pingks. 1. Fallopian tube. 2. Eustachian tube.

Salpyrin, sal-pi'-rin. See *Salipyrin*.

Salt, sawlt. Any union of a base with an acid. *S.*, **Ac'id,** a salt retaining a portion of the acid hydrogen. *S.*, **Ba'sic,** one containing an excess of the basic element. *S.*, **Bay,** sea salt from evaporation of sea-water. *S.*, **Com'mon,** $NaCl$, sodium chlorid.

S., **Dou'ble,** one in which the hydrogen atoms are replaced by two metals. *S.*, **Ep'som,** magnesium sulphate. *S.*, **Gla'u'ber's,** sodium sulphate. *S.*, **Ha'loid,** any salt of the halogen elements,

bromin, fluorin, chlorin, iodin, or cyanogen. *S.*, **Neu'tral,** one

Salt's Incremental Lines. Identical to the surface of the tooth and Sea Dentin.

Saltpeter, *sal'-pe'-ter*. KNO_3 .

Salix, *sal'-is*. A popular name for

Salicaria, *sal'-is-aria*. A species of the same ether, alcohol, and water

Salutarina, *sal'-u'-ter-in*. Pertains

Salutarin. Tetraacetomethylene derivative used as a surgical antiseptic

Sal'ter, Sodium silicofluoride; SiF_4

Sal'taria. $\text{Al}(\text{O}_2\text{Si})_3$. A white earthy-white dusting-powder

Salutary, *sal'-u'-ter-y*. Promotive

Sal'vera. $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2\text{N}_2\text{As}$. A pyridine and relapsing fever; E_2

Salvella, *sal'-u'-el-ah*. A small

Salva, *sal'-va*. See *Ursin*.

Salvia, *sal'-ve-ah*. A genus of plants; stimulant, and astringent

Sambuca, *san'-bu-ah*. An alcohol; it is diuretic

Sambucus. A genus of shrubs; $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2\text{N}_2\text{As}$ of *S. canadensis* are diuretic.

San'chu. A Chinese spirit; three

Sanctus, Sanctus, *san'-ct-us*. and

San'togen. A glycerophosphate

SANTALUM

Type of Paranoi'a, paranoi'a appearing in youth; para-
originaria.

oem's Glands. See *Gley's Glands*.

an. Of sound mind.

e. See *Angle Stigma*.

colous, san-gwik'-ol-us. Living in the blood.

lication, san-gwik'-ik-a'-shun. Formation of blood from

al, san'-gwin'-al. Dry defibrinated blood, used as a hema-

in anemia.

na'ria. A genus of plants of the poppy family. *S. cana-*

is, blood-root; the rhizome is emetic, expectorant,

arin, san-gwin'-ar-in. $C_{17}H_{15}NO_4$. A stimulant and

alkaloid of sanguinaria.

ne, san'-gwin. 1. Bloody. 2. Hopeful; cheerful.

neous, san-gwin'-e-us. Bloody.

nolent, san-gwin'-o-lent. Tinged with blood.

s, sang'-gis. Blood.

suga, sang-gwis'-u'-gah. A genus of leeches.

sa'-ne-ēz. A thin, fetid, greenish, serous discharge.

s, sa'-ne-us. Pertaining to sanies.

tum, san-it-a'-re-um. A health station; a place or insti-

on where the conditions are such as especially to promote

th.

ry, san'-it-ar-e. Pertaining to health.

ion, san-it-a'-shun. The act of making healthy.

san'-it-e. The condition of soundness of mind.

t'o. A proprietary compound of santalum and saw-pal-

o (*Serenoa serrulata*), commended in genitourinary

ases.

A proprietary dietetic remedy composed of water, 13.7

cent.; proteids, 12.5 per cent.; fat, 1.6 per cent.; mineral

ters, 1.85 per cent.; soluble carbohydrates, 4.1 per cent.;

lose, 1.4 per cent.; starch, 64.9 per cent.

orm. Diiodomethyl-salicylate, used in place of iodoform.

a. A food preparation consisting of 80 per cent. of casein

20 per cent. of albumose.

a's Sign. 1. Considerable extension of dulness in the

nd and third intercostal spaces in pericardial effusion. 2.

ythmic murmur transmitted through the air in the mouth

the lips of the patient are applied to the chestpiece of the

oscope; it is heard in cases of aortic aneurysm.

's Images. See *Purkinje's Images*.

in. $C_{15}H_{14}O_6$. A resinous coloring principle from the

d of *Pterocarpus santalinus*, red sanders.

um, san'-tal-um. A genus of trees and shrubs, the sandal-

o. *S. al'bum*, white sandalwood; yields an astringent oil

in gonorrhoea and bronchitis.

SAPPEY'S VEINS

Santon'ica. The flower heads of *Artemesia pauciflora*; leaves wormseed; it is anthelmintic.

Santonin, *san-to-nin*. $C_{15}H_{15}O_2$. The active principle of santonica.

Santoninoxim, *san-to-nin-oks'im*. $C_{15}H_{15}O_2.NOH$. A crystalline compound preferred to santonin as an anthelmintic.

Santorini's Canal. See *Bernard's Canal*. **S.'s Car'tilages**, or nuchal cartilages; the cartilaginous nodules on the tips of the arytenoid cartilages. **S.'s Cir'cular Mus'cle**, involuntary muscular fibers encircling the urethra beneath the constrictor urethrae. **S.'s Con'cha**, a small, supernumerary spongy bone sometimes found above the superior turbinated bone of the ethmoid. **S.'s Duct**, the accessory pancreatic duct. **S.'s Fis'sures**, include Santorini; two fissures separating the cartilaginous portion of the external auditory canal into three incomplete rings. **S. Mus'cle**, the risorius. See *Muscles, Table of*. **S.'s Plex'** (1) the vesicoprostatic plexus of veins in the male; the venous plexus surrounding the front and sides of the urethra in the female; (2) an anastomotic network formed at the foramen ovale by the filaments of the two roots of the inferior maxillary nerve. **S.'s Veins**, the emissary veins between the cerebral sinuses and the veins of the scalp; especially, the small vein passing through the parietal foramen and connecting the parietal veins with the superior longitudinal sinus.

San'tyl. An antigonorrheic remedy.

Saphena, *saf-e'-nah*. A name given to two large veins of the leg.

Saphenous, *saf-e'-nus*. Pertaining to the saphena. **S. Nerve**, nerve accompanying the saphenous vein. **S. O'pening**, an opening in the fascia lata for the saphenous nerve and vein.

Sapid, *sa'-pid*. Savory.

Sapo, *sa'-po*. Soap; compound of a fatty acid with an alkali base. **S. cine'reus**, gray soap; mercury salve soap. Soap with the addition of 5 per cent. benzoated fat and half its weight quicksilver.

Sapocar'bol. A mixture of soap and tar-oil.

Sapoder'min. A soap containing albuminate of mercury.

Sapogenin, *sap-og'-en-in*. $C_{25}H_{42}O_8$. A derivative of saponin.

Saponaceous, *sap-on-a'-shus*. Having the nature of soap.

Sap'onal. A cleansing compound of soap (20), sodium carbonate (60), sodium chlorid (2.2), water (11).

Sapon'etin. $C_{26}H_{46}O_{10}$. A crystalline derivative of saponin.

Saponification, *sap-on-ij'-ik-a'-shun*. A conversion into soap.

Saponin, *sap'-o-nin*. $C_{26}H_{46}O_{10}$. An expectorant, emetic, and alterative glucosid from *Saponaria officinalis*.

Saporific, *sap-or-ij'-ik*. Producing taste or flavor.

Sapotin, *sap'-o-in*. $C_{26}H_{46}O_{10}$. A glucosid from *Achras sapotilla*.

Sapotir'e'tin. $C_{26}H_{46}O_{10}$. A product obtained from sapotin.

Sapotoxin, *sap-o-tox'-in*. A toxic glucosid from *Quillaja*.

Sappey's Ac'cessory Por'tal Veins. A system of venous

SARCOMATOUS

- to form small trunks, which redivide in the liver and empty into the sublobular veins. Through branches lying in the suspensory ligament of the liver and through the parumbilical group the portal vein communicates with the venæ cavæ. S.'s Fibers, smooth muscular fibers found in the check ligaments of the eyeball close to their orbital attachment.
- saproph'ism.** Unnatural sexual intercourse between women.
- sapremia, sap-re'-me-ah.** Septic intoxication; blood-poisoning.
- sap'rin.** A nontoxic ptomain, $C_6H_{11}N_2$, from putrefying flesh.
- saprodontia, sap-ro-don'-she-ah.** Caries of the teeth.
- saprogenic, sap-ro-jen'-ik.** Causing or produced by putrefaction.
- saprogenous, sap-roj'-en-us.** Arising in decaying matter.
- sap'rol.** An antiseptic compound of cresols and carbohydrates.
- saprophilous, sap-rof'-il-us.** Infesting decaying matter.
- saprophyte, sap'-ro-fit.** A plant deriving its sustenance from dead organic matter.
- saprophytic, sap-ro-fit'-ik.** Pertaining to saprophytes.
- sapropyræ, sap-ro-pi'-rah.** Malignant typhus fever.
- saprostomous, sap-ros'-to-mus.** Having a foul breath.
- saprotyphus, sap-ro-ti'-fus.** Sapropyræ, *q. v.*
- Sarbo's Sign.** Analgesia of the peroneal nerve, occasionally observed in tabes dorsalis.
- Sarcin, sar'-sin.** $C_8H_8N_4O$. A leukomain found in the body.
- Sarcina, sar-si'-nah.** A genus of bacteria. See *Micrococci*, Table of.
- Sarcitis, sar-si'-tis.** Inflammation of muscle tissue.
- Sarcoadenoma.** See *Adenosarcoma*.
- Sarcocele, sar'-ko-sel.** A fleshy tumor of the testicle.
- Sarcocystis, sar-ko-sis'-tis.** A genus of pathogenic neosporidia.
- Sarcode, sar'-kôd.** Dujardin's name for animal protoplasm.
- Sarcodina, sar-ko-di'-nah.** A class of protozoa moving and feeding by means of pseudopodia, *e. g.*, ameba.
- Sarcoenchondroma.** A combined sarcoma and enchondroma.
- Sarcoglia, sar-kog'-le-ah.** A protoplasmic substance at the point of entrance of a nerve into a muscular fiber.
- sarcoid, sar'-koid.** Resembling flesh.
- sarcolemma.** A delicate membrane surrounding muscle-fibers.
- sarcology, sar-koll'-o-je.** Science of the soft tissues of the body.
- sarcoma, sar-ko'-mah.** A tumor of modified embryonic connective tissue. S., *Adipose*, one containing a liberal proportion of fat. S., *Alveolar*, one in which alveolar spaces are filled with sarcoma cells. S., *Angiolithic*, psammoma. S., *botryoides*, a grape-like variety of sarcoma found in the cervix uteri. S., *Giant-celled*, one containing giant cells as a prominent feature. S., *Myeloid*. Same as S., *Giant-celled*. S., *Round-celled*, one made up of round cells. S., *Spindle-celled*, one made up of spindle cells.
- sarcomatosis, sar-ko-mat-o'-sis.** Sarcomatous degeneration.
- sarcomatous, sar-ko'-mat-us.** Having the nature of a sarcoma.

SAVILL'S DISEASE

Sarcomere, *sar'-ko-mere*.
Sarcophyma, *sar'-ko-fim-a*.
Sarcoplasm, *sar'-ko-plaz-m*.
interfibrillar subst
Sarcoplast, *sar'-ko-plast*.
Sarcoptes scabiei, *sa-rok'-tes-ska-bee*.
Sarcosin, *sar'-ko-sin*.
sition product of
Sarcosis, *sar'-ko'-sis*.
Sarcosporidia, *sar'-ko-spor-id-ee*.
in the muscles of
Sarcostosis, *sar'-ko-s-to-sis*.
Sarcostyle, *sar'-ko-s-tyle*.
longitudinal elem
Sarcotic, *sar'-kot'-ik*.
Sarcous, *sar'-kus*.
prisms or discs of
substance of a sar
Sardonic, *sar-don'-ik*.
Sarkin, *sar'-kin*.
Sarkodi'na. See *Sa*
Sarsaparilla, *sar-sap-a-ri-la*.
and other species
Sartian Disease, *sa-rt-ee-an*.
Sartorius, *sar-to'-re-us*.
Sassafras, *sas'-af-ra*.
cina'lis, contains
Satellite, *sat'-el-ite*.
Satellitism, *sat'-el-it-izm*.
Satiety, *sa-ti'-et-ee*.
Sattler's Vas'cular L
roid lying interna
Saturate, *sat'-u-rate*.
Sat'urated Com'poe
which the combin
Saturation, *sat-u-ra'-shun*.
all of a solid capa
Saturnine, *sat'-er-nine*.
Saturnism, *sat'-er-n-izm*.
Satyriasis, *sat-ir-i'-as-is*.
Saunders, *sawn'-ders*.
Sauriderma, *so-rid-er-ma*.
Sausage Poison, *sa-saj*.
oped during the
Sauvignea's Ophth
tus muscle of one
opposite side.
Savill's Disease.

- Savin, Savine, sav'-in.** See *Sabina*.
- Savory, sa'-vor-e.** Having a pleasant odor or taste.
- Saviotti's Canals.** Fine artificial passages formed between the secreting cells of the pancreas by the forcible injection of a colored fluid into the ducts of that organ.
- Saw.** A surgical instrument for the excision of bone. **S.-palmeto**, a diuretic palm of the Southern United States.
- Scab, skab.** A crust formed over a wound or ulcer.
- Scabies, ska'-be-ēs.** The itch, a contagious parasitic skin-disease.
- Scabrities, ska-brit'-e-ēs.** Abnormal thickening of the finger-nails.
- Scala, ska'-lah.** A ladder-like organ; the cochlear canal. **S. media**, the space between the membrane of Reissner and the basilar membrane. **S. tym'pani**, the canal lying below the osseous lamina and the basilar membrane. **S. vestib'uli**, the canal bounded by the osseous lamina and the basilar membrane.
- Scald, skald.** An injury of the soft tissues by hot liquids. **S.-head.** See *Favus*.
- Scale, skāl.** A small lamina of detached cuticle or bone.
- Scalene, ska'-lén.** Applied to a figure having unequal sides.
- Scalenus, ska'-lé-nus.** A muscle of the neck. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- Scall, skawl.** See *Scald*.
- Scalp, skalp.** The integument covering the cranium.
- Scalpel, skal'-pel.** A small, straight knife.
- Scalprum, skal'-prum.** A toothed raspatory used in trephining.
- Scaly, ska'-le.** Covered with scales.
- Scammonin, skant'-o-nin.** Same as *Jalapin*.
- Scam'mony.** A plant of Asia Minor, *Convolvulus scammonia*; also a gum-resin from the root; it is a drastic cathartic.
- Scanning Speech, skant'-ing.** A slow, hesitating speech.
- Scaphocephalic, skaf-o-sef'-al'-ik.** Having a boat-shaped cranium.
- Scaphocephalus, skaf-o-sef'-al-us.** A keel-shaped cranium.
- Scaphoid, skaff'-oid.** Boat-shaped; hollowed out. **S. Abdo'men**, the sunken appearance of the belly seen in great emaciation. **S. Bone**, the boat-shaped bone of the tarsus and carpus.
- Scapula, skap'-u-lah.** A large, flat, triangular bone of the shoulder.
- Scapulalgia, skap-u-lal'-je-ah.** A pain in the shoulder-blade.
- Scapular, skap'-u-lar.** Pertaining to the shoulder-blade.
- Scapulary, skap'-u-la-re.** A shoulder bandage.
- Scapuloclavic'ular.** Pertaining to the scapula and clavicle.
- Scar, skar.** See *Cicatrix*.
- Scarf-skin, skarf'-skin.** The epidermis or cuticle.
- Scarification, skar-if-ik'-a-shun.** Making small incisions in a part.
- Scarificator, skar'-if-ik'-a-tor.** An instrument used in scarification.

SCHERER'S T

Scarlatina, *skar*-
tagious disease
a form with t

Scarlatinal, *skar*

Scarlatiniform, *skar*

Scarlatinous, *skar*

Scarlet Fe'ver, *skar*

Scarpa's Fas'cia,

lower abdomi

S.'s Gang'lion

ganglion; (2)

Haller's Habe

(2) see Winslo

labyrinth. S.

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Scavenger-cells,

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Schema, *ské'-ma*

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SCHISTOTHORAX

calcium chlorid solution, and carefully reevaporate to dryness. In the presence of inosit a rose-red residue is obtained. **S.'s Test for Leu'cin**, carefully evaporate the leucin to dryness on platinum with nitric acid. Add a few drops of sodium hydrate and warm, and the colorless residue changes to a color varying from pale yellow to brown, according to the purity of the leucin; and further evaporation agglomerates it into an oily drop, which rolls about on the foil. **S.'s Test for Ty'rosin**, carefully evaporate the substance to dryness on a platinum foil with nitric acid. A yellow residue is formed (nitrotyrosin nitrate) which becomes a deep reddish-yellow color on the application of caustic soda.

Schiefferdecker's Interme'diate Disc. The substance which is assumed to fill in the space existing at Ranvier's nodes between Schwann's sheath and the axis-cylinder.

Schiff's Reaction for Choles'terin. Evaporate the substance over a small flame in a porcelain dish with a few drops of a mixture consisting of 1 part of a medium solution of ferric chlorid and 2 or 3 parts of concentrated hydrochloric or sulphuric acid. In the presence of cholesterin a reddish-violet residue is first obtained and then a bluish-violet. **S.'s Test for Carbohy'drates in U'rine**, dip strips of paper in a mixture of equal parts of glacial acetic acid and xylinin, with a very little alcohol, and dry. Warm the urine with sulphuric acid, and expose the paper to the fumes. In the presence of carbohydrates the paper will be stained red. **S.'s Test for Ure'a**, add to the urea a drop of a concentrated watery solution of furfurol, and next a drop of hydrochloric acid of specific gravity 1.10. A play of color is produced, changing from yellow, green, and blue to purple. The same reaction is given by allantoin, but it is less intense. **S.'s Test for U'ric Ac'id**, allow the substance to dissolve in sodium carbonate, and on the addition of a solution of silver nitrate a reduction of black silver oxid is obtained.

Schindylisis, *skin-dil'-es-is*. The articulation of one bone in the cleft of another, as the rostrum of the sphenoid with the vomer.

Schistocephalus, *skis-to-sef'-al-us*. A monster with a fissured skull.

Schistocyte, *skis'-to-sit*. A segmentary blood-corpuscle.

Schistocyto'sis. The presence in the blood of schistocytes.

Schistoglossia, *skis-to-glos'-e-ah*. Cleft-tongue.

Schistoprosopia, *skis-to-pro-so'-pe-ah*. A cleft of the face.

Schistoprosop'us. A monster with fissure of the face.

Schistorrachis, *skis-tor'-a-kis*. The condition of cloven spine.

Schistosoma, *skis-to-so'-mah*. A genus of trematode worms or flukes. **S. hemato'bium**, a blood-fluke causing Egyptian hematuria. **S. japoni'cum** or **cattoi**, one found in Japan, in man and domestic animals.

Schistosom'us. A monster with fissure of the abdomen.

Schistothorax, *skis-to-tho'-raks*. Fissure of the sternum.

SCHUEFFNER'S DOTS

Schizogonata, *shis-o-jen'-et-iz*. Reproduction by fusion.
Schizogony, *shis-og'-on-e*. Reproduction by endogenous formation; also name as *Schizogenesis*.

Schizomycetes, *shis-o-mi-sel'-itz*. The fission fungi, as *See Tables of Bacilli, Bacteria, Micrococci, and Spirilla*.

Schizomycosis, *shis-o-mi-ko'-sis*. A disease due to the growth of schizomycetes in the body.

Schizont, *shil'-sunt, shil'-ont*. Any adult sporozoan which divides by schizogony.

Schizophyta, *shis-o-f'-tah*. Pison plants, algae.

Schleich Infiltration Anesthesia. Local anesthesia produced by hypodermic injection of cocaine, combined with a weak solution; and by the addition of a little morphin the anesthesia is prolonged. (One and one-half grains of cocaine chlorate, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain morphin hydrochlorate, 3 grains of salt, dissolved in 3 ounces and 3 drams of sterilized

S. Method of Producing General Anesthesia, the administration of small doses of chloroform, petroleum ether, a phuric ether.

Schlemm's Canal. Scleral sinus; a circular canal at the base of the sclerotic with the cornea. **S.'s Ligament**, the oculo-lachrymal ligament.

Schlosser's Type of Streptomyces. The dorsolumbar

Schmidt's Incision. See *Lawrence's Incision*.

Schmidt's Ganglion. The inferior carotid ganglion.

Schneiderian Membrane. The pituitary membrane of the

Schroeder's Reaction for Copper. On the addition of a small amount and mixture of guaiac to a solution of a copper salt a blue coloration is produced. **S.'s Test for Blood**. See *Schroeder's Disease*.

Schroeder's Disease. Purpura thrombotica, peliosis osseorum. **S.'s Test**, purpura thrombotica, thrombotic phlebitis, a thrombotic disease in purpura thrombotica.

Schroeder's Treatment. A treatment of chronic heart disease consisting of water, saline, potassium, digitalis, and systematic use of potassium, the Nucleus treatment.

Schroeder's Test. Tested blood in the amount of one tenth of the volume.

Schroeder's Treatment. Treatment of the side of the mouth by means of the Nucleus and Nucleus treatment.

Schroeder's Test for Blood. See *Schroeder's Test*.

Schroeder's Test for Blood. See *Schroeder's Test*.

Schroeder's Test for Blood. See *Schroeder's Test*.

Schroeder's Test for Blood. See *Schroeder's Test*.

Schroeder's Test for Blood. See *Schroeder's Test*.

Schroeder's Test for Blood. See *Schroeder's Test*.

Schroeder's Test for Blood. See *Schroeder's Test*.

Hultze's Cells. The olfactory cells. **S.'s Com'ma-shaped Tract,** a small tract of descending fibers in the posteroexternal column of the spinal cord near the gray commissure. **S.'s Fold,** a fold formed by the amnion near the insertion of the umbilical cord when the cephalic end of the fetus encroaches upon the latter. **S.'s Gran'ules,** finely granular masses in the blood formed by the breaking up of the blood-plaques. **S.'s Position of the Placenta,** the position assumed by the placenta when its central portion bulges downward and is expelled in advance of the periphery. **S.'s Rea'gent for Cell'ulose,** iodine dissolved to saturation in a zinc chlorid solution of specific gravity 1.8, and the addition of six parts of potassium iodid. This reagent turns cellulose blue. **S.'s Test for Choles'terin,** evaporate to dryness with nitric acid, using a porcelain dish on the water-bath. In the presence of cholesterin a yellow residue is obtained, which changes to a yellowish-red on the addition of ammonia. **S.'s Test for Pro'teids,** to a solution of the proteid add a few drops of a dilute cane-sugar solution and then concentrated sulphuric acid. On warming and keeping the temperature at 60° C., a bluish-red color is produced.

Hultze-Chvostek's Sign. See *Chvostek's Sign.*

Hwabach's Test. The duration of the perception of a vibrating tuning-fork placed upon the cranium is prolonged beyond the normal in cases of middle-ear disease, but shortened when the deafness is due to a central cause.

Chwalbe's Convolution. The first occipital convolution. **S.'s Fis'sure,** one between the lower portion of the temporosphenoid and the occipital lobes. **S.'s Nu'cleus,** the principal vestibular nucleus. **S.'s Sheath,** the delicate sheath which covers elastic fibers. **S.'s Space,** the subvaginal space of the optic nerve.

Chwann's Prim'itive Bun'dle. A muscular fiber. **S.'s Sheath,** the neurilemma. **S.'s White Sub'stance,** the medullary sheath of a nerve-fiber; the myelin.

Schwartz's Reaction for Sul'phonal. Upon heating sulphonal with charcoal the odor of mercaptan is developed.

Schweitzer's Rea'gent for Cell'ulose. Sulphate of copper, 10 parts; water, 100 parts. Add potassium hydrate 5 parts, in water 50 parts. Wash the precipitate, and dissolve in 20 per cent. ammonia solution. This reagent dissolves cellulose.

Sciage, se-ahsk'. A sawing movement in massage.

Sciatic, si-at'-ik. Pertaining to the ischium.

Sciatica, si-at'-ik-ah. Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve.

Scilla, sil'-ah. The bulb of *Urginea scilla*, squill; it is diuretic, expectorant, and emetic.

Scillain, sil'-a-in. A diuretic glucosid from *Urginea scilla*.

Scil'lin. A glucosid from *Urginea scilla*.

scillipic'rin. A bitter, diuretic principle from the bulb of *Urginea scilla*, used in dropsy.

SCLEROSIS

Scilla, *sil'-i-in*. A bitter, diuretic principle from the *Urginea villo*, used in cardiac and nephritic diseases.

Scillitorin, *sil'-it-oks'-in*. Same as *Scilla*.

Scintillation, *sin-sil'-a'-shun*. A visual sensation, as of **Scirrhold**, *skir'-oid*. Resembling scirrhous.

Scirrhoma, *skir'-o'-mah*. See **Scirrhous**.

Scirrhosarcia, *skir'-o'-sar'-kah*. Hardening of flesh of born.

Scirrhous, *skir'-us*. Pertaining to scirrhous.

Scirrhous, *Scirrus*, *skir'-us*. A hard form of carcinoma.

Scisselon, *sis'-shun*. A splitting.

Skis'-or-leg. A deformity that sometimes follows dis- joint disease; the legs are crossed in walking.

Sclera, *skle'-rah*. The white, tough outer membrane of ball.

Scleral, *skle'-ral*. Pertaining to the sclera.

Scleran'gia. A sense of hardness yielded by a vessel.

Sclerectasia, *skle-rek'-ta'-ze-ah*. Scleral staphyloma, q. v.

Sclerectomy, *skle-rek'-to-me*. Excision of part of the sclera.

Sclerema, *skle-re'-mah*. The same as **Scleroderma**, q. v. **to'rum**, a disease of premature infants, characterized by hardening of the tissues.

Sclerencephalia, *skle-ren-sef'-a'-le-ah*. Hardening of the brain.

Scleriosis, *skle-r'-is*. See **Scleroma**.

Scleritomy, *skle-rir'-it'-o-me*. Incision of the sclera.

Scleritis, *skle-r'-tis*. Inflammation of the sclera.

Sclerochoroiditis. Inflammation of the sclera and choroid.

Sclerocornea, *skle-ro-kor'-ne-ah*. The sclera and cornea.

Sclerodactylia, *skle-ro-dak-til'-e-ah*. Digital scleroderma.

Scleroderma, *skle-ro-der'-mah*. A chronic indurated skin disease.

S. neonato'rum. See **Sclerema neonatorum**.

Sclerogenous, *skle-roj'-en-us*. Becoming hard.

Sclerokeratitis, *skle-ro-i-r'-tis*. Inflammation of the sclera and cornea.

Sclerokeratit'. Inflammation of the sclera and cornea.

Sclerokeratoid'. Inflammation of the sclera, cornea, and iris.

Scleroma, *skle-ro'-mah*. Abnormal hardness of a part.

Scleromenix, *skle-ro-me'-niks*. The dura mater.

Scleromere, *skle-ro-mér*. Any primitive vertebra.

Scleromucin, *skle-ro-mu'-sin*. A mucilaginous principle.

Scleronyxis, *skle-rön-iks'-is*. Puncture of the sclerotic.

Sclerophthalmia, *skle-rof'-thal'-me-ah*. Same as **Trachyophthalmia**.

Sclerosarcoma, *skle-ro-sar'-ko'-mah*. A hard, fleshy tumor.

Sclerosed, *skle-röst'*. Hardened; sclerotic.

Sclerosing, *skle-ro'-sing*. Undergoing sclerosis.

Sclerosis, *skle-ro'-sis*. Induration and overgrowth of the connective tissue of an organ. S., **Amyotrophic Lat'eral**, a form of lateral sclerosis.

S. fus'. wide-spread sclerosis of cord and brain.

S. nodat'. See **Charcot's Disease**. S., **Multiple**. See **Multiple Sclerosis**.

SCOTOMA

- S., Vas'cular**, sclerosis of the walls of blood-vessels; arteriosclerosis.
- skeleton**, *skle-ro-skel'-et-on*. A bony deposit in tendons.
- stenosis**, *skle-ro-sten-o'-sis*. Stenosis with hardening.
- sclerotic**, *skle-rof'-ik*. 1. Hard; indurated. 2. Pertaining to sclera. **S.** Coat, the sclera.
- sclerotic**, *skle-rof'-ik-ah*. Same as *Sclera*.
- sclerectomy**, *skle-rof'-ik-o'-o-me*. Excision of a part of the sclera.
- sclerochoroiditis**. See *Sclerochoroiditis*.
- scleronyxis**, *skle-rof'-ik-on-iks'-is*. See *Scleronyxis*.
- sclerotomy**, *skle-rof'-ik-o'-o-me*. Incision of the sclera.
- scleritis**, *skle-rof'-tis*. Inflammation of the sclera.
- scleroma**, *skle-ro'-she-um*. A hard, black, fungous mass.
- sclerotome**, *skle-ro-tom*. A knife used in sclerotomy.
- sclerotomy**, *skle-rof'-o-me*. Incision of the sclera.
- scleroiditis**, *sko-le-koi-d'i'-tis*. Same as *Appendicitis*.
- sclerology**, *sko-le-kol'-o-je*. See *Helminthology*.
- sclerite**, *sko'-leks*. The knot-like head of a tape-worm, from which segments or proglottides arise by budding.
- scleroma**, *sko-le-d'-mah*. Curvature of the spine.
- sclerometer**. An instrument for measuring curves.
- sclerotic**. Pertaining to scoliosis and rachitis.
- sclerometry**. The measurement of spinal curvature.
- scoliosis**, *sko-le-d'-sis*. Lateral curvature of the spine.
- scoliotic**, *sko-le-d'-ik*. Pertaining to scoliosis.
- scoop**. A spoon-shaped surgical instrument.
- scopolin**, *sko-par'-in*. $C_{17}H_{21}NO$. A bitter diuretic principle in the tops of *Cytisus scoparius*.
- scoparius**, *sko-pa'-re-us*. The tops of *Cytisus scoparius*; it is diuretic.
- scopolein**, *sko-po-lam'-in*. See *Scopolein*.
- scopin**, *Scopo'in*, *sko-po'-le-in*. $C_{17}H_{21}NO$. An alkaloid in *Scopolia japonica* and *S. carniolica*; it is a powerful mydriatic.
- scophobia**, *sko-po-f'o'-be-ah*. A morbid fear of being seen.
- scratia**, *sko-rak-ra'-she-ah*. Involuntary evacuation of wels.
- scurtic**, *skor-bu'-tik*. Pertaining to scorbutus.
- scurtus**, *skor-bu'-tus*. See *Scurvy*.
- dyn'ia**. Vertigo with headache and dimness of vision.
- gram**, *Scotograph*, *sko-to'-gram*. See *Skiagraph*.
- graphy**, *sko-log'-ra-fe*. See *Skiagraphy*.
- ma**, *sko-to'-mah*. A dark spot in the visual field. **S.** Ab'ute, scotoma with perception of light entirely absent. **S.** 'nular, a zone of scotoma surrounding the center of the visual field. **S.** Cen'tral, scotoma limited to the region of the fovea centralis. **S.** Col'or, a color-blindness limited to a part of the visual field. **S.** Flit'tering, an extensive variety with set margins. See *Teichopsia*. **S.** Neg'ative, a scotoma due

SCYMNOL

to destruction of the retinal center and not perceptible to the patient. S., Positive, a scotoma perceptible to the patient. S., Relative, a scotoma with only partial impairment of light perception. S., Scintillating. S., Opsia.

Scotometer. An instrument for detecting and measuring

Scourge, *skerj*. Any severe epidemic disease.

Scouring, *skour'-ing*. Purging; diarrhea.

Screatus, *skre-a'-tus*. Paroxysmal hawking.

Screw-worm. The larva of the fly *Chrysomya macellar* found in tropical America where it may cause fatal damage by burrowing into the nasal cavities.

Scriveners' Pal'sy, *skriv'-en-ers*. Writers' paralysis.

Scrobiculate, *skro-bik'-u-lat*. Pitted.

Scrobiculus cordis, *skro-bik'-u-lus cor'-dis*. Pit of the stomach.

Scrofula, *skrof'-u-lah*. A constitutional condition with tubercles and a tuberculous tendency.

Scrofulocosis, *'skrof-u-lah-ko'-sis*. A scrofulous ulcerative

Scrofulid, *skrof'-u-lid*. Any scrofulous affection of the skin.

Scrofuloderma, *skrof-u-lo-der'-mah*. Cutaneous scrofula.

Scrofulophyma, *skrof-u-lo-fi'-mah*. A scrofulous skin disease.

Scrofulosis, *skrof-u-lo'-sis*. A scrofulous condition, diathesis.

Scrofulous, *skrof'-u-lus*. Affected with scrofula. S. Abscess, cold abscess.

Scrotal, *skro'-tal*. Pertaining to the scrotum.

Scrotitis, *skro-ti'-tis*. Inflammation of the scrotum.

Scrotocoele, *skro'-to-sel*. Scrotal hernia.

Scrotum, *skro'-tum*. The pouch containing the testes.

Scruple, *skru'-pl*. Twenty grains, apothecaries' weight.

Scul'copin. A proprietary preparation of hydrastis and

Scul'tetus's Band'age. A bandage used in compound fracture arranged that the short pieces of which it is composed be removed without motion of the limb.

Scurf, *skerf*. The exfoliated epidermis of the scalp.

Scur'vy. A form of purpura due to deficient and improper diet. S. of the Alps, pellagra.

Scute, *skut*. A crescentic plate forming the outer wall of the

Scutellaria, *sku-tel-a'-re-ah*. A genus of labiate plants,

Scutell'arin. $C_{10}H_8O_3$. A nontoxic principle from the *Scutellaria lateriflora*; it is a tonic and nerve sedative.

Scutiform, *sku'-tif-orm*. Having the form of a shield.

Scutulum, *sku'-tu-lum*. A favus-crust.

Scutum, *sku'-lum*. The thyroid cartilage.

Scybala, *sib'-al-us*. Consisting of scybala.

Scyb'alam, *sib'-al-um*. (pl., scybala). Hard, lumpy feces.

Scymnol, *sim'-nol*. CaH_2O_2 , or CaH_2O_2 . An oxide of the bile of sharks.

- Scyphoid**, *sī'foid*. Cup-shaped.
- Scythian Disease**, *sīth'-e-an*. Atrophy of the male genitalia.
- Scytitis**, *si-tī'-tis*. Dermatitis, *q. v.*
- Scytoblastema**, *si-to-blas-le'-mah*. The rudimentary skin.
- Scytoblastesis**, *si-to-blas-le'-sis*. The condition of scytoblastema.
- Seam**, *sēm*. See *Suture*.
- Seam'stresses' Cramp**. A neurosis resembling writers' cramp.
- Searcher**, *ser'-cher*. A vesical sound.
- Sea'-sickness**. Nausea produced by the motion of a vessel.
- Seatworm**, *sēf'-worm*. See *Oxyuris*.
- Sebaceous**, *se-ba'-se-us*. Pertaining to fat or suet.
- Sebiparous**, *se-bip'-ar-us*. Producing sebaceous matter.
- Sebolith**, *seb'-o-lith*. A concretion in a sebaceous gland.
- Seborrhagia**, *seb-or-a'-je-ah*. See *Seborrhea*.
- Seborrhe'a**. An abnormal secretion of the sebaceous glands. *S. capillit'ii* or *cap'itis*, that of the scalp. *S. congesti'va*. See *Lupus erythematosus*. *S. cor'poris*, that of the trunk. *S. fa'ciei*, that of the face. *S. ni'gra* or *nig'ricans*, dark-colored seborrhea. *S. oleo'sa*, that accompanied with oily secretion. *S. sic'ca*, common dry form with branny scales.
- Seborrhe'ic**, *Seborrhoic*, *seb-or-a'-ik*. 1. Affected with seborrhea. 2. One affected with seborrhea.
- Se'bum**. 1. The secretion of the sebiparous glands. 2. Suet.
- Secacornin**, *se-kak-or'-nin*. A solution of the active principles of ergot in water, glycerin, and alcohol.
- Seca'le cerea'le**. Common rye. *S. cornu'tum*. See *Ergot*. *S. fari'na*, rye flour.
- Sec'alose**. A carbohydrate from green rye.
- Secernent**, *se-sern'-ent*. An organ whose function it is to separate matter from the blood.
- Secerning**, *se-sern'-ing*. Secreting, as a gland.
- Seclusion of the Pu'pil**, *se-klū'-zhun*. Annular posterior synechia.
- Second Inten'tion**, *sek'-und*. See *Healing*. *S. Pair of Nerves*, the optic nerves.
- Secondaries**, *sek'-un-da-rēs*. Secondary symptoms of syphilis.
- Secreta**, *se-kre'-tah*. Substances secreted by a gland.
- Secretin**, *se-kre'-tin*. A substance, formed in the mucous membrane of the duodenum, which, being carried by the blood to the pancreas, excites the latter to activity; it also stimulates the secretion of bile.
- Secre'tion**. Function of glands and follicles. Substance secreted.
- Secretodermato'sis**. A pathologic condition of the secretory structures of the skin.
- Secretogog**, *se-kre'-to-gog*. A substance having the property of stimulating a gland to increased activity.
- Secretory**, *se'-kre-to-re*. Performing secretion.
- Section**, *sek'-shun*. A division by cutting; dissection.
- Sector**, *sek'-tor*. The area of a circle included between two radii and an arc.

Senega, *sen'-e-gah*.
 root; it is expect
 Senagin, *sen'-ij-in*.
 nin-like glucosid
 emetic.
 Senescence, *se-nes'*
 Senile, *se'-nil*. Pe
 Gangrene.
 Senilis, *se-ni'-lis*.
 Senility, *se-ni'-li-ty*
 Senn's Bone-plates
 anastomosis.
 Senna, *sen'-ah*. T
 angustifolia; it is
 Sensation, *sen-sa'-*
 arising as the re
 Sense, *sens*. I. O
 Sensation.
 Sensibility, *sen-si-bi-*
 Sensible, *sen'-si-bi-l*.
 Sensitive, *sen'-si-ti-*
 Sensitized, *sen'-si-*
 Sensitizer, *sen'-si-*
 Sensorial, *sen-so'-ri-*
 Sensorimotor. Pe
 Sensorium, *sen-so-*
 crinium'ne, a pos
 sory impulses.
 Sensory, *sen'-so-ry*.
 posterior third o
 sa'tion, the supe
 leproy without ap
 Sentient, *sen'-she-nt*
 Separator, *Sep'-ara*
 Separato'rium. It
 skill.
 Sepsin, *sep'-sin*. I
 Sepsis, *sep'-sis*. P
 Septal, *sep'-tal*. P
 Septan, *sep'-tan*.
 Septemia, Septice
 fection characte
 clinically the te
 not there is inva
 Septaprio'nalin.
 used as an antidi
 Septic, *sep'-tik*.
 Septicemia, *sep-*
 ticemia.

- Septicin**, *sep'-tis-in*. A ptomain from putrid meat.
- Septicopye'mia**. Combined septicemia and pyemia.
- Septipara**, *sep'-tip'-ar-ah*. A woman pregnant for the seventh time.
- Septivalent**, *sep'-tiv'-al-ent*. Having a displacing power of seven.
- Septometer**, *sep'-tom'-et-er*. 1. An instrument for estimating atmospheric impurity. 2. An instrument for measuring the thickness of the nasal septum.
- Sept'one**. A ferment believed to cause a contagious disease.
- Septopyemia**, *sep-to-pi-e'-me-ah*. See *Septicopyemia*.
- Septum**, *sep'-tum*. A dividing membrane or wall. **S. atrio'rum**, **S. auricula'rum**, the septum between the cardiac auricles. **S. Cru'ral**, the layer of areolar tissue closing the femoral ring. **S. lu'cidum**, the wall between the lateral ventricles of the brain. **S. Na'sal**, the partition between the nostrils. **S. pectinifor'me**, the imperfect septum between the corpora cavernosa. **S. pellu'cidum**. Same as *S. lucidum*. **S. Rectovag'inal**, the tissue between the rectum and vagina. **S. scro'ti**, that dividing the scrotum into two cavities. **S. Subarach'noid**, a partition formed by bands of fibro-elastic tissue passing from the arachnoid to the pia along the posterior median line of the spinal cord. **S. ventriculo'rum**, the partition between the two ventricles of the heart.
- Septuplet**, *sep'-tu'-plet*. One of seven children born at a birth.
- Séquardin**, *sa-kahr'-din*. Sterilized testicular extract.
- Sequel**, *Sequela*, *se'-kwel*, *se'-kwel'-ah*. A supervening disease.
- Sequestration**, *se'-kwes-tra'-shun*. 1. The formation of a sequestrum. 2. The isolation of a patient.
- Sequestrectomy**, *se'-kwes-trek'-to-me*. Excision of the sequestrum.
- Sequestrotomy**, *se'-kwes-trof'-o-me*. The operation for the removal of a sequestrum.
- Sequestrum**, *se'-kwes'-trum*. A fragment of a necrosed bone.
- Seralbumin**, *sér-al-bu'-min*. The albumin of the blood.
- Serial**, *se'-re-al*. Following a regular order; arranged in rows.
- Sérible**. A tape-worm remedy consisting of the seeds and root-bark of *Conarus africanus*.
- Ser'iceps**. A forceps for making traction on the fetal head.
- Seriflux**, *se'-rif-luks*. A serous or watery discharge.
- Seriscis'sion**. The employment of a silk thread as an eraseur.
- Seroocoli'tis**. Inflammation of the peritoneum about the colon.
- Serodiagno'sis**. Diagnosis made by the use of serum.
- Serofibrinous**, *se-ro-fi'-brin-us*. Composed of serum and fibrin.
- Serofor'malin**. A preparation of dried coagulated blood-serum and formalin, used as an antiseptic dusting-powder.
- Serohepatitis**, *se-ro-hep-at-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the hepatic peritoneum.
- Serolemma**, *se-ro-len'-ah*. The external layer of the amnion.
- Serolin**, *se'-ro-lin*. A crystalline substance from blood-serum.

and aseptic. Called also *stromentum*.
 Serosi'tis. Inflammation of serous mem-
 Serosity, *se-ros'i-ti-e*. Having the qual-
 Serosynovitis, *se-ro-si-no-vi'tis*. Synov-
 Serothorapy, *se-ro-the'r-op-e*. The treat-
 use of human or animal blood-serum.
 Serotina, *ser-o-ti'-nah*. See *Decidua sera*.
 Serous, *se'-rus*. Having the nature of se-
 lymph-space. S. Flu'id, normal lym-
 ma'tion, inflammation with serous ex-
 Serpentaria, *ser-pen-ta'-re-ak*. Virginia
Aristolochia serpentaria and *A. reticul*
 and diaphoretic.
 Serpiginous, *ser-pi'-in-us*. Resembling
 Serpigo, *ser-pi'-go*. Ringworm.
 Serrate, Serrated, *ser'-at, ser'-a-ted*. Not
 Serration, *ser'-at-shun*. An indentation.
 Serratus, *ser'-at-us*. A muscle of the
Table of.
 Serre-fine, *sér-fén'*. 1. A small suture f-
 wound. 2. A small spring-forceps for
 vessel.
 Serre-nard. An instrument for ligating
 Serres's Glands. Pearl-like masses seen
 and resulting from fragmentation of d
 Serrulate, *ser'-u-lat*. Marked with small
 Sertoli's Cells or Columns. The sup-
 iferous tubules arranged radially on

- Serumal**, *se-ru'-mal*. Pertaining to or derived from serum.
- Serumuria**, *se-rum-u'-re-ah*. See *Albuminuria*.
- Sesame**, *ses'-am-e*. See *Sesamum*.
- Sesamoid**, *ses'-am-oid*. Resembling a grain. S. Bones, small bones developed in tendons. S. Cartilages, the small cartilages in the nasal alae.
- Ses'amum**. A genus of African plants. The seeds of *S. indicum* yield oil of benné. See *Oil*.
- Ses'qui-**. A prefix denoting one and a half.
- Sesquioxid**, *ses'-kwe-oks'-id*. A compound containing one and a half parts of oxygen and one part of another element.
- Sesquisalt**, *ses'-kwe-sawlt*. A salt containing one and a half times as much of a base as a protosalt.
- Sessile**, *ses'-il*. Having no peduncle.
- Setaceous**, *se-ta'-se-us*. Bristly; hairy.
- Setchenow's Inhib'itory Cen'ter**. A hypothetic reflex-inhibitory center in the brain; in the frog it is located in the optic lobes.
- Se'ton**. A thread passed through the skin for counterirritation.
- Seven-day Fe'ver**. Relapsing fever, *q. v.*
- Seventh Pair**, *sev'-enth*. The facial nerves.
- Sevum**, *se'-vum*. Suet.
- Sex-, seks**. A prefix meaning six.
- Sex**, *seks*. The state or condition of being either male or female.
- Sexdigital**, *seks-dij'-it-al*. With six fingers or toes.
- Sextan**, *seks'-tan*. Recurring every sixth day.
- Sextipara**, *seks-tip'-ar-ah*. A woman pregnant for the sixth time.
- Sextuplet**, *seks-tu'-plet*. One of six children born at one birth.
- Sexual**, *seks'-u-al*. Pertaining to sex.
- Sexuality**, *seks-u-al'-it-e*. The collective differences which in individuals make one male and another female.
- Sexvalent**, *seks-val'-ent*. Having a displacing power of six.
- Shadowgram**, *shad'-o-gram*. See *Skiagraph*.
- Shadowgraph**, *shad'-o-graf*. See *Skiagraph*.
- Shank**. A popular name for the tibia or shin.
- Sharpey's Intercros'sing F'i'bers**. The collagenous fibers forming the lamellas which constitute the walls of the Haversian canals in bone; same as osteogenic fibers. S.'s Per'forating F'i'bers, calcified white or elastic fibers which connect the lamellas in the walls of the Haversian canals.
- Sheath**, *sheth*. A covering; an investing substance. S., *Arach'noid*, a delicate partition lying between the pial sheath and the dural sheath of the optic nerve. S., *Cap'illary*, a lymph channel surrounding certain capillaries. S., *Den'tinal*, the structure lining the dental canals. S., *Du'al*, the external investment of the optic nerve. S., *Fem'oral*. See *Femoral*. S., *Lamel'lar*. See *Perineurium*. S., *Med'ullary*. See S., *Neural*. S., *My'e-lin*, the semifluid, homogeneous, refractive substance surrounding the axis-cylinder of a medullated nerve-fiber. S., *Nerve*. See *Perineurium*. S., *Neural*, the myelin sheath sur-

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rounding the axis-cylinder. **S., Perivascular.** See *S., Capsulary*. **S., P'al**, the extension of the pia investing the optic nerve. **S., Synovial**, the synovial membrane lining a passage through which a tendon glides.

Sheep's-pox. A contagious disease of sheep resembling small-pox. **Shellac, shel-ak'.** A resinous exudate caused by punctures of the *Coccus lacca* on species of *Butea*, *Ficus*, etc.

Shepherd's Fracture. A fracture of the outer portion of the astragalus.

Sherrington's Law. The peripheral branches of the spinal nerve roots—anterior and posterior—form anastomoses in such a manner as to supply any given region of the integument with the branches of three roots—a middle one and the ones next above and below.

Shin, shîn. The anterior edge of the tibia. **S.-bone**, the tibia. **Shingles, shing'-gl.** Herpes zoster. See *Zoster*.

Ship-fever, ship'-fe-ver. Typhus fever; *q. v.*

Shiv'er. A shaking of the body, a trembling from cold or fright.

Shock, shok. A marked lowering of the vital activities from an injury or operation.

Shoddy Fe'ver, shod'-e. A febrile disease among workers in shoddy mills.

Shoemakers' Cramp, shu'-ma-berz. Spasm of the muscles of the forearm and hand in shoemakers.

Short-sight, shorf'-sit. See *Myopia*.

Shof'-gon Prescription. One with many ingredients.

Shoulder, shol'-der. The scapuloclavicular articulation and adjacent parts. **S.-blade**, the scapula, *q. v.* **S.-girdle**, the bony girdle composed of the clavicles and scapulae.

Show, sho. 1. The sanguiniferous discharge from the vagina in the first stage of labor. 2. The menses.

Sharpell's Mem'brane. Membrana flaccida; the triangular portion of the membrana tympani that fills out the Rivinian notch.

Sialaden, si-al'-ad-en. A salivary gland.

Sialadenitis, si-al'-ad-en-î-tis. Inflammation of salivary glands.

Sialadenoncus, si-al'-ad-en-onc'-us. A tumor of a salivary gland.

Sialagog, Sialogogon, si-al'-ag-og. An agent increasing the flow of saliva.

Sialogogon, si-al'-o-gon'-ik. 1. Increasing flow of saliva. 2. A sialogog.

Sialine, si-al'-in. Having the nature of saliva.

Sialismus, si-al'-is-mus. Salivation; ptyalism.

Sial'ogog. See *Sialogog*.

Sialoid, si-al'-oid. Pertaining to or resembling saliva.

Sialolith, si-al'-e-lith. A salivary calculus.

Sialolithiasis, si-al'-e-lith-î-as-is. The formation of salivary calculi.

Sialoncus, si-al'-onc'-us. A tumor under the tongue arising from obstruction of the ducts of a salivary gland.

- Sialorrhea**, *si-al-ör-d'-ah*. Salivation. Excessive flow of saliva.
- Sialoschesis**, *si-al-ös'-kes-is*. Suppression or retention of saliva.
- Sibbens**, *sib'-enz*. A disease formerly endemic in the Scotch Highlands; it resembles syphilis and yaws.
- Sibilant**, *sib'-il-ant*. Hissing, wheezing, as a rale.
- Sibilus**, *sib'-il-us*. A sibilant rale.
- Sibson's Aortic Ves'tibule**. The chamber formed by the left ventricle just below the aortic orifice for the reception of the semi-lunar valves during diastole.
- S's Groove**, a furrow formed in some individuals by a prominence of the lower border of the pectoralis major.
- S's Notch**, the inward curve of the upper left border of precordial dulness in acute pericardial effusion.
- Sick**, *sik*. Ill; not well.
- S.-head'ache**, headache with nausea.
- Side-chain**. See *Immunity*.
- Siderodromoph'bia**. Morbid dread of traveling by railway.
- Siderophilous**, *sid-er-off'-il-us*. Readily absorbing iron.
- Sideroscope**, *sid-er'-o-sköp*. An instrument for the detection of iron or steel in the eyes.
- Siderosis**, *sid-er-d'-sis*. Iron coloring of the tissues.
- Siemerling's Nu'cleus**. The anteroventral nucleus of the anterior group of oculomotor nuclei in the gray matter below the Sylvian aqueduct.
- Sieur's Sign**. "Signe du sou." A clear, metallic sound sometimes heard in cases of pleural effusion on percussing the chest in front with two coins and auscultating behind.
- Sigaultian Opera'tion**. Symphysiotomy.
- Sigh**, *si*. A prolonged deep inspiration.
- Sight**, *sit*. The faculty of vision.
- Sig'matism**. Imperfect or improper use of the *s* sound in speech.
- Sigmoid**, *sig'-moid*. Shaped like the letter S.
- S. Cavities**. See *Cavity*.
- S. Flex'ure**, the S-shaped portion of the colon above the rectum.
- S. Fos'sa**, an S-shaped groove on the mastoid process.
- S. Notch**. See *Notch*.
- Sigmoidec'tomy**. Excision of part of the sigmoid flexure.
- Sigmoidi'tis**. Inflammation of the sigmoid flexure.
- Sigmoidoproctostomy**, *sig-moi-do-prok-tos'-to-me*. Anastomosis of the sigmoid flexure and the rectum.
- Sigmoidoscope**. Instrument for examining the sigmoid flexure.
- Sigmoidos'copy**. Visual inspection of the sigmoid flexure.
- Sigmoidos'tomy**. An incision of the sigmoid flexure of the colon.
- Sign**, *sin*. 1. Any diagnostic objective symptom. 2. A conventional character used in pharmacy or otherwise.
- S., Palmo-plan'tar**. See *Filipovitch's Sign*.
- S., Stairs**, difficulty in descending stairs, an early sign in locomotor ataxia.
- Sig'na**. A conventional term meaning "mark" in prescription-writing; usually written S or Sig.
- Signature**, *sig'-na-chür*. The directions on a prescription.
- Signatures, Doc'trine of**. A formerly used system of discovering the therapeutic value of a plant by some external appearance.

SINAPIS

Sikimin, *sik'-im-in*. A toxic alkaloid from *Illicium religiosum*.

Silex's Sign. Radial furrows about the mouth, and coincidentally in other parts of the face; a pathognomonic sign of congenital syphilis. **S.'s Test for Glucose in Urine**. Add ammonia in excess to a strong solution of silver nitrate; add the urine, and boil. In the presence of glucose a metallic silver mirror is deposited at the bottom of the tube. Aldehyd and tartaric acid give the same reaction.

Silica, *sil'-ik-ah*. SiO_2 . Silicon dioxide, found in quartz.

Silicate, *sil'-ik-ät*. A salt of silicic acid.

Silicon, *sil'-ik-on*. See *Elements, Table of*.

Silicosis, *sil'-ik-ö'-sis*. A pathological condition of the lung due to the inhalation of stone dust.

Silver, *sil'-ver*. See *Elements, Table of*. **S.-fork Deform'ity or Frac'ture**, a displacement of the wrist in fracture of the lower end of the radius.

Simarou'ba, *Simaru'ba*. A genus of tropical American trees, the barks of which have tonic properties.

Simon's Posture. The dorsal posture with the legs and thighs flexed, the hips elevated, and the thighs abducted. **S.'s Symptom**, immobility or retraction of the umbilicus during inspiration, sometimes seen in tuberculous meningitis. **S.'s Triangles**, two roughly triangular areas covering (1) the lower portion of the abdomen, the inner surface of the thigh to a point ten to twelve centimeters below the pubes, and the inguinal region as far outward as the trochanter (abdominocrural or femoral triangle); and (2) the axillary and pectoral regions and the inner surface of the arm (brachial triangle). They are frequently the seat of petechial or petechioerythematous rashes during the first three days of small-pox.

Simonart's Bands or Threads. Amniotic bands formed by drawn-out adhesions between fetus and amnion where the cavity has become distended through accumulation of fluid.

Simple. Not compound; consisting of one substance.

Sim'pler, **Sim'plist**. An herb doctor.

Simples, *sim'-plz*. Medicinal herbs.

Sims's Depres'sor. An instrument for depressing the anterior vaginal wall. **S.'s Posture**, the semiprone position for vaginal operations. **S.'s Spec'ulum**, the duck-bill vaginal speculum for the perineum.

Simulation, *sim-u-la'-shun*. The counterfeiting of disease.

Simulium rep'tans, *sim-u'-le-um*. An insect believed to convey the infective agent of pellagra.

Sinalbin, *sin-al'-bin*. $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{44}\text{N}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_{16}$. A white, crystalline substance from mustard.

Sinapin, *sin'-ap-in*. $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{23}\text{NO}_5$. An alkaloid from white mustard.

Sinapis, *sin-a'-pis*. Mustard; the seeds of *Brassica alba* and *B. nigra*.

- Sinapism**, *sin'-ap-izm*. A mustard-plaster.
- Sinapized**, *sin'-ap-ized*. Mixed with mustard.
- Sincipital**, *sin-sip'-it-al*. Pertaining to the sinciput.
- Sinciput**, *sin'-sip-ut*. The fore and upper part of the head.
- Sinew**, *sin'-u*. Ligamentous tissue; a tendon.
- Singers' Node**, *sing'-ers*. A small ovoid nodule on the edge of the vocal cord in singers.
- Singultus**, *sing-gul'-tus*. See *Hiccup*.
- Sinistral**, *sin'-is-tral*. Toward the left.
- Sinistral**, *sin'-is-tral*. Pertaining to the left.
- Sinistral**, *sin'-is-tral*. Pertaining to the sinistral ear without regard to special preference or expertness.
- Sinistrin**, *sin'-is-trin*. $C_6H_{10}O_8$. A levorotatory sugar from squill.
- Sinistrocerebral**. Located in the left cerebral hemisphere.
- Sinistroc'ular**. Pertaining to the sinistral eye without regard to special preference or expertness.
- Sinistroexpert'ness**. See *Expertness*.
- Sinistrot'flexion**, *sin-is-tro-flek'-shun*. A bending toward the left.
- Sinistroman'ual**. Pertaining to the sinistral hand without regard to special preference or expertness.
- Sinistroped'al**. Pertaining to the sinistral foot without regard to special preference or expertness.
- Sin'kalin**. An alkaloid from mustard identical with cholin.
- Sinu'ous**, *sin'-u-us*. Wavy; winding.
- Sinus**, *si'-nus*. 1. A hollow, cavity, recess, or pocket. 2. A large channel containing blood, especially one containing venous blood. 3. A channel leading to an abscess. 4. A cavity within a bone. S., *Air*, any cavity within bones containing air. S., *a'læ par'væ*, the sphenoparietal sinus situated along the posterior border of the lesser wing of the sphenoid. S., *Aor'tic*, one of the pouch-like dilatations of the aorta or pulmonary artery opposite the segments of the semilunar valves. S., *Cav'ernous*, a large sinus extending from the sphenoid fissure to the apex of the petrous bone. S., *Cir'cular*, a venous sinus surrounding the pituitary body and communicating on each side with the cavernous sinus. S., *circula'ris iri'dis*. See *Schlemm's Canal*. S., *Cor'onary*, a large sinus in the transverse groove between the left auricle and the left ventricle of the heart. S., *ensifor'mis*, the sinus of Eternod, a vascular loop connecting the vessels of the chorion with the vessels on the under aspect of the yoke-sac. S., *Fron'tal*, one of the two irregular cavities in the frontal bone containing air and communicating with the nose by the infundibulum. S., *Infe'rior Longitu'dinal*, a venous sinus extending along the posterior half of the lower border of the falx cerebri, ending in the straight sinus. S., *Infe'rior Petro'sal*, a large sinus arising from the cavernous sinus, running along the lower margin of the petrous bone, and joining the lateral sinus to form the internal jugular vein. S.,

the attached margin of the fal-
cular Herophili. S.-phlebi'tis,
S., Placen'tal, slanting venous
centa at its uterine surface b
S. pocula'ris, a large lacuna in
tion of the urethra. S., Prece'r
most branchial arch and the tr
icus, a fossa on each side of
Same as S., *Straight*. S., Rh
the brain. S., Sag'ittal, Supe'r
inferior longitudinal sinuses,
Same as S. *ala parva*. S., Spl
of the sphenoid bone comm
S., *Straight*, a venous sinus ru
dinal sinus to the lateral sinus
running along the upper edge
rior Petro'sal, one running in a
the posterior part of the cav
S., Ter'minal, a vein encirclin
toderm. S.-thrombo'sis, thro
Trans'verse, one uniting the
Urogen'ital, the canal or duc
Wolffian ducts and the bladd
the cloaca. S. veno'sus, (1)
brate heart into which empt
from the body; (2) the vessel
the embryonic mammalian be

- Site, *sīt*.** A situation; position.
- Sitiegria, *sīt-e-ir'-je-ah*.** Hysterical anorexia.
- Sitiology, *sīt-e-ol'-o-je*.** A treatise on dietetics.
- Sitiophobia, *sīt-e-o-fo'-be-ah*.** The same as *Sitophobia, q. v.*
- Sitology, *sīt-ol'-o-je*.** See *Sitiology*.
- Sitomania, *sīt-o-ma'-ne-ah*.** 1. *Sitophobia, q. v.* 2. Periodic bulimia.
- Sitophobia, *sīt-o-fo'-be-ah*.** Insanity with abhorrence of food.
- Situs, *sīt*.** A position; site. **S. *inver'tus vis'cerum*,** an anomaly in which the organs of the body are changed from the normal to the opposite side of the body.
- Sitz'-bath.** A bath in a sitting posture.
- Six Hun'dred and Six.** See *Salvarsan*.
- Sixth Nerve.** The abducens nerve. See *Nerves, Table of*.
- Sjoeqvist's Test** (for the quantitative estimation of free HCl in gastric juice). It depends upon the action of carbonate of barium on the acid of the secretion, the hydrochloric acid being estimated as chlorid of barium by means of titration with a solution of bichromate of potassium.
- Skatol, *skā'-tol*, C_9H_9N .** A constituent of human feces. For tests, see *Ciamician and Magnanini*.
- Skeer's Sign.** A yellowish-brown ring near the pupillary margin of the iris, observed in the early stage of some cases of tuberculous meningitis.
- Skein, *skān*.** Same as *Spirem, q. v.*
- Skeletal, *skel'-et-al*.** Pertaining to the skeleton. **S.-mus'cle**, one attached to the skeleton. **S.-tis'sue**, the tissue of the framework of the body.
- Skel'etin.** A generic term for nitrogenous substances found in skeletal tissues of invertebrates.
- Skeletization, *skel-et-iz-a'-shun*.** Extreme emaciation.
- Skeletogenous, *skel-et-ōj'-en-us*.** Producing the skeleton.
- Skeletology, *skel-et-ol'-o-je*.** See *Osteology*.
- Skeleton, *skel'-et-on*.** The bony framework of the body.
- Skene's Glands.** Two complex tubular glands in the mucosa of the female urethra opening by small ducts just within the meatus urinarius.
- Skiagram, Skiagraph, *skī'-ag-ram, skī'-ag-raf*.** The finished printed X-ray picture.
- Skiagraphy, *skī-ag'-ra-fe*.** The art of making a skiagram.
- Skiam'eter.** An instrument for aiding in the recognition of fine differences in the density of X-ray shadows.
- Skiam'etry.** Shadow mensuration; applied to a method of determining the density of X-ray shadows.
- Skiascope, *skī-as-kōp*.** The apparatus used in skiascopy.
- Skiascopy, *skī-as'-kō-pe*.** Examination by either skiagraph or fluoroscope.
- Skin.** The external covering of the body. **S.-bound.** See *Scleroderma*. **S.-bound Disease.** See *Sclerema neonatorum*. **S.-**

SOCKET

graft'ing, transplanting healthy skin to cover a denuded surface.

Scleriosis, *skle-rî'-as-is*. See *Scleroderma*.

Skoda's Consonating Rales. Bronchial rales heard through consolidated pulmonary tissue in pneumonia. S's Resonance, a high-pitched, semitympanitic note heard occasionally in the engorged lobe in pneumonia, and above the level of the fusion in acute pleurisy. S's Tym'pany. See S's Resonance.

Skotogram, *Sko'tograph*, *sko'-to-gram*. See *Skiagraph*.

Skotography, *sko-log'-ra-fe*. See *Skiagraphy*.

Skull, *skul*. The bony framework of the head. S.-cap. 1. The cranium. 2. See *Scutellaria*.

Sleep-epilepsy, *slép'-ep-il-ep-se*. Narcolepsy, *q. v.* S.-walking. See *Somnambulism*.

Sleeping Drop'sy or **Sick'ness**, *slép'-ing*. A peculiar disease of West Africa characterized by increasing somnolence.

Slide, *slid*. A glass plate for microscopic specimens.

Sling. A swinging bandage for a limb.

Slough, *sluf*. The separated dead matter in an ulceration.

Sloughing, *sluff'-ing*. The formation of a slough.

Small-pox, *smaw'-poks*. See *Variola*.

Smegma, *smeg'-mah*. Sebaceous accretions about the prepuce.

Smell, *smel*. The perception of odor; the olfactory sense.

Smelling Salts, *smel'-ing*. Ammonium carbonate.

Smilacin, *smi'-la-sin*. An expectorant glucosid from sarsaparilla.

Smil'ax. A genus of plants yielding sarsaparilla.

Smith's Dislocation of the Foot. Dislocation upward and backward of all the metatarsal bones, together with the lateral cuneiform. S's Frac'ture, transverse fracture about 5 cm. above the lower extremity of the radius. S's Reaction for Bile Pig'ments. Pour tincture of iodine carefully over the liquid to be tested. A green ring appears between the two liquids.

Smiths' Cramp. Muscular spasm in the arm and hand in blacksmiths.

Snake-root. See *Cimicifuga*, *Ascarum*, *Serpentaria*, and *Senega*.

Snare, *snär*. An instrument for the excision of polypi, etc.

Sneezing, *snēz'-ing*. An explosive expulsion of air through the nasal passages and mouth.

Snore, *snör*. To breathe with a harsh, rough noise in sleep.

Snow-blindness. Partial blindness from the reflection of snow.

Snuffles. A catarrhal discharge from the nose in infancy.

Soap, *söp*. See *Sapo*. S.-bark. See *Quillaja*.

Socaloin, *so-kal'-o-in*. $C_{15}H_{16}O_7$. Aloin from Zanzibar aloes.

Socia, *so'-se-ah*. One accompanying. S. parot'id'es, an occasional small separate lobe of the parotid gland.

Socket, *sok'-et*. A concavity into which a movable part is inserted.

Soda, *so'-dah*. Na_2CO_3 . Normal sodium carbonate; soda-ash.

S.-wa'ter, water impregnated with carbonic acid gas.

Sodic, *so'-dik*. Containing sodium.

Sodium, *so'-de-um*. See *Elements, Table of*. **S. Bicarbonate**, NaHCO_3 , baking soda; it is antipyretic and antiseptic. **S. Bo'rate**. See *Borax*. **S. Car'bolate**, $\text{NaC}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}$, a crystalline substance used as an internal antiseptic. **S. Chlo'rate**, NaClO_3 , an antiseptic crystalline substance. **S. Chlo'rid**, NaCl , common salt. **S. Hy'drate** or **Hydrox'id**, NaOH , caustic soda. **S. Iodid**, NaI , used as an alternative and sialogog. **S. Phos'phate**, $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$, colorless crystals used as a cathartic and cholagog. **S. Salic'yate**, $\text{NaC}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$, antirheumatic white scales. **S. Sul'phate**, $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$, Glauber's salt. **S. Sulphoric'inat**e, a brown syrupy liquid used as an antiseptic and a solvent for phenol, etc.

Sodomy, *sod'-o-me*. Sexual connection by the anus.

Soemmerring's Bone. The marginal process of the malar bone.

S.'s Crys'talline Swell'ing, an annular swelling formed in the lower part of the capsule, behind the iris, after extraction of the crystalline lens. **S.'s Fora'men**. See *S.'s Yellow Spot*.

S.'s Gang'lion or **Gray Sub'stance**, the substantia nigra (locus niger) of the cerebral peduncles. **S.'s Lig'ament**, the suspensory ligament of the lacrimal gland. **S.'s Nerve**, the long pudendal nerve. **S.'s Yellow Spot**, the macula lutea of the retina.

Soft. Not bony or cartilaginous, as the soft tissues. **S. Pal'ate**, the soft posterior part of the palate.

Softening, *sof'-ning*. The act of becoming less firm. **S. of the Brain**, progressive dementia.

Solan'idin. $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{39}\text{NO}$. A decomposition product of solanin.

Sol'anin. $\text{C}_{45}\text{H}_{75}\text{NO}_{15}$. A substance obtained from the buds of the potato (*solanum tuberosum*). It is recommended as an analgesic, sedative, and antispasmodic.

Solanum, *sol-a'-num*. A genus of plants including the potato.

Solarium, *sol-la'-re-um*. A sun-bath.

Solayrès's Obliq'uity. Lateral obliquity; descent of the child's head by its occipitomental diameter into the oblique diameter of the pelvis.

Soldani's Solu'tion for Glu'cose. Fifteen grams of copper carbonate dissolved in 1400 c.c. of water, to which are added 416 grams of potassium bicarbonate. A reduction of copper suboxide is obtained by heating the above solution with a glucose solution.

Sole, *sól*. The plantar surface of the foot.

Soleus, *sol'-us*. A muscle of the calf of the leg. See *Muscles, Table of*.

Solidism, *sol'id-izm*. The theory that ascribes disease to condensation or rarefaction of the solid tissues.

Solitary, *sol'-i-a-re*. *Alone*. **S. Fascic'ulus**. See *Fasciculus*. **S. Glands**, certain lymph-glands in the intestinal mucosa.

SOMNOLENTIA

Solum, *so'-le-um*. A variety of tape-worm.

Solly's Arctiform Band. See *Rolando's Arctiform Fibers*.

Solubility, *sol-u-bil-i-ty*. The condition of being soluble.

Soluble, *sol-u-ble*. Capable of being dissolved.

Solution, *so-lu'-shun*. The diffusion of a solid in a liquid.

Contiguity, a dislocation. **S. of Continuity**, the division tissue. **S., Normal**, a standard solution containing 1 liter a sufficient amount of the reagent exactly to react combine with one grain of hydrogen. **S., Salt**. See *Sa*. **Saturated**, a solution in which no more of the molecular solid can be diffused through the menstruum. **S., Star** solution containing a definite quantity of a reagent.

Solvent. An alkaline solution of cresol in sodium cresyl

Solvent, *sol-vent*. An agent capable of dissolving substance.

Solvent. A neutral solution of cresol in sodium cresylate.

Solvin, *sol'-vin*. See *Sodium Sulphuric acid*.

Soma. 1. The body. 2. The entire body with the inside the germ-cells.

Somata, *so-mat'-a*. A smallest possible division of parts.

Somatic, *so-mat'-ic*. Pertaining to the body. **S. Death**, of the entire body.

Somatoblast, *so-mat-o-blast*. Any protoplasmic molecule which cell material is developed.

Somatodermis, *so-mat-o-der-mis*. A nerve-cell with a white cell-body usually taking the stain.

Somatodermis, *so-mat-o-der-mis*. Double firm with muscle.

Somatology, *so-mat-o-log-y*. The study of anatomy and physiology.

Somatoma, *so-mat'-oma*. 1. See *Soma*. 2. An embryonic

Somatopharynx, *so-mat-o-pharynx*. The pharynx of the body.

Somatopharynx, *so-mat-o-pharynx*. The upper part of the mouth.

Somatoma, *so-mat'-oma*. A pericardial mass food.

Somatology, *so-mat-o-log-y*. The anatomy of the human

Somatodermis, *so-mat-o-der-mis*. Muscle with three

Somathetic, *Somathetic*, *so-mat'-ic*. Pertaining to the somata.

Soma, *so-mat*. 1. A mesoblastic segment. 2. A primitive

Soma, *so-mat*. CH3NO2. A crystalline hypoxite and dia-

Soma, *so-mat*. *so-mat'-ic*. Sleep-sickness.

Soma, *so-mat*. *so-mat'-ic*. A medicine producing sleep.

Soma, *so-mat*. *so-mat'-ic*. Sleep-sickness.

Soma, *so-mat*. *so-mat'-ic*. Sleep-sickness.

Soma, *so-mat*. *so-mat'-ic*. Sleep-sickness.

Soma, *so-mat*. *so-mat'-ic*. Sleep-sickness.

Soma, *so-mat*. *so-mat'-ic*. Sleep-sickness.

Soma, *so-mat*. *so-mat'-ic*. Sleep-sickness.

- Sonitus**, son'-it-us. See *Tinnitus*.
- Sonometer**. An instrument for testing the sense of hearing.
- Sonorous**, so-no'-rus. Resonant; ringing.
- Soor**, sör. German for Thrush.
- Soorpilz**, sör'-pilz. German for thrush fungus, *Oidium albicans*.
- Soot'-cancer**, Soot'-wart. Chimney-sweepers' cancer.
- Sophistication**, so-fis-tik-a'-shun. The adulteration of a substance.
- Sopor**, so'-por. Sleep.
- Soporiferous**, so-por-if'-er-us. Producing sleep.
- Soporific**, so-por-if'-ik. 1. Narcotic. 2. Producing sleep. 3. An agent inducing sleep.
- Soporose**, so'-por-ös. Sleepy.
- Sorbefacient**, sor-be-fa'-she-ent. An agent producing absorption.
- Sorbin**. $C_6H_{12}O_6$. A nonfermentable sugar from the ripe berries of European mountain ash, *Pyrus aucuparia*.
- Sorbit**. $C_6H_{12}O_6 + H_2O$. A nonfermentable sugar from *Pyrus aucuparia*.
- Sorbose**, Sorbinose. Same as *Sorbin*.
- Sordes**, sor'-dez. 1. Fetid accumulations about the teeth. 2. Filth. S. gas'trica, undigested gastric debris.
- Sore**, sör. 1. Any ulcer, chafe, or wound. 2. Painful. S. throat, any morbid affection of the throat.
- Soret's Band**. An absorption band in the extreme violet end of the spectrum of blood; it is characteristic of hemoglobin.
- Sorghum**, sor'-gum. A variety of cane-sugar.
- Soroche**, so-ro'-ke. Mountain sickness.
- Souffle**, soo'-fl. An auscultatory murmur; a bruit. S., Car'diac, heart-murmur. S., Fe'tal, an inconstant murmur heard during pregnancy, supposed to be due to compression of the umbilical cord. S., Fu'nic or Funic'ular, a hissing sound, synchronous with the fetal heart-sounds, heard over the abdomen of a pregnant woman. S., Placen'tal. See S., Uterine. S., Splen'ic, a sound said to be heard over the spleen in malaria, leukemia, and biliary calculus. S., U'terine, a sound heard in the latter months of pregnancy, caused by the entrance of blood into the dilated arteries of the uterus.
- Sound**, sound. A probe; an exploring instrument.
- Sour**. Having an acid taste.
- Southernwood**, sulth'-ern-wud. See *Artemisia*.
- Southey's Drain'age-tubes**. Tubes of small calibre used to drain fluid from extensively edematous limbs.
- Sozal**, so'-zal. An antiseptic aluminum salt.
- Sozin**, so'-zin. A defensive proteid occurring naturally in a normal animal.
- Sozoiodol**, so-so-i'-o-dol. $C_6H_5(HSO_3)I_2.OH$. A combination of sulphur, iodine, and carboic acid, used as an antiseptic.
- Space**, späs. An inclosed or partially inclosed part of the body. S., Epidu'ral. See *Epidural*. S., Interco's'tal, the space between two contiguous ribs. S., Interglob'ular. See *Interglobular*. S.,

front of the spinal column and the sense which perceives the p
S., Subarach'noid, that betwe
S., Subdu'ral, that between the
Subumbil'ical, a triangular spac
base at the umbilicus.

Spagirie, *spaj-i'-rik*. Relating to
cine.

Spanemia, *span-e'-me-ah*. Povert

Spanish Fly, *span'-ish*. See *Cant*

Spanopnea, *span-op-ne'-ah*. Infr

Spar'adrap. A waxed cloth; a pl

Spargosis, *spar-go'-sis*. 1. Enlarg
tiasis.

Spar'tein. $C_{12}H_{26}N_2$. An alkalo

Spasm, *spasm*. A convulsive mus
alternate muscular contraction

See *Habit*. S., Han'dicraft,

Myopath'ic, one attending a dis

ding. See *Nodding*. S., Saltato

attacking a person when he att
leap or jump. S., Sta'tic Re'fle

Tet'anic, S., Ton'ic, a spasm tha
relaxation. S., Tox'ic, one due

Spasmodic, Spasmod'ic, *spaz-mat'*

Spasmodism, *spaz'-mo-dism*. A
in medullary excitation.

Spasmodology, *spaz-mol'-o-je*. The

SPERMATOCYST

- Specific**, *spe-sif'-ik*. 1. Peculiar, special. 2. Syphilitic. 3. A remedy of peculiar value. S. Grav'ity. See *Gravity*. S. Rem'edy, a remedy peculiarly curative of a certain disease.
- Specillum**, *spe-sil'-um*. 1. A button-shaped, silver probe. 2. A lens.
- Spectacles**, *spek'-lak-lz*. Framed lenses to correct ametropia.
- Spectral**, *spek'-tral*. Pertaining to the spectrum.
- Spectrometry**, *spek-trom'-et-re*. Spectrum analysis.
- Spectrophotometer**, *spek-tro-fo-tom'-et-er*. An instrument (1) for spectral measurement of the light sense; (2) for determining the amount of color in spectrum analysis.
- Spectrophotom'etry**. The use of the spectrophotometer.
- Spec'troscope**. An instrument for the production of a spectrum.
- Spec'trum**. A color-band from a ray of decomposed light.
- Speculum**, *spek'-u-lum*. An instrument for examining canals.
- Spence's Test**. A tumor of the mammary gland can be distinguished from an inflammatory enlargement by the absence, in the latter case, of any tumefaction, there being only the lumpy and wormy sensation of the swollen acini and ducts.
- Spencer's A'rea**. A cortical area in the frontal lobe just outside of the olfactory tract and anterior to the point where it joins the temporosphenoid lobe, as indicated by the crossing of the Sylvian artery. Faradic stimulation of this area influences the respiratory movements, causing stoppage of the respiration when sufficiently intense.
- Spend**, *spend*. To ejaculate semen in coition.
- Sperm**, *sperm*. The semen or seed. S.-as'ter, the radiation about the middle piece of the spermatozoon after its entrance into the ovum. S.-cell. See *Cell*. S.-nu'cleus, the head of the spermatozoon after its transformation into a spheroidal body in the ovum.
- Spermaceti**, *sper-mak-sel'-te*. A fatty substance from the head of the sperm-whale, used as an emollient.
- Spermacrasia**, *sper-mak-ra'-ze-ah*. Weakness of the semen.
- Spermatoephraxis**, *sper-mat-em-fraks'-is*. An obstruction to the discharge of semen.
- Spermatic**, *sper-mat'-ik*. Pertaining to semen. S. Ar'tery, a branch of the abdominal aorta. S. Cord, the suspensory cord of the testis, conveying blood- and lymph-vessels, nerves, and the vas deferens. S. Plex'us, the pampiniform plexus, q.v.
- Sper'matid**. A cell produced by fission of a secondary spermatocyte.
- Sper'matin**. An odorous, mucilaginous matter in semen.
- Spermatism**, *sper'-mat-ism*. The emission of semen.
- Spermatitis**, *sper-mat-iz'-tis*. Inflammation of the vas deferens.
- Sper'matoblast**. One of the nuclei of a daughter-cell.
- Spermatocoele**, *sper'-mat-o-sel*. A spermatic cyst of the testicle.
- Spermatoclem'ma**. An involuntary emission of semen.
- Spermatocyst**, *sper'-mat-o-sist*. Seminal vesicle; spermatic cyst.

most.

Spermatopathy, *sper'-mat-ep'-uh-ei*.

Spermatophobia, *sper'-mat-uh-fuh'-bo-*
o'-fih-uh.

Spermatophore, *sper'-mat-uh-fir*. See

Spermatopointic, *sper'-mat-uh-poi-ut*.

Spermatorthes, *sper'-mat-ur'-uh*.

men.

Spermatoschesia, *sper'-mat-ur'-les-*

shid.

Spermatospore, *sper'-mat-uh-spil*.

division to spermatoblasts.

Spermatorum, *sper'-mat-ur'-rum*.

Spermatozonia, *sper'-mat-uh-zuh'-nuh*.

Spermatozoid, *sper'-mat-uh-zoi'id*.

Spermatozo'on. An active, feru-

Spermato'ria. The presence in the

Spermia, *sper'-mih*. 1. $C_{25}H_{45}N$.

semen. 2. A preparation of the

Spermolite, *sper'-muh-lit*. See

Spermolite, *sper'-muh-lit*. A stone

Sper'moplasm. The protoplasm of

Spermophora, *sper'-muh-fir*. A

Spermospore, *sper'-muh-spil*. See

Sphaecelate, *sph'-el-ut*. Muricidic

Sphaecelation, *sph'-el-ut'-shun*. See

Sphaecel, *sph'-el*. The uncortical

cuticle of marine alga.

SPHYGMOPHONE

d, *sfe'-noid*. Cuneiform; wedge-shaped. **S. Bone**, one of the cranial bones at the anterior base of the skull articulating with all the other bones of the head.

des, *sfe-noi'-dez*. The sphenoid-bone.

maxillary. Pertaining to the sphenoid and maxilla.

palatine. Pertaining to the sphenoid and palate bones.

parietal. Pertaining to the sphenoid and parietal bones.

ic, *sfe-not'-ik*. A fetal bone afterward forming that part of the sphenoid bone adjacent to the carotid groove.

resia, *sfe-no-tre'-ze-ah*. The breaking up of the basal portion of the fetal skull.

tribe, *sfe'-no-trib*. An instrument used in sphenotresia.

urbinial, *sfe-no-ter'-bin-al*. 1. Relating to the sphenoid

urbinate bones. 2. One of the spongy bones cephalad of the body of the sphenoid.

the'sia. A perverted feeling, as of contact with a ball.

Spherical, *sfer'-ik*, *sfer'-ik-al*. Like a sphere. **S. Aberra'-tion**. See Aberration.

acterium, *sfe-ro-bak-le'-re-un*. A micrococcus.

is, *sfe'-roid*. A solid resembling a sphere.

oma, *sfe-ro-mah*. A spheric tumor.

ometer. An instrument to determine the curvature of lenses.

er, *sfigk'-ter*. A muscle constricting an orifice. See *Tables*, Table of.

eralgia, *sfigk-ter-al'-je-ah*. Pain about the anus.

erectomy, *sfigk-ter-ek'-lo-me*. 1. The surgical removal of the pyloric sphincter. 2. Oblique blepharotomy.

eroplasty. Surgical repair of a sphincter.

eroscope. An instrument for inspecting a sphincter.

eroscopy. The use of the sphincteroscope.

erotomy, *sfigk-ter-ot'-o-me*. Division of a sphincter.

oin. $C_{17}H_{33}NO_2$. A leukomatin from brain-tissue.

sin, *sfig'-go-sin*. A cerebrosid in brain-tissue.

ic, Sphygmical. Pertaining to the pulse.

ocardiograph, *sfig-mo-kar'-de-o-graf*. An instrument for graphic recording of movements of pulse and of heart.

ochro'nograph. A registering sphygmograph.

og'enin. An extract of the suprarenal capsule; it is said to increase the blood-pressure.

ogram, *sfig'-mo-gram*. The tracing of a pulse-wave.

ograph, *sfig'-mo-graf*. An instrument for recording the essential features of the pulse in health and in disease.

ography, *sfig-mog'-ra-fe*. A description of the pulse.

oid, *sfig'-moid*. Resembling the pulse.

ology, *sfig-mol'-o-je*. The science of the pulse.

omanometer, *sfig-mo-man-om'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring the arterial pressure.

meter, *sfig-mom'-et-er*. Instrument to measure the pulse.

ophone. Instrument for making the pulse-beats audible.

Sphygmous, *sfig'-mus*. Having the
 Sphyrotomy, *sfir-ot'-o-me*. Excision
 Spica, *spi'-kah*. See Bandage, *Sp*
 Spicula, *spik'-u-lah*. A small spike
 Spicule, Spiculum, *spik'-ul*, *spik'-*
 Spider-cells, *spi'-der-sels*. See De
 Spiegler's Test for Albu'min. Addition
 of acetic acid to remove
 the filtrate with a solution pre-
 mercuric chlorid and 4 grams
 water, and adding 20 grams of
 of albumin a white ring will form
 Spiegelberg's Sign. A sensation
 india-rubber, imparted to the
 moves along, the affected part;
 vix uteri.
 Spigella, *spi-jé'-le-ah*. A genus
 pinkroot; the rhizome and roots
 Spigelian Lobe. See *Spigellius's*
 Spigelin, *spi-j'-el-in*. The alkaloid
 Spigellius's Line. The semilunar li-
 muscular fibers of the transverse
 S's Lobe, a small triangular
 the right lobe of the liver.
 Spiloma, *spi-lo'-mah*. A vascular
 Spiloplasia, *spi-lo-pla'-ne-ah*. 1.
 sient maculas on the skin. 2.
 Spilonaxia, *spi-lo-plak'-e-ah*. La-

SPIRILLUM

nt, *spi'-nant*. An agent stimulating the spinal cord.
 te, *spi'-nat*. Armed with spines.
 le, *spin'-dl*. A tapering rod or pin. S.-celled, having
 iform cells. S., Neu'-ro-mus'cular, small fusiform end-
 ans found in almost all the muscles of the body. S.,
 'clear, the cone-like appearance of the nucleus during certain
 ges of karyokinesis.
 , *spin*. The vertebral column. A thorn-like process of
 he. S., Railway, a traumatic neurosis of the spine following
 ailroad accident.
 l, *spin'-ol*. A liquid extract of young spinach leaves; it is
 en in anemia and chlorosis. S. sic'cum, spinol in the form
 a green powder.
 neu'ral. Pertaining to the spinal cord and peripheral nerves.
 us, *spi'-nus*. Pertaining to the spine.
 omet, *spin-ton'-et-er*. A spark-measurer; an instru-
 nt for measuring the length of an electric spark generated by
 Ruhmkorff coil. It is used to determine the resistance of an
 ray tube to the passage of an electric current.
 therism. Illusory sensation of sparks before the eyes.
 herometer, *spin-ther-om'-et-er*. See *Spintometer*.
 heropia, *spin-ther-o'-pe-ah*. Same as *Spinterism*.
 l, *spi'-ral*. Screw-like; like a spire. S. Ban'dage. See
 ndage. S. Canal'. See *Canal*. S. Lam'ina. See *Lamina*
iralis.
 m, *spi'-rem*. A convoluted mass of chromatin fibrils formed
 karyokinesis.
 lum, *spi-ril'-um*. A genus of bacteria. See *Table of Spirilla*.

TABLE OF SPIRILLA.

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTER.
<i>nyliferum</i> (Van Tie- m).	Water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>serum</i> (Sakharoff)...	Blood of septic- mic geese.	Pathogenic.
<i>quatilis</i> (Günther)...	Water (Spree)...	Saprophytic.
<i>tenuatum</i> (Warming).	Sea-water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>ureum</i> (Weibel).....	Air, sewage.....	Chromogenic (golden-yellow).
<i>roliniensis</i> (Neisser)...	Water (Berlin) ..	Saprophytic.
<i>mhoffii</i>	Water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>colere asiaticæ</i> (Koch).	Dejecta of chol- era patients; water.	Pathogenic, zy- mogenic.
<i>ncentricum</i> (Kitasato)	Putrid blood ...	Saprophytic.
<i>nubicus</i> (Heiden)....	Water (Danube).	Saprophytic.
<i>nticola</i> (Miller).....	Mouth.....	Saprophytic.
<i>esulfuricans</i> (Beyer- s).	Pit-water.....	Zymogenic.
<i>mbarii</i> (Dunbar and al).	Water (Elbe)....	Saprophytic.

TABLE OF SPIRILLA.—(Concluded.)

NAME.	WHERE FOUND.	CHARACTER.
<i>S. endoparagogenicum</i> (Sorokin).	Exudate of poplar tree.	Saprophytic.
<i>S. flavescens</i> (Weibel).....	Sewage.....	Chromogenic (yellowish-green).
<i>S. flavum</i> (Weibel).....	Sewage.....	Chromogenic (ocher-yellow).
<i>S. of Hospital Gangrene</i> (Vincent).	Membranous pulp covering the ulcers.	Pathogenic.
<i>S. jenensis</i> (Ehrenberg)...	Water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>S. leucomelenum</i> (Perty)...	Water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>S. linguae</i> (Weibel).....	Tongue of mouse.	Saprophytic.
<i>S. litorale</i> (Warming).....	Bog-water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>S. luteum</i> (Jumella).....	Bog-water.....	Chromogenic (dusky-iron-yellow).
<i>S. maasei</i> (Van't Hoff)....	Water (Rotterdam).	Pathogenic.
<i>S. marinum</i> (Russell)....	Sea-water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>S. (Vibrio) metchnikovi</i> (Gamaleia).	Intestines of fowls.	Pathogenic.
<i>S. nasale</i> (Weibel).....	Nasal mucus...	Saprophytic.
<i>S. obermeieri</i> (Cohn).....	Blood in cases of relapsing fever.	Pathogenic.
<i>S. plicatile</i> (Dujardin)....	Water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>S. (Vibrio) proteus</i> (Finkler-Prior).	Feces in cases of cholera nostras.	Saprophytic.
<i>S. of Pseudocholera</i> (Rezon).	Well-water (Billancourt).	Pathogenic.
<i>S. recti physeteris</i> (Beauregard).	Ambergris.....	Zymogenic.
<i>S. rosenbergii</i> (Warming).	Brackish water..	Saprophytic.
<i>S. roseum</i>	Feces.....	Chromogenic (red).
<i>S. roseum</i> (Macé).....	Blennorrhagic pus.	Chromogenic (rose-red).
<i>S. rubrum</i> (Esmarch)....	Water.....	Chromoparous (wine-red).
<i>S. rufum</i> (Perty).....	Well-water.....	Chromoparous (rose- to blood-red).
<i>S. rugula</i> (Müller).....	Water, mouth...	Zymogenic (fecal odor).
<i>S. saprophiles</i> (Weibel)...	Sewage.....	Saprophytic.
<i>S. (Vibrio) schuylkillensis</i> (Abbot).	Water (Schuylkill).	Pathogenic.
<i>S. serpens</i> (Müller).....	Water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>S. smithii</i>	Intestines of swine	Saprophytic.
<i>S. sputigenum</i> (Müller)...	Healthy mouth.	
<i>S. tenue</i> (Ehrenberg)....	Water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>S. terrigenus</i> (Günther)...	Soil.....	Saprophytic.
<i>S. tyrogenum</i> (Denecke)...	Milk.....	Zymogenic.
<i>S. undula</i> (Müller).....	Water.....	Saprophytic.
<i>S. violaceum</i> (Warming)...	Brackish water..	Chromoparous (violet).
<i>S. volutans</i> (Ehrenberg)...	Marsh-water...	Saprophytic.
<i>S. of Wernicke</i>	Water.....	Pathogenic.

- Spirit, spir'-it.** An alcoholic solution of a volatile substance. *S.*, Corn, whisky distilled from Indian corn. *S.* of Mindere'rus, a solution of ammonium acetate, used as a diuretic. *S.* of Ni'ter, four per cent. alcoholic solution of ethyl nitrite, used in fevers. *S.*, Pota'to, whisky distilled from potatoes. *S.*, Proof, any liquor containing at least 49 per cent. of absolute alcohol. *S.*, Rec'tified, spirit free from fusel-oil, and containing at least 85 per cent. of absolute alcohol. *S.* of Wine. See *Spiritus vini gallici*.
- Spirituos, spir'-it-u-us.** Containing alcohol.
- Spiritus, spir'-it-us.** See *Spirit*. *S.* frumen'ti, whisky. *S.* junipe'ri, gin or whisky with which juniper berries have been distilled. *S.* myr'ciae, bay rum; a hydroalcoholic solution of various essential oils, and containing 0.8 per cent. of oil of myrcia. *S.* odora'tus, cologne water. *S.* vi'ni gal'lici, brandy; a liquor obtained by distillation of wine.
- Spirobacterium, spi-ro-bak-te'-ri-um.** Bacteria in the form of spiral filaments.
- Spirochaeta, spi-ro-ke'-tah.** A genus of *Schizomycetes*. *S.* pallida. See *Treponema pallidum*. *S.* refrin'gens, one found on healthy genital organs.
- Spirograph, spi'-ro-graf.** Instrument for recording respirations.
- Spirograph'idin.** The hyalin from spirographin.
- Spirograph'in.** The hyalogen obtained from the skeletal tissues of the worm *Spirographis*.
- Spirometer, spi-rom'-et-er.** Instrument to measure respirations.
- Spirom'etry.** The measurement of the breathing-capacity.
- Spirophore, spi'-ro-for.** Instrument for use in artificial respiration.
- Spiruli'na.** A microbe occurring as a coiled filament.
- Spissated, spis-a'-ted.** Thickened; inspissated.
- Spissitude, spis'-it-ud.** The state of being inspissated.
- Spittle, spit'-l.** The same as *Sputum*, *q. v.*
- Spitzka's Bun'dle.** A tract of nerve-fibers which passes from the cerebral cortex through the pyramidal region of the pes pedunculi to the oculomotor nuclei of the opposite side. *S.*'s Nu'cleus, the central nucleus of the oculomotor group in the gray matter below the Sylvian aqueduct. *S.*'s Postorbital Lim'bus, a welt-like projection of the orbital surface of the frontal lobe into the middle cranial fossa.
- Spitzka-Lissauer's Tract.** See *Lissauer's Tract*.
- Spix's Spine.** The bony spine at the inner border of the inferior dental foramen giving attachment to the sphenomaxillary ligament.
- Splanchnapophysis, splangk-nap-off'-is-is.** An outgrowth of a vertebra tending to inclose some viscus.
- Splanchnectopia, splangk-nek-to'-pe-ah.** The dislocation of a viscus.
- Splanchnic, splangk'-nik.** Pertaining to the viscera.

Splanchnoptosis, *splangk-no-to-s*.
 Splanchnoscopy, *splangk-nos'-ko-*
 Splanchnoskeleton, *splangk-no-sk*
 Splanchnotomy, *splangk-not'-o-m*
 Splay-foot, *spla'-foot*. Flat-foot.
 Spleen, *splen*. An oval viscus be-
 ach. S., Float'ing, one separ-
 pulp, the proper substance of.
 Splenadenoma, *splen-ad-en-o'-ma*
 Splenalgia, *splen-al'-je-ah*. Pain
 Splenculus, *splen'-ku-lus*. A sup-
 Splenectasis, *splen-ek'-tas-is*. E
 Splenectomy, *splen-ek'-to-me*. E
 Splenectomy, *splen-ek'-to-pe*. Di
 Splenelcosis, *splen-el-ko'-sis*. U
 Splenemia, *splen-e'-me-ah*. Sple
 Splenemphraxis, *splen-em-fraks'-*
 Splenetic, Splenic, *splen-et'-ik*, *sp*
 S. Ap'oplexy, S. Fe'ver, malign
 Splenification, *splen-if-ik'-a'-shu*
 Sple'nin. An organotherapeutic
 Splenitis, *splen-i'-tis*. Inflamma
 Splenium, *sple'-ne-um*. 1. A bas
 terior extremity of the callosu
 Splenius, *sple'-ne-us*. See *Muscl*
 Splenization, *splen-is-a'-shun*.
 texture, as the lungs when co
 Solenocele, *soleu'-o-sal*. Hernia

- Splen'opexy.** Surgical fixation of a movable spleen.
- Splenopneumonia, splen-o-nu-mo'-ne-ah.** Pneumonia with pulmonary splenization.
- Splenoptosis, splen-o-to'-sis.** Prolapse of the spleen.
- Splenotomy, splen-ot'-o-me.** An incision of the spleen.
- Splenuculus, splen-ung'-cu-lus.** A small spleen; any small, discrete mass of splenic tissue.
- Splint.** A support for the ends of a fractured bone.
- Splinter, splin'-ter.** A sequester.
- Split.** A longitudinal fissure. **S. Pel'vis,** congenital nonunion of pubic bones at the symphysis.
- Spoendel's Fora'men.** A small opening in the cartilaginous base of the skull between the ethmoid and the lesser wings of the sphenoid and the anterior ethmoid.
- Spondylalgia, spon-dil-al'-je-ah.** Pain in the vertebrae.
- Spondylarthrit'is.** Inflammation at a vertebral joint.
- Spondylarthrocace, spon-dil-arth-rok'-as-e.** Caries of a vertebra.
- Spondyle, spon'-dil.** A vertebra.
- Spondyllexarthrosis, spon-dil-eks-arth-ro'-sis.** Luxation of vertebra.
- Spondylitis, spon-dil-i'-tis.** Inflammation of a vertebra. **S. deformans,** vertebral arthritis deformans. **S. tuberculo'sa,** Pott's disease, *q. v.*
- Spondylizema, spon-dil-iz-e'-mah.** Sinking of a vertebra from destruction of the vertebral body below it.
- Spondylodynia, spon-dil-o-din'-e-ah.** Pain in a vertebra.
- Spondylolisthesis, spon-dil-ol-is'-the-sis.** Vertebral dislocation.
- Spondylolizema, spon-dil-o-liz'-e-mah.** Same as *Spondylizema*.
- Spondylopathy, spon-dil-op'-ath-e.** Any disease of the vertebrae.
- Spondylopyosis, spon-dil-o-pi-o'-sis.** Suppuration of the vertebrae.
- Spondyloschisis, spon-dil-os'-his-is.** Cleft of a vertebral arch.
- Spondylotomy, spon-dil-ot'-o-me.** Section of a vertebra.
- Sponge, spunj.** A marine animal of the class *Porifera*, having a porous skeleton; also the skeleton itself, used as an absorbent.
- S.-bath,** bath by means of a sponge and water. **S.-graft,** a piece of sterilized sponge placed in an ulcer to favor granulation.
- Spon'gia us'ta.** Sponge charred and powdered, used in goiter and tuberculosis.
- Spongiform, spun'-jif-orm.** Similar to a sponge.
- Spongin, spun'-jin.** The skeleton of sponges.
- Spon'gioblast.** One of the cells that develop into neuroglia.
- Spongioid, spun'-je-oid.** Resembling a sponge.
- Spongopiline, spun-je-o-pi'-lin.** Sponge and wool coated on one side with caoutchouc.
- Spongoplasm, spun'-je-o-plasm.** The chromatin of a cell-nucleus.
- Spongiose, spun'-je-as.** Full of pores.
- Spongy, spun'-je.** Porous. **S. Bod'y.** See *Corpus spongiosum*.

Spontaneous, *spou-iz'-ne*
tion.

Spoon-nail, *spoon'-njl*.

Sporadic, *spor-ad'-ik*. S

Sporadoneura, *spo-nat'-o*

Spore. 1. A reproductiv

or reproductive element

spermatic or ovulatory e

Sporiferous, *spo-rif'-er-us*

Sporoblast, *spo'-ro-blast*,

sporangium of sporozoa

Sporocyst. The sporoblast

membrane.

Sporogenic, *spo-ro-jen'-i*

Sporogony, *spo-rig'-on-i*

formation.

Sporous, *spo'-rous*. Any

sporogony. Same as

Sporophore. The portion

Sporothrix Schenckii. A

sis.

Sporotrichosis, *spo-ro-tri-*

ducing indolent subcut

Sporotrichum. A genus

Sporozo'a. A class of p

formation.

Sporozoite, *spo'-ro-zo-ik*.

the segmentation of th

Sporozoon, *spo-ro-zo'-on*.

Sport. See *Lacus naturæ*

Sporulation, *spor-u-lat'-sh*

Sporule, *spor'-ul*. A sma

Spotted, *spot'-ed*. Marked

Cerebraspinal. S. Sic

Sprain, *sprân*. A violent

the tearing away of a t

Spray, *sprâ*. Liquid vap

Sprengel's Deformity. A

of the scapulas.

Sprew, *spru*. See *Thrus*

Spring-conjunctivitis. S

Spring-knee. A condition

accomplished with a sha

Sprue, *spru*. See *Thrus*

Spunk, *spungl*. Surgeon

Sput. A projecting part

Sputious, *sput'-ee-us*. Th

Sputtered Bye, *sputl*. Th

and-tum.

spheric masses of sputum of the later stages of bronchitis. *S.*, *Prune'-juice* or *Rus'ty*, the typical bloody sputum of the third stage of pneumonia. *S. Septice'mia*, septicemia due to spatal microbes.

Squama, *skwa'-mah*. A scale or lamina.

Squamoparietal, *skwa-mo-par-i'-et-al*. Pertaining to the temporal squamosa and parietal bone.

Squamo'sa. The squamous bone, *q. v.*

Squamosal, *skwa-mo'-sal*. See *Squamous*.

Squamosphe'noid. Pertaining to the squamosa and sphenoid.

Squamous, *skwa'-mus*. Scaly. *S. Bone*, the circular plate forming the upper anterior portion of the temporal bone.

Square Lobe. The quadrate lobe of the liver and cerebellum.

Squarrous, *skwar'-us*. Scurfy.

Squill, *skwil*. See *Scilla*.

Squint, *skwint*. See *Strabismus*.

Squirt'ing Cu'cumber. See *Elaterium*.

Stabile, *sta'-bil*. Not moving; permanent. *S. Cur'rent*. See *Current*.

Staccato Speech, *stak-at'-o*. See *Scanning Speech*.

Stachydrin, *sta-kid'-rin*. $C_7H_{13}NO_2$. An alkaloid from the bulb of *Stachys tuberosa*.

Stactometer, *stak-tom'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring drops.

Stadium, *sta'-de-um*. A stage or period, as of a disease. *S. ac'mes*, the crisis. *S. decremen'ti*, the period of a decrease in the severity of a disease. *S. incremen'ti*, the stage of increase of a fever or disease.

Staff, *staf*. An instrument to guide the knife in lithotomy.

Stage, *staj*. 1. A period of a disease. 2. The plate projecting

from the pillar of a microscope, for supporting the slide. *S.*,

Al'gid, a condition marked by subnormal temperature, flickering

pulse, and nervousness. *S.*, *Amphibol'ic*, the stage of a

disease intervening between its height and its decline. *S.*, *As-*

phyx'ial, the preliminary stage of Asiatic cholera, marked by

extreme thirst and muscular cramps. *S.*, *Cold*, the rigor or

chill of an attack of a malarial paroxysm. *S.*, *Erup'tive*, that

in which an exanthem makes its appearance. *S.*, *Expul'sive*,

the stage of labor which begins when the dilatation of the cervix

is complete. *S.*, *First* (of labor), that stage in which the mold-

ing of the fetal head and dilatation of the cervix are effected.

S., *Hot*, the second or pyrexial stage of a malarial paroxysm.

S. of Inva'sion, the period during which the system comes under

the influence of a morbid agent. *S. of La'tency*, the incuba-

tion period of an infectious disease. *S.*, *Preerup'tive*, the period

of an eruptive fever following infection and prior to the erup-

tion. *S.*, *Pyrogenet'ic*, the stage of invasion in febrile diseases.

S., *Sec'ond* (of labor). See *S.*, *Expulsive*. *S.*, *Third* (of labor),

from the complete expulsion of the fetus to the expulsion of the placenta and membranes.

STAPHYLOCOCCUS

- Stag'gers.** One of the various forms of functional and organic disease of the brain and spinal cord in domestic animals.
- Stagnation,** *stag-na'-shun.* Cessation of motion.
- Stahl's Ear.** A congenital deformity of the ear which consists in a broadening of the helix, the fossa ovalis and upper part of the scaphoid fossa being covered.
- Stain,** *stān.* 1. A dye. 2. A discoloration.
- Stain'ing, in vitro Meth'od of.** A method of studying, under the microscope, the diffusion into living cells of dyes contained in agar jelly spread on glass slides.
- Stalagmometer,** *stal-ag-mom'-et-er.* An instrument for measuring the surface-tension of liquids by means of drops.
- Stamina,** *stam'-in-ah.* Vigor, inherent force.
- Stam'mer.** To utter with hesitation and repetition; to stutter.
- Stammering,** *stam'-er-ing.* Stuttering. **S. Blad'der,** a bladder that acts spasmodically.
- Stanch.** To check or stop a flow.
- Stan'dard.** An established rule or model.
- Stannic,** *stan'-ik.* Pertaining to tin. **S. Ac'id,** H_2SnO_3 , a white vitreous substance from tin. **S. Chlo'rid,** $SnCl_4$, a thin, white liquid.
- Stannius's Exper'iments.** 1. Separation by a ligature of the sinus venosus from the remainder of the frog's heart causes the latter to remain distended in diastole, while the former continues its rhythmic pulsations. Mechanical excitation of the auricle or ventricle produces a single contraction, which is repeated only when a new stimulus is applied. 2. If a ligature be placed around the groove dividing the auricles from the ventricle, there occurs a rhythmic contraction of the ventricle, while the auricles remain quiescent.
- Stannum,** *stan'-um.* See Tin under Elements, Table of.
- Stapedectomy,** *sta-ped-ek'-to-me.* Excision of the stapes.
- Stapedial,** *sta-pe'-de-al.* Pertaining to the stapes.
- Stapediovestib'ular.** Pertaining to the stapes and vestibule.
- Stapedius,** *sta-pe'-de-us.* See Muscles, Table of.
- Stapes,** *sta'-pēs.* A stirrup-shaped bone of the middle ear.
- Staphisagria,** *staf-is-a'-gre-ah.* Stavesacre, the emetic and cathartic seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria*.
- Staphisa'grin.** $C_{22}H_{33}NO_5$. A toxic alkaloid from staphisagria.
- Staphyle,** *staf'-il-e.* The uvula, *q. v.*
- Staphyloedema,** *staf-il-e-de'-mah.* Enlargement of the uvula.
- Staphylinopharyn'geus.** The palatopharyngeus. See Muscles.
- Staphylion,** *sta-fil'-e-on.* Median point of the posterior nasal spine.
- Staphylitis,** *staf-il'-i-tis.* Inflammation of the uvula.
- Staphylium,** *staf-il'-e-um.* The mammary nipple.
- Staphyloangi'na.** Angina due to staphylococci.
- Staphylococcemia,** *staf-il-o-kok-sé-me-ah.* The presence in the blood of staphylococci.
- Staphylococcus,** *staf-il-o-kok'-us.* A micrococcus; a genus

- Schizomycetes* in which the cocci are irregularly clustered like a bunch of grapes. See *Micrococci*, *Table of*.
- Staphylohe'mia**. The state due to staphylococci in the blood.
- Staphyloma**, *staf-il-o'-mah*. A protrusion of the cornea or sclera.
- S., **An'nular**, one surrounded on all sides by atrophic choroid.
- S., **Ante'rior**, keratoglobus. S. **cor'neæ**, a bulging of the cornea. S., **Poste'rior**, bulging backward of the sclerotic at the posterior pole.
- Staphylomyco'sis**. The systemic condition due to staphylococci.
- Staphyloncus**, *staf-il-ong'-kus*. A swelling of the uvula.
- Staphyloplasty**, *staf'-il-o-plas-tu*. Plastic operation on cleft-palate.
- Staphyloptosis**, *staf-il-o-to'-sis*. Abnormal elongation of the uvula.
- Staphylorrhaphy**, *staf-il-or'-a-fe*. Suture of a cleft palate.
- Staphylotomy**, *staf-il-o'-o-me*. Amputation of the uvula.
- Star'-anise**. See *Illicium*.
- Starch**. See *Amylum*. S., **An'im'al**, glycogen. S., **Corn-**, the starch from Indian corn. S. **en'ema**, an enema of starch-water.
- Starvation**, *star-va'-shun*. Death from hunger.
- Stasis**, *sta'-sis*. Stagnation of the blood-current.
- Stasophobia**, *stas-o-fo'-be-ah*. A fear of standing upright.
- Static**, *staf'-ik*. At rest; in equilibrium.
- Statics**, *staf'-iks*. The science of matter at rest.
- Statistics**, *sta-tis'-tik-s*. A numeric collection of facts.
- Statom'eter**. Instrument for measuring amount of exophthalmos.
- Stature**, *staf'-ur*. The height of any animal when standing.
- Status**, *staf'-us*. A state. S. **arthri'ticus**, a gouty condition.
- S. **epilep'ticus**, a condition in which there occur successive spasms. S. **lymphat'icus**, a condition in which all the lymphatic tissues, the thymus, the spleen, and the bone-marrow, are hyperplastic. S. **parathyreopriv'us**, a pathological state caused by a complete loss of parathyroid tissue. S. **præ'sens**, the state of a case at a time the condition is noted. S. **typho'-sus**, the typhoid condition. S. **vertigino'sis**, persistent vertigo.
- Stauroplegia**, *stau-ro-ple'-je-ah*. Crossed hemiplegia.
- Stavesacre**, *stavs'-a-ker*. See *Staphisagria*.
- Steap'sin**. A fat-splitting ferment found in the pancreatic juice.
- Steariform**, *ste-ar'-if-orm*. Resembling fat.
- Stearin**, *ste-ar-in*. $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$. A compound of stearic acid and glyceryl found in the harder animal fats.
- Ste'aron**. $(C_{17}H_{35})_2O$. A distillation product of stearin.
- Stearoptene**, *ste-ar-op'-ten*. The solid portion of a volatile oil.
- Stearrhea**, *ste-ar'-e-ah*. See *Seborrhea*.
- Steatin**, *ste-at-in*. 1. Same as *Stearin*. 2. Any cerate containing a considerable proportion of tallow.
- Steatinum**, *ste-at-i'-num*. A name given to certain pharmaceutical preparations containing tallow.
- Steatite**, *ste-at-ite*. Talcum, *q. v.*

- ain, strān.** 1. A sprain. 2. Tension. 3. To filter.
- ait, strāt.** A narrow or constricted passage. S. of the Pel'vis. See *Pelvis*.
- amonium, stra-mo'-ne-um.** See *Datura stramonium*.
- angalesthesia, strang-al-es-the'-ze-ah.** See *Zonesthesia*.
- angles, strang'-gls.** An infectious catarrh of the upper air-passages of the horse, ass, and mule.
- ang'ulated.** Choked. Compressed so that circulation is arrested.
- angulation, strang-gu-la'-shun.** Constriction, choking.
- angury, strang'-gu-re.** Painful urination drop by drop.
- apping, strap'-ing.** The adhesive-plaster dressing of wounds.
- asburger's Cell'-plate.** The equatorial plate in which division of the nucleus occurs during karyokinesis.
- assburg's Test for Bile Ac'ids.** Dip filter-paper into albumin-free urine to which cane-sugar has been added; dry it, and apply a drop of sulphuric acid. In the presence of bile acids a red coloration will be shown on the paper.
- atified, strat'-e-fid.** Arranged in layers.
- atiform, strat'-if-orm.** Formed into a layer.
- atum, stra'-tum.** A layer or lamina. S. *albicine'reum*, the alternate white and gray matter of the corpus striatum. S. *bacillo'sum*, the layer of rods and cones of the retina. S. *cine'reum*, the most superficial layer of the cortex of the cerebellum, also of the corpus quadrigeminum anterior and of the floor of the fourth ventricle. S. *cor'neum*, the outer epidermic layer. S. *granulo'sum*, the granular layer of the retina; a layer of the epidermis. S. *lu'cidum*, a clear epidermal layer subjacent to the stratum corneum. S. *malpigh'ii*, S. *muco'sum*, S. *spino'sum*, the rete mucosum, *q. v.* S. *nu'cleare*, that part of the gray matter of the medulla forming the floor of the fourth ventricle.
- traus's Sign.** In facial paralysis from a central cause the hypodermic injection of pilocarpin causes no appreciable difference in the perspiration of the two sides, either as to time or quantity, whereas there is a marked retardation of the secretion on the affected side in severe peripheral paralysis. S.'s **Test for Ident'ifying Bacil'lus mal'lei**, the bacillus of glanders (*B. mallei*) when inoculated into a male guinea-pig produces a characteristic enlargement of the testes.
- trauss's Sign.** The administration of fatty food by the mouth causes an increase in the amount of fatty constituents in the effusion of chylous ascites.
- raw'berry Tongue.** The papillated tongue of scarlet-fever.
- reak, strék.** A furrow, line, band, or color mark. S. *Cul'ture*, a bacterial culture in streaks. S., *Med'ullary*. Same as *Med'ullary Groove*. S., *Meningit'ic*. See *Tache cérébrale*. S., *Prim'itive*, an opaque band at the posterior margin of the germinal area, the first sign of incubation in the blastoderm of *amniota*.

Stretcher, *streck'-er*. A portable cot for carrying the sick.
 Stria, *stri'-ah*. A streak or line. S. *terminans*, the line of termination.
semicircularis. S. *vascula'ris*, the vessels of the spiral ligament of the scala media.
 Stri'æ acusticæ. White lines on the lower surface of the fourth ventricle, uniting with the auditory tract.
 Stria'rum, the atrophic lines upon the face of the parietal bones of infant women. S. *longitudina'les*, lines on the surface of the callosum. S. *medulla'res*. Same as *stri'æ olfacto'riæ*, the roots of the olfactory tract.
 Strias, Acoustic or Auditory. See *Stri'æ acusticæ*.
 Striate, Striated, *stri'-ät*, *stri'-a-ied*. Marked with striae.
 Bod'ies. See *Corpora striata*.
 Striation, *stri-a'-shun*. The state of being striated.
 Striatum, *stri-a'-tum*. The corpus striatum.
 Stricture, *strik'-chûr*. A contraction of a duct. Stric't'ial, a stricture due to cicatricial tissue.
 Same as *S.*, *Spasmodic*. S., *Impermeable*. A stricture which prevents the passage of a bougie or catheter. S., *Inflammatory*. A stricture in which the passage of the instrument causes pain due to structural changes in or about a canal. S., *Spasmodic*. A stricture due to muscular spasm.
 Stric'turotome. An instrument for cutting through a stricture.
 Stricturotomy, *strik'-chûr-of-o-me*. The division of a stricture.
 Stridor, *stri'-dor*. A harsh grating sound, especially in the throat, due to gnashing of teeth.
 Stridulent, *strid'-u-lent*. Same as *Stridulous*.

ness of the joints in case of fracture. It consists of two hinged parts that can be fixed at any angle.

Stromuhr, *ström'-oor*. An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood-flow.

Stron'gylus. A genus of nematode entozoa.

Strontium, *stron'-she-um*. See *Elements, Table of*.

Strophanthin, *stro-fan'-thin*. $C_{33}H_{41}O_{12}$ (?). A glucosid from the seeds of *Strophanthus hispidus*; it is a heart tonic.

Strophanthus, *strof-an'-thus*. A genus of plants; the seed of *S. Konibé*.

Strophulus, *strof'-u-lus*. See *Miliaria* and *Red-gum*. *S. albidus*, milium, *q. v.* *S. infan'tum*, an urticarial disease of infants. *S. prurigin'o'sus*, an itching papular form.

Struc'tural. Pertaining to or involving tissue or structure.

Structure, *struk'-chür*. 1. An organ. 2. The composition of an organ.

Struempell's Disease'. 1. Polioencephalitis. 2. Chronic ankylosing inflammation of the vertebral column. *S.'s Type of Spas'tic Paral'ysis*, the familial, hereditary form of spastic spinal paralysis.

Struempell-Leichtenstern's Disease'. Acute encephalitis of infancy.

Struma, *stru'-mah*. Scrofula; a scrofulous tumor; goiter. *S. maligna*, carcinoma of the thyroid gland. *S. suprarena'lis*, a peculiar fatty tumor of the suprarenal bodies.

Strumectomy, *stru-mek'-to-me*. Excision of strumous glands.

Strumiprivus, *stru-mip-ri'-vus*. Deprived of the thyroid gland.

Strumitis, *stru-mi'-tis*. Inflammation of the thyroid body.

Strumoder'ma. See *Scrofuloderma*.

Strumous, *stru'-mus*. Scrofulous.

Sturve's Test for Blood in U'rine. To the urine, previously treated with ammonia or caustic potash, add tannin and acetic acid until the mixture has an acid reaction. In the presence of blood a dark precipitate is formed. When this is filtered and dried, the hemin crystals may be obtained from the dry residue by adding chlorid of ammonia and glacial acetic acid. See *Teichmann*.

Strych'nin, *Strych'nia*. $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$. An alkaloid of nux vomica. *Strychninoma'nia*. Delirium from use of strychnin.

Strych'nism. The constitutional effects of excess of strychnin.

Strychnos, *strih'-nos*. A genus of trees yielding strychnin.

Student's Placen'ta, *stu'-denta*. A retained placenta from improper manipulation.

Stump. The part left after amputation.

Stun. To confuse and render unconscious.

Supee, *stüp*. A cloth wrung out of hot water and sprinkled with a counterirritant.

Stupefacient, *stu-pe-fa'-shent*. Narcotic.

Stupema'nia. Mental stupor with insanity.

Stupor, *stu'-por*. The condition of insensibility.

SUBCARBONATE

- Stupration, Stuprum, *stu-pra'-shun*, *stu'-prum*. Rape.
- Sturin, *stu'-rin*. $C_{26}H_{40}N_{10}O_7 + 5H_2O$. A ptomain from sturgeon.
- Stutter, *stu'-ter*. To hesitate and repeat in speaking.
- Sty, Stye, *sti*. See *Hordeolum*. S., Zeis'sian, abscess of a Zeissian gland. S., Meibomian, abscess of a Meibomian gland.
- Style, Stylet, *stil*, *sti'-let*. See *Stilet*.
- Styliscus, *sti-lis'-kus*. A slender, cylindric tent.
- Styloglossus, *sti-lo-glos'-us*. See *Muscles*, Table of.
- Stylohyoid, *sti-lo-hi'-oid*. Stylohyoid'eus. See *Muscles*, Table of.
- Styloid, *sti'-loid*. Resembling a stylus.
- Stylomas'toid. Pertaining to the styloid and mastoid processes.
- Stylomax'illary. Pertaining to the styloid process and maxilla.
- Stylopharyngeus, *sti-lo-far-in'-je-us*. See *Muscles*, Table of.
- Stylus, *sti'-lus*. 1. An instrument for writing. 2. A sound.
- Stymatosis, *sti-mat'-o'-sis*. Priapism with a bloody discharge.
- Stype, *stip*. A cotton tampon.
- Stypsis, *stip'-sis*. 1. Constipation. 2. The use of a styptic.
- Styptic, *stip'-tik*. 1. Having the property of checking hemorrhage. 2. A medicine that causes vascular contraction of the blood-vessels; a hemostatic.
- Stypticin, *stip'-tik-in*. $C_{11}H_{13}NO_3HCLH_2O$. Cotarnin hydrochlorid, an internal styptic.
- Styptol, *stip'-tol*. $C_6H_4(COOH)_2(C_6H_5NO_2)_2$. Cotarnin phthalate, an internal styptic.
- Styracin, $C_{11}H_{12}O_2$. Cinnamyl cinnamate, a constituent of storax; it is antiseptic and stimulant.
- Styracol, *sti'-rak'-ol*. $C_{11}H_{12}O_2$. Guaiacil cinnamate, a crystalline substance; it is used as an internal and external antiseptic.
- Styrax, *sti'-raks*. See *Storax*.
- Styrene, *sti'-ren*. C_6H_6 . A yellow, oily liquid, obtained from cinnamic acid by slow distillation.
- Styrol, Styrolene, *sti'-rol*. Same as Styrene.
- Sty'roses. A yellow, oily, liquid derivative of styracin. S. Crystalline, $C_{11}H_{12}O$, cinnamyl alcohol; it is an internal antiseptic.
- Sub- A prefix denoting under or beneath.
- Subabdom'inal. Beneath the abdomen.
- Subacetate, *sub-ak'-et'-at*. A basic acetate.
- Subacid, *sub-ak'-id*. Slightly acid.
- Subacromial, *sub-ak'-ro-mi'-al*. Beneath the acromion.
- Subacum, *sub-ak'-id*. Of moderate severity.
- Subacromion, *sub-ak'-ro-mi'-on*. See *Muscles*, Table of.
- Subaponeurotic, *sub-ep-on-ee-ot'-ik*. Beneath an aponeurosis.
- Subarachnoid, *sub-er-ak'-oid*. Under the arachnoid membrane.
- Subar'cuate For'sa. A fossa on posterior aspect of petrous.
- Subastragalus, *sub-er-ing'-al-er*. Beneath the astragalus.
- Subaural'gen. Only slightly astringent.
- Subaural, *sub-er'-al*. Beneath the ear.
- Subaural'volar. Beneath the auricle.
- Subcal'carina, *sub-ak'-kar-in*. A basic carbonate.

- Subcartilaginous**, *sub-kar-til-aj'-in-us*. 1. Situated beneath cartilage. 2. Partly cartilaginous.
- Subclavian**, *sub-kla'-ve-an*. Under the collar-bone.
- Subclavicular**, *sub-kla-vik'-u-lar*. Beneath the clavicle.
- Subclavius**, *sub-kla'-ve-us*. See *Muscles*, Table of.
- Subconjunctival**, *sub-kon-junk-ti'-val*. Beneath the conjunctiva.
- Subcoracoid**, *sub-kor'-ak-oid*. Beneath the coracoid process.
- Subcortical**, *sub-kor'-tik-al*. Beneath the cerebral cortex.
- Subcostal**, *sub-kos'-tal*. Beneath a rib or the ribs.
- Subcostal'es**. The infracostales. See *Muscles*, Table of.
- Subcranial**, *sub-kra'-ne-al*. Beneath the skull.
- Subcrep'itant**. Approaching in character the crepitant rale.
- Subcrureus**, *sub-kru'-re-us*. See *Muscles*, Table of.
- Subculture**, *sub'-kul-chur*. A secondary bacterial culture.
- Subcutaneous**, *sub-ku-ta'-ne-us*. Under the skin.
- Subcuticular**, *sub-ku-tik'-u-lar*. Beneath the epidermis.
- Subdelir'ium**. A delirium with lethargic features.
- Subdiaphragmat'ic**. Beneath the diaphragm.
- Subdural**, *sub-dur'-al*. Beneath the dura mater.
- Subencephalon**, *sub-en-sef'-al-on*. The oblongata, pons, and corpora quadrigemina taken together.
- Subendocardial**, *sub-en-do-kar'-de-al*. Beneath the endocardium.
- Subendothe'lial**. Beneath an endothelial structure.
- Subendothelium**, *sub-en-do-the'-le-um*. Débove's membrane.
- Subepidermal**, *sub-ep-e-der'-mal*. Beneath the epidermis.
- Subepithelial**, *sub-ep-ith-e'-le-al*. Beneath epithelium.
- Suberin**, *su'-ber-in*. 1. Pulverized cork, a dressing for wounds.
2. Cellulose of cork.
- Subfascial**, *sub-fash'-e-al*. Beneath the fascia.
- Subfebrile**, *sub-feb'-ril*. Slightly febrile.
- Subflavous**, *sub-fla'-vus*. Yellowish. S. Ligament, the yellow ligament between the vertebral laminae.
- Subfront'al**. Applied to the ventral region of the frontal lobe of the brain.
- Subglenoid**, *sub-gle'-noid*. Beneath the glenoid fossa.
- Subglossal**, *sub-glos'-al*. See *Sublingual*.
- Subglossi'tis**. Inflammation of the tissues under the tongue.
- Subgrondation**, *sub-grun-da'-shun*. The intrusion of one part of a cranial bone beneath another.
- Subhyoid**, *sub-hi'-oid*. Beneath the hyoid bone.
- Subiculum**, *su-bik'-u-lum*. The uncinate gyrus, *q. v.*
- Subinfection**, *sub-in-fek'-shun*. A chronic intoxication due to frequent small doses of a toxic agent introduced from without or produced within the body.
- Subinflammation**, *sub-in-flam-a'-shun*. Mild inflammation.
- Subin'frant**. A qualification applied to malarial fevers in which a new paroxysm begins before the termination of that preceding.
- Subinvolution**, *sub-in-vo-lu'-shun*. Imperfect involution.

SUBSALT

Sublodid, *sub-ŭ-o-did*. T
iodin.

Subject, *sub'-jekt*. 1. A t
The matter of a discou

Subjective, *sub-jek'-tiv*.
Sensa'tion, a sensation

Symp'tom. See *Sympt*
Subjugal, *sub-ju'-gal*. Sit

Sublatio ret'inæ, *sub-la'-sh*
Subligamen, *sub-lig'-am-en*

Sublimate, *sub'-lim-at*. T
sive, mercuric chlorid, a

Sublimation, *sub-lim-a'-sh*
Sublim'inal. Below the t

Sublingual, *sub-ling'-gual*.
Sublingui'tis. Inflammat

Subluxation, *sub-luks-a'-sh*
Submam'mary. Below th

Submaxillary, *sub-maks'-il*
Submaxilli'tis. Inflamma

Submental, *sub-men'-tal*.
Submor'phous. Between

Submuc'o'sa. The connec
Submucous, *sub-mu'-kus*.

Subnarcotic, *sub-mar-ket'-i*
Subnormal, *sub-nor'-mal*.

Subnucleus, *sub-nu'-kle-us*
Suboccipital, *sub-ok-sip'-al*

the first cervical nerve.
Suboperculum, *sub-o-per'-*

that covers the insula.
Subor'bital. Beneath the

Subordination, *sub-or-din*
Subor'id. That oxid of a

Subpapular, *sub-pap'-u-lar*
Subpatellar, *sub-pa-tel'-ar*.

Subpeduncular Lobe, *sub-*
Subpericardial, *sub-per-ik-*

Subperiosteal, *sub-per-e-*
Opera'tion, excision of t

Subperitoneal, *sub-per-il-e*
Subphrenic, *sub-fren'-ik*.

Subpleural, *sub-plu'-ral*.
Subpontile, *sub-pon'-til*.

Subprepu'tial. Beneath t
Subpubic, *sub-pu'-bie*. E

Subpul'monary. Ventr
Subretinal, *sub-ret-in-i*
Subsals, *sub'-sals*. S

- Subscapular**, *sub-skap'-u-lar*. Under the shoulder-blade.
- Subscapula'ris**. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.
- Subscrip'tion**. That part of a prescription containing directions to the pharmacist concerning the mixing of the ingredients.
- Subserous**, *sub-se'-rus*. Beneath a serous membrane.
- Subsidence**, *sub-sid'-ens*. The gradual disappearance of a disease.
- Subspino'us Disloca'tion**, *sub-spi'-nus*. Luxation of the humeral head below the spine of the scapula.
- Substage**, *sub'-staj*. The part of a microscope below the stage.
- Substantia**, *sub-stan'-she-ah*. Substance. *S. al'ba*, the cerebral and spinal white matter. *S. cine'rea*, the cerebral and spinal gray matter. *S. ferrugin'ea*, the pigmented nerve-cells of the locus cæruleus. *S. gelatino'sa*, that part of the gray matter of the cord which caps the head of the posterior horns and surrounds the central canal. *S. gelatino'sa centra'lis*, the light zone surrounding the central canal of the developing spinal cord. *S. gris'ea*. Same as *S. cinerea*. *S. ni'gra*, the locus niger, *q. v.* *S. perfora'ta ante'rior*, one of two perforated spaces at the base of the brain bounded by the olfactory trigone and the optic chiasm and tract. *S. perfora'ta poste'rior*, a perforated area between the peduncles of the brain. *S. pro'pria*, the essential tissue of an organ; especially the modified connective-tissue lamellæ of the cornea; also the middle or fibrous tissue layer of the tympanic membrane. *S. reticula'ris*, the network of nerve-fibers and gray matter found in the deep parts of the medulla and in the pons. *S. spongio'sa*, the entire gray matter of the cord except those parts occupied by the *S. gelatinosa*.
- Substernal**, *sub-ster'-nal*. Beneath the sternum.
- Substitu'tion**. The replacement of one thing by another.
- Subsultus**, *sub-sul'-tus*. Any morbid tremor or twitching. *S. tendi'num*, convulsive muscular twitching.
- Subsylvian**, *sub-sil'-ve-an*. Beneath the Sylvian fissure.
- Subtarsal**, *sub-tar'-sal*. Beneath the tarsus.
- Subthalam'ic**, *sub-thal'-am-ik*. Beneath the optic thalamus.
- Subthalam'us**. A small yellow mass beneath the optic thalamus.
- Subtrochanteric**, *sub-tro-kan-ter'-ik*. Below a trochanter.
- Sububeres**, *sub-u'-ber-es*. Children at the breast.
- Subungual**, *sub-ung'-gwah*. Beneath the nail.
- Suburethral**, *sub-u-re'-thral*. Beneath the urethra.
- Subvaginal**, *sub-vag'-in-al*. Beneath the vagina or any sheath.
- Subvertebral**, *sub-ver'-te-bral*. Anterior to the vertebrae.
- Subvirile**, *sub-vir'-il*. Deficient in virility.
- Subvitri'nal**, *sub-vit'-rin-al*. Beneath the vitreous humor.
- Subvolution**, *sub-vo-lu'-shun*. The operation of turning over a flap.
- Subzonal**, *sub-so'-nal*. Beneath the zona pellucida.
- Succag'og**, *Succagogue*, *suk'-ag-og*. A substance stimulating the flow of a digestive juice, particularly the gastric juice.

Sucrol, *su'-krol*. $C_6H_{12}N_2O_6$. A sweet
as a substitute for sugar.

Sucrose, *su'-kros*. Saccharum.

Sudamen, *su-dam'-en*. Singular of *Sud*.

Sudamina, *su-dam'-in-ah*. See *Miliaria*.

Sudanophile, *su-dan'-o-ful*. A leukocyte
degeneration, is stained readily by Su.

Sudation, *su-da'-shun*. The act of swea.

Sudatoria, *su-dat'-o'-re-ah*. Ephidrosis.

Sudatorium, *su-da-to'-re-um*. A room f

Sudor, *su'-dor*. Sweat. S. anglicus, a
of the sixteenth century; miliaria. S.

Su'doral. Pertaining to sweat.

Sudoriferous, *su-dor-if'-er-us*. Carrying

Sudorific, *su-dor-if'-ik*. An agent induc

Sudoriparous, *su-dor-ip'-ar-us*. Secretin

Suet, *su'-et*. The fat from the belly-cavi

Suffocation, *suf-o-ka'-shun*. A stoppag

Suffumigation, *suf-u-mig'-a'-shun*. Fum

Suffusion, *suf-u'-shun*. 1. A spreading o
body into surrounding tissue. 2. An

Sugar, *shug'-ar*. The general name for:
longing to the group of carbohydrate

S., Fruit, levulose. S., Grape, glucos

Gum, arabinose. S., Liver, glycogen.

Mus'cle, inosit. S., Starch, glucose.

Suggestible, *sug-jes'-tib-l*. Amenable to

SULPHURATED

rior, me'dius, and infe'rior, the superfrontal, medifrontal, and subfrontal fissures, respectively. **S. horizonta'lis**, one between the upper and lower surfaces of the cerebellum. **S. intertubercula'ris**, the bicipital groove. **S. intraparieta'lis**, a more or less confluent group of fissures in the parietal lobe. **S. luna'tus**, the lateral occipital fissure. **S. midgra'cillis**, a fissure in the slender lobe of the cerebellum. **S. olfacto'rius**, the fissure occupied by the olfactory tract and bulb. **S., Paracen'tral** (of Wilder), a fissure surrounding the paracentral lobule. **S. paramedia'lis**, one between the superfrontal fissure and the dorsomesal border of the hemisphere. **S. parolfacto'rius ante'rior** and **poste'rior**, fissures limiting the parolfactory area. **S. postcentra'lis**, the mesodorsal segment of the postcentral fissural complex, back of the fissure of Rolando. **S. postdecliv'is**, a fissure separating the declivil lobe from the folium vermis. **S. postnodula'ris**, a fissure between the nodule and uvula of the cerebellum. **S. postpyramida'lis**, one situated between the pyramid and the tuber vermis. **S. præauricula'ris**, part of the sulcus around the auricular surface of the ilium. **S., Precen'tral**, a sulcus situated in front of the fissure of Rolando and running nearly parallel with it. **S. predecliv'is**, a fissure bounding the declive and posterior part of the quadrangular lobule. **S. prepyramida'lis**, one situated between the uvula and pyramid. **S. pulmona'lis**, the vertical groove in the back between the ribs and spine. **S. rostra'lis**, any one of the fissures on the mesal surface of the hemisphere and parallel to the mesorbital border. **S. spira'lis**, the grooved extremity of the cochlear spiral lamina. **S. subcentra'lis**, the lateroventral segment of the postcentral fissural complex back of the fissure of Rolando. **S. tempora'lis supe'rior, me'dius, and infe'rior**, the supertemporal, meditemporal, and subtemporal fissures. **S., Trira'diate**, the orbital fissure. **S. tympan'icus**, the groove for the tympanic membrane. **S., Ver'tical**. Same as **S., Precen'tral**.

Sulfonal, sul'-fo-nal. See *Sulphonal*.

Sulphaldehyd, sulf-al'-de-hid. A foul-smelling hypnotic oil.

Sulpham'inol. An antiseptic yellow powder.

Sulphate, sul'-fat. A salt of sulphuric acid.

Sulphid, sul'-fid. A combination of sulphur with an element.

Sulphite, sul'-fit. A basic salt of sulphurous acid.

Sulphocarbolic, sul'-fo-kar'-bol. See *Acid, Sulphocarbolic*.

Sulphonal, sul'-fo-nal. $C_7H_{10}S_2O_4$. A hypnotic. For test, see *Schwartz*.

Sul'phonalism. The symptoms produced by sulphonal-poisoning.

Sulphonaph'tol. A proprietary antiseptic.

Sulphophenol, sul'-fo-fe'-nol. See *Sulphocarbolic*.

Sul'phophon. A mixture of zinc sulphid and calcium sulphate.

Sulphur, sul'-fer. Brimstone; laxative and antiseptic. See *Elements, Table of*. **S., Flow'ers of**, sublimed sulphur.

SUPPOSITORY

Sulphuret, *su'-fu-ret*. See *Sulphid*.

Sulphureted, *su'-fu-ret-ed*. Combined with sulphur.

Sulphu'ric. Combined with sulphur.

Sulphurin, *su'-fu-rin*. A mixture of sulphur and sodium and potassium sulphids.

Sulphurize, *su'-fu-ris*. To combine with sulphur.

Sul'phurous. 1. Combined with sulphur. 2. Of the nature of sulphur.

Sumbul, *sum'-bul*. Musk-root; the root of *Ferrula sumbul*; it is a nerve-tonic.

Summer Chol'era, Complaint', or Diarrh'e'a, *sum'-er*. The cholera of infants. S. Rash, lichen tropicus, *q. v.*

Sunburn, *sun'-bern*. Dermatitis from exposure to the sun.

Sun Fe'ver. Severe tropical fever.

Sun'stroke. Heat-stroke from direct rays of the sun; isolation.

Super-. A prefix denoting upon, above, or dorsad.

Superalimentation, *su-per-al-im-en-ta'-shun*. Overfeeding.

Superciliary, *su-per-sil'-e-a-re*. Pertaining to the eyebrow.

Supercilium, *su-per-sil'-e-un*. The eyebrow.

Superexcitation, *su-per-ek-si-ta'-shun*. Overexcitation.

Superfecunda'tion. The fertilization of more than one ovum of the same ovulation by separate acts of coitus.

Superfetation, *su-per-fe-ta'-shun*. Conception by a pregnant woman.

Superficial, *su-per-fish'-al*. Confined to the surface. S. Fas'cia, a sheet of fatty areolar tissue under the skin.

Superficialis, *su-per-fish-e-a'-lis*. A superficial artery or muscle.

Superimpregnation, *su-per-im-preg-na'-shun*. See *Superfecundation*.

Superinvolution, *su-per-in-vo-lu'-shun*. Excessive involution.

Superior, *su-pe'-re-or*. The upper of two or more parts.

Superlactation, *su-per-lak-ta'-shun*. Excessive milk-secretion.

Supernatant, *su-per-na'-tant*. 1. Floating upon the surface of liquid. 2. A liquid above a solid layer, as a precipitate.

Supernumerary, *su-per-nu'-mer-a-re*. Over the normal number.

Superphosphate, *su-per-fos'-fat*. An acid phosphate.

Supersalt, *su'-per-sawlt*. A salt with an excess of acid.

Supersat'urated. A condition in which there is more of a substance dissolved in a liquid than would suffice to saturate it under ordinary conditions.

Supersecretion, *su-per-se-kre'-shun*. Oversecretion.

Supination, *su-pi-na'-shun*. 1. A turning of the palm upward. 2. The attitude of lying upon the back.

Supinator, *su'-pin-a-tor*. A muscle that supinates. See *Muscles*, Table of.

Supine, *su'-pin*. Lying flat or on the back.

Supplemental Air, *sup-le-men'-tal*. See *Air*.

Suppository, *sup-oz'-it-or-e*. A solid medicine, melting at body temperature, for introduction into the rectum or the vagina.

SURALIMENTATION

- Suppression**, *sup-resh'-un*. Concealment; retention.
- Suppurant**, *sup'-u-rant*. See *Suppurative*.
- Suppuration**, *sup-u-ra'-shun*. The formation of pus.
- Suppurative**. 1. Promoting suppuration. 2. An agent that promotes suppuration. S. *Fe'ver*, pyemia, *q. v.*
- Supraacromial**, *su-prah-ak-ro'-me-al*. Above the acromion.
- Supraauricular**, *su-prah-aw-rik'-u-lar*. Above the auricle.
- Suprachoroid**, *su-prah-ko'-roid*. Above the choroid.
- Suprachoroid'ea**. The choroid layer next to the sclera.
- Supraclavicular**, *su-prah-kla-vik'-u-lar*. Above the clavicle.
- Supracondylar**, *su-prah-kon'-dil-ar*. Above a condyle.
- Supracostal**, *su-prah-kos'-tal*. Above the ribs.
- Supracotyloid**, *su-prah-ko'-il-oid*. Above the cotyloid fossa.
- Supraepicon'dylar**. Above an epicondyle.
- Supraglenoid**, *su-prah-gle'-noid*. Above the glenoid cavity.
- Suprahyoid**, *su-prah-hi'-oid*. Above the hyoid bone.
- Suprainguinal**, *su-prah-ing'-gwin-al*. Above the groin.
- Supralumbar**. Above the loins.
- Supramalleolar**, *su-prah-mal'-e'-o-lar*. Above the malleoli.
- Supramarginal**. Bounding the Sylvian fissure on the upper side.
- Supramastoid**, *su-prah-mas'-toid*. Above the mastoid process.
- Supramaxilla**, *su-prah-maks-il'-ah*. The upper jaw-bone.
- Supramaxillary**. Pertaining to the upper jaw-bone.
- Supraoccipital**, *su-prah-ok-sip'-il-al*. Above the occiput. S. *Bone*, the part of the occiput behind the foramen magnum.
- Supraorbital**, *su-prah-or'-bit-al*. Above the orbit.
- Suprapelvic**, *su-prah-pel'-vik*. Above the pelvis.
- Suprapontile**, *su-prah-pon'-til*. Above the pons. S. *Ar'teries*, branches of the basilar artery supplying the pons.
- Suprapubic**, *su-prah-pu'-bik*. Above the pubis.
- Supraren'aden**. A preparation from the suprarenal capsules.
- Suprarenal**, *su-prah-re'-nal*. Above the kidney. S. *Body* or *Cap'sule*, a small flat body on the upper end of the kidney.
- Suprascapular**, *su-prah-skap'-u-lar*. Above the shoulder-blade.
- Supraspinal**, *su-prah-spi'-nal*. Situated on the spine.
- Supraspinalis**, *su-prah-spi-na'-lis*. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.
- Supraspinatus**, *su-prah-spi-na'-tus*. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.
- Supraspinous**, *su-prah-spi'-nus*. Above a spine. S. *Fos'sa*, the fossa above the scapular spine.
- Suprasternal**, *su-prah-ster'-nal*. Above the sternum.
- Suprasyll'vian Convolution**. See *Gyrus*, *Supramarginal*.
- Supratrochlear**, *su-prah-trok'-le-ar*. Above the trochlea.
- Supravaginal**, *su-prah-vaj'-in-al*. Above the vagina.
- Supravergeance**, *su-prah-ver'-jens*. The angle of artificial elevation of one eye above the other, produced by a prism-verger, *q. v.*
- Sura**, *su'-rah*. The calf of the leg.
- Sural**, *su'-ral*. Pertaining to the calf.
- Suralimentation**, *sur-al-im-en-ta'-shun*. The method of overall-
mentation sometimes employed.

that concerned with lesser surgical operations, cauterization, etc. S., Op'e to the performance of operations. S., of deformities by manual and instrument, repair of absent or defective tissue from another part or person. S. of domestic animals.

Surgical, *ser'-jik-al*. Pertaining to surgery or to a surgical operation or to a following operation or injury. S. **Kidnephritis** after an operation on the urinary tract, inflammation of a restricted portion of the kidney. **Sur'ra**. A pernicious anemia affecting humans and animals in Asia and Africa. It is believed to be caused by the parasite *Plasmodium Evansi*.

Surrogate, *sur-o-gāt*. A medicine used in place of another.

Sursumduc'tion. The power of the two eyes to converge when one eye has a prism vertically before it.

Survival. The persistence of an individual or of a species after the extinction of related forms.

Susceptible, *sus-sep'-tib-l*. Sensitive to a disease or to a cause which comes to be affected with a disease.

Susotox'in. $C_{10}H_{20}N_2$. A base from cuban bacillus.

Suspen'ded Anima'tion. Temporary cessation of life.

Suspension, *sus-pen'-shun*. The treatment of a patient by suspending the body from the neck and arms.

Suspensory, *sus-pen'-so-ri*. Suspending, as in the case of the suspensory ligament of the eye.

forming a needle with two threads. **S., Contin'ued or Glov'er's**, one in which the thread passes across the wound continually in the same direction, and is tied only at the ends. **S., Cor'onai**, the union of the frontal with the parietal bones transversely across the vertex of the skull. **S., Den'tate**, an irregular notched suture, as between parietal bones. **S., Dry**, one carried through adhesive-plaster strips applied to a wound. **S., Ethmofron'tal**, the union between the ethmoid and frontal bones. **S., Ethmolac'rimal**, the union between the lacrimal and ethmoid bones. **S., Ethmosphe'noid**, the union between the sphenoid and ethmoid bones. **S., False**, suture *notha*, any suture in which there is interlocking of the bones without serration. **S., Fron'tal**, one that at birth joins the two frontal bones from the anterior fontanel to the root of the nose, but that later becomes obliterated. **S., Frontoma'lar**, the union between the malar and frontal bones. **S., Frontomax'illary**, the union between the superior maxillary and frontal bones. **S., Frontona'sal**, the union between the nasal and frontal bones. **S., Frontosphe'noid**, the union of the alas of the sphenoid bone with the frontal bone. **S., Frontotem'poral**, the union between the frontal and temporal bones. **S., Hare'lip**, one in which the edges of the wound are transfixed with pins, and approximation secured by twisting or wrapping the ends of the pins with thread. **S., Harmon'ic**. Same as *Harmonia*. **S., Inter-max'illary**, the union between the superior maxillary bones. **S., Interna'sal**, the union between the nasal bones. **S., Inter-pari'etal**. See *S., Sagittal*. **S., Interrup'ted**, one of a series of sutures passed through the margins of the wound, each of which is tied separately. **S., Ju'gal**, **S., Longitu'dinal**. See *S., Sagittal*. **S., Lamb'doid**, the union between the two superior borders of the occipital bone and the parietal bones. **S., Mat'ress**, a continuous suture that is made back and forth through both lips of the wound. **S., Maxillolac'rimal**, the union between the lacrimal and superior maxillary bones. **S., Me-top'ic**. See *S., Frontal*. **S., Nasomax'illary**, the union between the superior maxillary and nasal bones. **S., Occip'ital**. See *S., Lambdoid*. **S., Pal'atine**, the union between the palate bones. **S., Parietomas'toid**, the union between the mastoid portion of the temporal bone and the parietal bone. **S., Petrooccip'ital**, the union between the occipital and petrous bones. **S., Petrosphe'noid**, the union between the great wing of the sphenoid bone and the petrous bone. **S., Pin**. See *S., Harelip*. **S., Quilled**, one in which a doubled thread is passed and tied over quills or pieces of a soft catheter. **S., Relaxa'tion**, one introduced some distance from the wound margin to relieve the tension of the wound-sutures *proper*. **S., Sag'ittal**, the union between the superior borders of the parietal bones. **S., Shot'ted**, one in which the ends of the suture are passed through a perforated shot the

SYME'S AMPUTATION

- then tightly compressed. **S.**, **Sphenoma'lar**, the union between the malar bone and the great wing of the sphenoid. **S.**, **Sphenopari'etal**, the union between the ala magna of the sphenoid bone and the parietal bone. **S.**, **Sphenotem'poral**, the union between the temporal and the sphenoid bone. **S.**, **Squamo'sal** or **Squamopari'etal**, the union between the squamous portion of the temporal bone and the parietal bone. **S.**, **Squamosphe'noid**, the union between the great wing of the sphenoid and the squamous portion of the temporal bone. **S.**, **Ten'sion**. Same as *S. Relaxation*. **S.**, **Twisted**, one made by winding a thread around a needle that pierces the wound transversely.
- Suzanne's Gland**. A mucous gland found in the floor of the mouth close to the median line.
- Swab**, *swob*. A piece of cloth or sponge upon the end of a stick.
- Swallow's-nest**, *swol'-de-nest*. A deep fossa of the cerebellum.
- Sweat**, *sweat*. The secretion of the odoriferous glands.
- Sweating Fe'ver** or **Sick'ness**, *swet'-ing*. See *Sudor anglicus*.
- Swediaur's Disease'**. See *Albert's Disease*.
- Swell**. To grow in bulk; to puff out.
- Swelled Head**. Actinomycosis, *q. v.*
- Swelling**, *swel'-ing*. Tumefaction; a morbid enlargement. **S.**, **Clou'dy**. Same as *Parenchymatous Degeneration, q. v.*
- Swine-erysip'elas**. A contagious disease of swine marked by fever and a red eruption on the neck and belly. **S.-plague**, an infectious disease of swine due to specific bacteria.
- Swoon**. See *Syncops*.
- Sycephalus**, *si-sef'-al-us*. A monster with two united heads.
- Sycoma**, *si-ko'-mah*. A warty excrescence; a condyloma.
- Sycosiform**, *si-ko'-sif-orm*. Resembling sycosis.
- Sycosis**, *si-ko'-sis*. A chronic inflammation of the hair-follicles. **S. parasita'ria**, tinea sycosis, *q. v.*
- Sydenham's Chore'a**. Chorea minor; infectious chorea. **S.'s** **Cough**, spasm of the respiratory muscles in hysteria.
- Syllabic Speech**, *sil-ab'-ik*. See *Scanning Speech*.
- Syl'vian An'gle**. The angle formed by the posterior limb of the Sylvian fissure with a line perpendicular to the superior border of the hemisphere. **S.** **Aq'ueduct**, a narrow canal extending from the third to the fourth ventricle. **S.** **Ar'tery**, the middle cerebral artery. **S.** **Fis'sure**, the most conspicuous fissure of the brain, beginning at the base and passing backward on the outer surface of the hemisphere. **S.** **Fos'sa** or **Vall'ey**, the depression which appears on the surface of the brain about the end of the second month of fetal life and afterward becomes the Sylvian fissure. **S.** **Vein**, one of the veins of the convexity of the brain, which courses at first along the fissure of Sylvius and then ascends across the hemisphere. **S.** **Ven'tricle**. See *Duncan's Ventricle*.
- Syme's Amputa'tion** or **Opera'tion**. Amputation at the ankle.

SYMPTOMATOGRAPHY

- Symbion**, *Symbiont*, *sim'-be-on*, *sim'-be-ont*. A commensal.
- Symbiosis**, *sim-bi-o'-sis*. Commensalism; mutualism.
- Symbiot'ic**. Of the nature of symbiosis.
- Symblepharon**, *sim-blef'-ar-on*. Adhesion of the lid to the eye-ball.
- Symelus**, *sim'-el-us*. A monster with fused extremities.
- Symmelus**, *sim'-el-us*. See *Symelus*.
- Symmetric**, *sim-et'-rik*. Pertaining to symmetry.
- Sym'metry**. A harmonious correspondence of parts.
- Symparalysis**, *sim-par-al'-is-is*. Conjugate paralysis, a term given to the abolition of certain synkineses of the eye.
- Sympathectomy**, *sim-path-ek'-to-me*. Excision of a portion of the sympathetic nerve.
- Sympatheoneuritis**, *sim-path-e-o-nu-ri'-tis*. Inflammation of the sympathetic nerve.
- Sympathetic**, *sim-path-et'-ik*. See *S. Nervous System*. *S. Nerve*. See *S. Nervous System*. *S. Nervous Sys'tem*, a series of ganglions and nerves dominating the viscera and involuntary muscular system.
- Sympatheticoparalytic**, *sim-path-et-ik-o-par-al-it'-ik*. Due to paralysis of the sympathetic nerve.
- Sympatheticoton'ic**. Applied to a migraine caused by tonic contraction of the arteries due to overaction of the sympathetic.
- Sympathic**, *sim-path'-ik*. Sympathetic.
- Sympathoblast**, *sim-path'-o-blast*. A primitive sympathetic nerve-cell.
- Sympexia**, *sim-peks'-e-ah*. See *Sympexis*.
- Sympex'is**. A concretion found in the vessels of certain glands.
- Symphorol**, *sim'-for-ol*. Nasrol; a diuretic compound of caffeine and sulphuric acid.
- Symphyseal**, *sim-fis'-e-al*. Pertaining to a symphysis.
- Symphysion**, *sim-fis'-e-on*. The middle point of the outer border of the alveolar process of the inferior maxilla.
- Symphysiotomy**, *sim-fis-e-of'-o-me*. Section of symphysis pubis.
- Symphysis**, *sim'-fis-is*. A junction of bones. *S. pu'bis*, the line of union of the pubic bones.
- Sympodia**, *sim-po'-de-ah*. Monster with united lower extremities.
- Symptom**, *simp'-tum*. A phenomenon of a disease usually subjective in character. *S.-com'plex*, the ensemble of symptoms of a disease. *S., Constitutional or Gen'eral*, one produced by the effect of the disease on the whole body. *S., Delayed'*. See *Deferred Shock*. *S.-group'ing*. The same as *Symptom-complex*, *q. v.* *S., Local*, one produced by localization of the disease in a special part. *S., Objec'tive*, one observed by the physician in distinction from that observed only by the patient. *S., Ra'tional*. Same as *S., Subjective*. *S., Sig'nal*, a peculiar aura announcing the approach of a seizure of Jacksonian epilepsy. *S., Subjective*, that observed only by the patient.
- Symptomatic**, *simp-to-mat'-ik*. Pertaining to a symptom.
- Symptomatology**. A description of symptoms.

Synapsis, *sin-ap'-sis*. The anatomic relation of two chromosomes to each other.

Synaptase, *sin-ap'-tās*. The same as Synarthro'dia, Synarthro'sis. An immovable joint.

Syncephalus, *sin-sef'-al-us*. A double-headed monster.

Synchilia, Syncheilia, *sin-ki'-le-ah*. A synchondrosis.

Synchondrosis, *sin-kon-dro'-sis*. Union of two bones by means of a cartilaginous joint.

Synchondrotomy, *sin-kon-dro'-o-me*. 1. Division of a synchondrosis. 2. Section of the synchondrosis.

Synchronism, *sin'-kro-nism*. The state of being synchronous.

Synchronous, *sin'-kro-nus*. Occurring at the same time.

Synchysis, *sin'-his-is*. Abnormal fluidity of the vitreous humor.

S. scintillans, softening of the vitreous humor of cholesterolin-particles.

Synclitism, *sin'-klit-izm*. Parallelism between the two halves of the fetal head.

Synclonus, *sin'-klo-nus*. An abnormal position of the head.

Syncope, *sin'-ko-pe*. Swooning or fainting.

S. pectoris, swooning or fainting of the heart.

S. cerebri, swooning or fainting of the brain.

S. pulmonum, swooning or fainting of the lungs.

S. ventriculorum, swooning or fainting of the stomach.

S. uterini, swooning or fainting of the uterus.

S. ovariorum, swooning or fainting of the ovaries.

S. testiculorum, swooning or fainting of the testes.

S. vesiculae, swooning or fainting of the bladder.

S. recti, swooning or fainting of the rectum.

S. sigmoidis, swooning or fainting of the sigmoid flexure.

S. coli, swooning or fainting of the colon.

S. duodeni, swooning or fainting of the duodenum.

S. jejunum, swooning or fainting of the jejunum.

S. ileum, swooning or fainting of the ileum.

S. caeci, swooning or fainting of the caecum.

S. sigmoideum, swooning or fainting of the sigmoid flexure.

- Synecten'**terotome. A form of enterotome.
- Synergic**, *sin-er'-jik*. Exhibiting or relating to energy.
- Syn'ergist**. An agent or muscle supplementing another.
- Synergy**, *sin'-er-je*. Combined action; cooperation.
- Synesthe'sia**, *sin-es-thé'-sia*. Sensation at one point from stimulation elsewhere.
- Syngeneses**, *sin-jen'-es-is*. Reproduction in which a male and female take part.
- Syngnoscism**, *sin-gig'-no-sism*. Hypnotism, *q. v.*
- Synizesis**, *sin-iz-e'-sis*. Closure or obliteration of the pupil.
- Synkareon**, *sin-kar'-e-on*. A nucleus resulting from the fusion of two pronuclei.
- Synkine'sia**, *Synkine'sis*. Involuntary movement taking place in one part of the body in consequence of a voluntary or reflex movement in another part.
- Synneurosis**, *sin-nu-ro'-sis*. The same as *Syndesmosis*, *q. v.*
- Synocha**, *Synochus*, *sin'-o-kah*, *sin'-o-kus*. A continued fever.
- Synonym**, *sin'-o-nim*. A word that can replace another word without great alteration of meaning.
- Synophthalmus**, *sin-off-thal'-mus*. Fusion of the orbits.
- Synorchism**, *sin-or'-kizm*. Fusion of the testes.
- Synos'cheos**. Abnormal union of the penis and scrotum.
- Synosteography**, *sin-os-te-og'-ra-fe*. A description of the joints.
- Synosteology**, *sin-os-te-ol'-o-je*. The science of the joints.
- Synostosis**, *sin-os-te-ol'-sis*. See *Synostosis*.
- Synosteotomy**, *sin-os-te-ol'-o-me*. A dissection of joints.
- Synostosis**, *sin-os-to'-sis*. Abnormal osseous union of bones.
- Synotus**, *sin-o'-tus*. A monster with fusion of the ears.
- Synovectomy**, *sin-o-vek'-to-me*. Arthrectomy, *q. v.*
- Synovia**, *sin-o'-ve-ah*. Lubricating fluid of a synovial membrane.
- Synovial**, *sin-o'-ve-al*. Pertaining to synovia.
- Synovin**, *sin'-o-vin*. The form of mucin found in synovia.
- Synoviparous**, *sin-o-vip'-ar-us*. Producing synovia.
- Synovitis**, *sin-o-vi'-tis*. Inflammation of a synovial membrane.
- Synther'mal**. Isothermal.
- Syn'thesis**. The formation of a compound by uniting its elements.
- Synthetic**, *sin-thet'-ik*. Pertaining to synthesis.
- Syn'tonin**. An acid albumin formed in stomach during digestion.
- Syntox'oid**. A toxoid (*q. v.*) having the same affinity for the anti-toxin as is possessed by the corresponding toxin.
- Syntropic**, *sin-trop'-ik*. Similar and turned in the same direction.
- Synulotic**, *sin-u-lot'-ik*. An agent promoting cicatrization.
- Syphilecrosis**, *sif-il-el-ko'-sis*. Ulceration due to syphilis.
- Syphilecus**, *sif-il-el'-kus*. A syphilitic ulcer.
- Syphilicoma**, *sif-il-ik'-o-mah*. A hospital for syphilitics.
- Syphilid**, *sif'-il-id*. A syphilitic skin-disease.
- Syphilionthus**, *sif-il-e-on'-thus*. A scaly, bronze-colored syphilid.
- Syphilophobia**, *sif-il-if'-o-be-ah*. A morbid fear of syphilis.
- Syphills**, *sif'-il-is*. A chronic, infectious, venereal disease, which may also be hereditary, inducing cutaneous and other lesions;

Syphiloderma, *sif-il-od-er-ma*. See Syphilogenesta, *sif-il-o-jen-es-is*. See Syphilogeny, *sif-il-og-en-e*. The genus Syphilographer, *sif-il-og-ra-fer*. A syphilographer, *sif-il-og-ra-fer*. A desyphiloid, *sif-il-oid*. Resembling syphilolepis, *sif-il-ol-ep-sis*. A scaly syphilologist, *sif-il-ol-o-jist*. One versyphilology, *sif-il-ol-o-je*. The science syphiloma. A gummatous tumor of syphilomania, *sif-il-o-ma-ne-ah*. The diseases to syphilis.

Syphilopathy, *sif-il-op-ath-e*. Any syphilonthus, *sif-il-on-thus*. Copper-syriae ulcer, *sif-e-ah*. Diphtheria. Syringophonia. A piping or whistling syngmus, *sir-ing-mus*. A hissing or syringe, *sir-ing*. An instrument for syringin, *sir-ing-in*. $C_{10}H_{12}O_{10} + H$ bark of *Syringa vulgaris*.

Syringitis, *sir-ing-it-is*. Inflammatory syringocele, *sir-ing-go-sel*. The central syringocystadenoma, *sir-ing-go-sist*. disease of the skin that probably glands.

Syringomyelia, *sir-ing-go-mi-e-le-ah*. to syringomyelus.

Syringomyelitis, *sir-ing-go-mi-e-le-ah*.

a peripheral neuritis affecting dissection of the posterior columns of the ataxia, q. v. **T. mesara'ica**, **T. mesenteric** of the mesenteric glands.

Tabetic, *ta-bel'-ik*. Pertaining to or affecting

Tabetiform, *ta-bel'-if-orm*. Resembling tabetic.

Tabic, *ta'-bik*. Tabetic.

Tabid, *ta'-bid*. Tabetic.

Tabification, *ta-bif-ik-a'-shun*. Wasting;

Table, *ta'-bl*. A layer or plate of bone.

Tablet, *tab'-let*. A lozenge or troche.

Tabular, *tab'-u-lar*. Having the form of a

Tac, *tak*. Influenza.

Tacamahac, *tak'-am-a-hak*. A resin from

Tache, *tahsh*. A spot, a coloration. **T. b**

curring on the liver in infectious diseases

spot sometimes seen on the skin of typh

cérébrales, irregular red spots on the

other conditions. **T. méningéale**, the

finger-nail is drawn over the skin. **T. t**

protoplasm within the sarcolemma where

the latter; a motorial end-plate. **T. s**

seen in certain diseases of the spinal cord

Tachycardia, *tak-e-kar'-de-ah*. Abnormal

action. **T.**, **Essen'tial Paroxys'mal**, the

ysms and due to functional disturbance

Tachypnea, *tak-ip-ne'-ah*. Abnormal frequency

Tactile, *tak'-til*. Pertaining to the sense

the groove between the striate body and optic thalamus.
so'lium, the common long tapeworm. *T. tu'bæ*, an occasional thickening of the upper border of the perisalpinx.
iola'cea, a blue streak on the floor of the fourth ventricle.
ventric'uli quar'ti, the ligula.

niacide, *te'-ne-as-id*. See *Teniacide*.

niafuge, *te'-ne-as-aj*. See *Teniafuge*.

getes, *ta-jé-téz*. A genus of plants, marigold. *T. erecta*, African, and *T. patula*, French marigold, are used as a substitute for calendula.

gliaco'tian Opera'tion. The formation of a nose by taking a flap from adjacent parts.

agma, *tag'-mah*. A molecular aggregation.

agulawa'ya. A yellow oil obtained by boiling the bark of *Persea vulneraria* in coconut oil; used externally for wounds.

ail, tál. The caudal extremity. *T-fold*, the embryonic folding inclosing the hind-gut.

aillefer's Valve. A valvular fold of mucous membrane at the middle of the nasal duct.

ail'ors' Spasm. Spasm of the hands and arms in tailors.

taint. An infection; spot; blemish.

Tait's Law. In every disease of the abdomen or pelvis in which the health is destroyed or the life threatened, and in which condition is evidently not due to malignant disease, an exploration of the cavity by celiotomy should be made.

Meth'od, perineorrhaphy.

Taka-díastase, *ta-kah-dí-as-tás*. A proprietary ferment obtained by the action of the spores of the rice fungus, *Eurolium oryzae* (Takamoyashi), on wheat bran.

o'sis. A contagious bacterial disease of goats.

algia, *tal-al'-je-ah*. Pain in the heel.

bot's Law. When the visual stimuli proceeding from a revolving disc are completely fused and the sensation is uniform, the intensity is the same as that which would occur if the same amount of light were spread uniformly over the disc.

ic, Talcum, *talk*, *tal'-kum*. A soft, greasy magnesium silicate used as a dusting-powder.

iped, *tal'-ip-ed*. A club-footed person.

ipes, *tal'-ip-és*. Club-foot, due to the contraction of certain muscles or tendons. *T. calca'neus*, club-foot, the heel arching the ground. *T. ca'vus*, an increased curvature of the arch of the foot. *T. equi'nus*, club-foot, the patient walking on toes. *T. perca'vus*, excessive plantar curvature.

inus, flat-foot, a deformity marked by depression of the arch of the foot. *T. val'gus*, club-foot with eversion of the foot.

vars'us, club-foot with inversion of the foot.

omanus, *tal-ip-om'-an-us*. Club-hands.

rman Treat'ment. The local application of superoxygenated oil of turpentine to the affected part being introduced into a cylinder.

TANTALUM

Tallow, *tal'-o*. The solid fat of cattle.

Talma's Disease'. Myotonia. **T.'s Opera'tion**, epiploexy for the establishment of a collateral circulation in cirrhosis of the liver.

Talocalca'nean. Relating to the astragalus and the calcaneum.

Talocru'al. Pertaining to the astragalus and leg-bones.

Talpa, *tal'-pah*. A mole or wen.

Talus, *ta'-lus*. The astragalus; the ankle.

Tamarind, *tam'-ar-ind*. The tree *Tamarindus indica*; also its cooling, laxative fruit.

Tambour, *tam'-boor*. A drum-like instrument used in physiologic experiments.

Tampon, *tam'-pon*. A plug of lint or cotton, etc.

Tamponade, *tam-pon-ad'*. The employment of a tampon.

Tanace'tum vulga're. Tansy; the leaves and tops are used as an emmenagog.

Tanal'um. Aluminium tannotartrate; it is used in diseases of the throat.

Tanghin, *tan'-gin*. An extract from tanghinia.

Tanghin'ia. Ordeal bean of Madagascar. The seed of *Cerbera tanghin*; it is a cardiac poison.

Tanghinin, *tan'-gin-in*. $C_{10}H_{18}$. The active principle of tanghinia.

Tangle-tent, *tang'-gl-tent*. See *Laminaria*.

Tannagen, *tan'-a-jen*. See *Tannigen*.

Tan'nal. Aluminium tannate. **T.**, Sol'uble, aluminium tannotartrate; it is an astringent antiseptic powder used in catarrh.

Tannal'bin. A tannin and albumin compound; it is used in gastric disease.

Tannate, *tan'-at*. A salt of tannic acid.

Tannigen, *tan'-ij-en*. $C_{14}H_8(CH_3CO)_2O_9$. Acetyl tannin.

Tannin, *tan'-in*. See *Acid*, *Tannic*.

Tannochloral, *tan-o-klo'-ral*. See *Capitol*.

Tannoform, *tan'-o-form*. $C_{79}H_{20}O_{18}$. An antiseptic compound of tannic acid and formaldehyd.

Tan'non. $(CH_2)_6N_4(C_{14}H_{10}O_9)_2$. A condensation product of tannin and urotropin; it is astringent.

Tannopin, *tan'-op-in*. Same as *Tannon*.

Tannopu'milin. A compound of oil of *Pinus pumilio* and gallic acid; it is used in skin-diseases.

Tan'nosal. The antituberculous tannic acid ester of creasote.

Tanocol, *tan'-o-kol*. A combination of equal parts of tannic acid and gelatin.

Tanret's Rea'gent for Albu'min. Potassium iodid, 3.32 grams; mercuric chlorid, 1.35 grams; acetic acid, 20 c.c., diluted with distilled water to 60 c.c. This reagent, added to an albumin solution, gives a white precipitate.

Tansy, *tan'-se*. See *Tanacetum*.

Tantalum, *tan'-tal-um*. See *Elements*, Table of.

TARSOPLASTY

- Tap, tap.** To perform paracentesis.
- Tapetum, ta-pe'-tum.** The radiating fibers of the corpus callosum.
- T. lu'cidum,** the bright-colored reflecting layer of the choroid.
- Tapeworm, tãp'-worm.** One of the *Cestoda*, a class of worms parasitic in men and animals.
- Taphopho'bia.** Morbid fear of being buried alive.
- Taphosote, taf'-o-sôt.** A compound of tannin, creasote, and phosphoric acid.
- Tapinoceph'alic.** Characterized by tapinocephaly.
- Tapinoceph'aly.** The condition of having a low, flat skull.
- Tapioca, tap-e-o'-kah.** See under *Cassava*.
- Tapotement, tap-ôt'-mon(g).** The slapping movement in massage.
- Tapping, tap'-ing.** See *Paracentesis*.
- Tar, tahr.** A viscous mass obtained from the destructive distillation of pine wood; it is antiseptic and antipyretic. See also *Coal-tar*.
- Ta'ra.** A nervous disease of Siberia.
- Taracinin, tar-ak-an'-in.** The same as *Antihydropsin*.
- Tarantism, Tarantis'mus, tar'-ant-ism.** A dancing mania.
- Tarax'acin.** A crystallizable principle from taraxacum.
- Taraxacum officina'le, tar-aks'-ak-um.** Common dandelion; it is tonic, diuretic, and aperient.
- Tardieu's Ecchymo'ses.** See *Bayard's Ecchymoses*.
- Tarinus's Fas'cia.** The fascia dentata Tarini; the gyrus dentatus.
- T.'s Fora'men.** See *Fallopian Hiatus*. **T.'s Fos'sa or Pons,** the posterior perforated space which forms part of the floor of the third ventricle. **T.'s Te'nia, tænia semicircularis;** a white band lying below the vena corporis striati, and extending from near the inferior extremity of the thalamus, along the inner border of the inferior cornu of the lateral ventricle, into the gray substance of the hippocampus major. **T.'s Valve,** the posterior medullary velum.
- Tarnier's Sign.** Effacement of the angle between the upper and lower segments of the uterus; it is an indication of inevitable abortion.
- Tarsadenitis, tar-sad-en-i'-tis.** Inflammation of the tarsus of the eyelid and of the Meibomian glands.
- Tarsal, tar'-sal.** Pertaining to the tarsus. **T. Ar'ches,** the arches of the palpebral arteries. **T. Canal',** the canal under the head of the abductor hallucis. **T. Cyst,** a chalazion. **T. Plate,** a tarsal or palpebral cartilage. **T. Tu'mor,** a chalazion.
- Tarsalgia, tar-sal'-je-ah.** Pain in the tarsus.
- Tarsalia, tar-sa'-le-ah.** The tarsal bones.
- Tarsectomy, tar-sekt'-to-me.** Excision of the tarsal bones.
- Tarsitis, tar-si'-tis.** See *Blepharitis*.
- Tarsomala'cia.** Softening of the tarsus of the eyelid.
- Tarsomet'atarsal.** Pertaining to the tarsus and metatarsus.
- Tarsophyma, tar-so-ft'-mah.** Any tumor of the tarsus.
- Tarso'plasty, tar'-so-plas-te.** Plastic reformation of an eyelid.

TAYUYA

Tarsorrhaphy, *tar-sor'-af-e*. An operation for lessening the size of the opening between the eyelids.

Tarsotomy, *tar-sot'-o-me*. Removal of the tarsal cartilages.

Tarsus, *tar'-sus*. 1. The instep. 2. The cartilage of the eyelid.

Tartar, *tar'-lar*. 1. Acid potassium tartrate, forming a deposit on the inside of wine casks. 2. The deposit of calcareous matter upon the teeth. **T.**, Cream of. See *Cream*. **T. Emet'ic**, tartrate of antimony and potassium.

Tartaric, *tar-tar'-ik*. Having the nature of tartar.

Tartarized, *tar'-tar-isd*. Impregnated with tartaric acid.

Tartarolith'in. The lithium analog of cream of tartar; it is recommended as a uric acid solvent.

Tartrate, *tar'-trat*. A salt of tartaric acid.

Tashkend Ul'cer, *tash'-kend*. A variety of Oriental sore.

Taste, *tast*. The sense by which savors are perceived. **T.-buds**, **T.-bulbs**, or **T.-ends**, end-organs of the gustatory nerves.

Tattoo'ing. 1. Production of permanent colors in the skin by introducing foreign substances. 2. Restoration of natural color in pigmented parts by introducing foreign substances.

Taurin, *taw'-rin*. $C_2H_7NO_3$. A decomposition product of bile. For test, see *Lang*.

Taurocholate, *taw-ro-ko'-lat*. Any salt of taurocholic acid.

Tautomerism, *taw-ton'-er-izm*. The attribution of two different formulas to one compound.

Tawara's Node. A nodule of interlacing muscle-fibers in the auricular septum at the beginning of the muscle-bundle of His.

Tax'in. The resin of the leaves of the yew-tree, *Taxus baccata*; also, a poisonous alkaloid, $C_{27}H_{32}NO_{10}$ (?), from the leaves and seeds of the yew; it is used in epilepsy.

Taxis, *taks'-is*. The manual reduction of a prolapsed structure, as a hernia or uterus. **T.**, **Bipo'lar**, the replacement of a retroverted uterus by upward pressure through the rectum and drawing the cervix down in the vagina.

Taxonomy, *taks-on'-o-me*. The principles of classification.

Tax'us bacca'ta. The European yew-tree; its poisonous leaves and seeds are sedative.

Tay's Choroidi'tis. Choroiditis guttata senilis. Choroidal degeneration characterized by irregular yellowish spots visible around the macula lutea, and thought to be due to an atheromatous condition of the arteries.

Taylor's Test for Ac'etone. A few drops of a freshly prepared aqueous solution of sodium nitroprussid are added to 10 c.c. of urine or distillate; concentrated ammonium hydroxid is then stratified upon the mixture. A magenta color at the point of contact indicates the presence of acetone.

Tayuya, *ta-ü'-yah*. The roots of various plants. *Dermophylla pendulina*, *Cayaponia maritima*, etc., used in the treatment of syphilis.

TEICHMANN'S CRYSTALS

- Tayuyin**, *ta-u'-yín*. A bitter principle from tayuya.
- Tea**, *tē*. 1. The leaves of *Camellia thea*, having stimulating properties. 2. Any vegetable infusion used as a beverage. **T.**, **Team'sters'**. See *Tepopote*.
- Tea'berry**. See *Gaultheria*.
- Tears**, *tērs*. 1. The secretion of the lacrimal gland. 2. Hardened drops of any resinous or gummy drug.
- Tease**, *tēz*. To divide a tissue into shreds.
- Teat**, *tēt*. The nipple.
- Technic**, or **Technique**, *tek'-nēk*. The method of procedure in operations.
- Technocausis**, *tek-no-kaw'-sis*. Mechanical cauterization.
- Technology**. The science of childhood.
- Ecnotonia**, *tek-no-to'-ne-ah*. Child-murder; infanticide.
- Ectiform**, *tek'-te-form*. Roof-shaped.
- Ectocephaly**, *tek-to-sef'-al-e*. The condition of having a roof-shaped skull.
- Ectology**. Structural morphology.
- Ectorial**, *tek-to'-re-al*. Covering.
- Ectorium**, *tek-to'-re-um*. A covering.
- Ectum**. A roof or covering. **T. ventric'uli quar'ti**, *Vieussens's valve*, *q. v.*
- Teeth**, *tēth*. The organs of mastication. **T.**, **Per'manent**, those of the second dentition. **T.**, **Tem'porary**, milk-teeth; those of the first dentition.
- Teething**, *tēth'-ing*. Dentition, *q. v.*
- Teevan's Law**. Fracture of a bone occurs in the line of extension, not in that of compression.
- Teg'men**. A roof; a cover. **T. mastoi'deum**, the roof of the mastoid cells. **T. tym'pani**, the roof of the tympanic cavity.
- Tegmental**, *teg-men'tal*. Relating to the tegmentum. **T. Nu'-cleus**. See *Nucleus ruber*.
- Tegmen'tum**. The postero-superior portion of the crus cerebri. **T.**, **Hypothal'amic**, or **Subthal'amic**, the continuation of the tegmentum under the thalamus. **T. tym'pani**, the tegmen tympani. **T. ventric'uli latera'lis**, the centrum ovale majus.
- Teg'min**. A protective vehicle consisting of an emulsion of water, wax, gum acacia, zinc oxid, and lanolin.
- Teg'umen**. Same as *Tegmen*.
- Tegument**, *teg'-u-ment*. See *Integument*.
- Tegumen'tal**, **Tegumen'tary**. Relating to the tegment.
- Teichmann's Cryst'als**. Hemin crystals. **T.'s Disease'**, *gastro-succor'rhœa*; continuous secretion of an excess of gastric juice. **T.'s Test for Hem'in**. To the dry residue placed on a slide a small crystal of sodium chlorid is added and a cover-glass laid over it. A few drops of glacial acetic acid are allowed to flow in under the cover-glass, and the whole is heated gently so as not to boil the liquid. On cooling, rhombic crystals of *hemin* (*Teichmann's crystals*) will be found. If no crystals

TEMPORALIS

- appear after the first warming, warm again; and, if necessary, add more acetic acid.
- Teichopsia**, *ti-kop'-se-ah*. Temporary amblyopia with subjective images, often an accompaniment of migraine.
- Teinodynia**, *ti-no-din'-e-ah*. Pain in the tendons.
- Tela**, *te'-lah*. A web. **T. arane'æ**, spiders' web; cobweb; it is used as a styptic. **T. chorioi'dea**, the velum interpositum, *q. v.* **T. chorioi'dea ventriculi quar'ti**, a fold of pia forming a part of the roof of the fourth ventricle. **T. chorioi'dea ventriculi ter'tii**, the velum interpositum, *q. v.*
- Telangiectasia**, *tel-an-je-ek-ia'-se-ah*. See *Telangiectasis*.
- Telangiect'asis**. Dilatation of capillaries or smaller blood-vessels.
- Telangi'osis**, *tel-an-je-o'-sis*. A disease of the capillaries.
- Telegony**, *tel-eg'-o-ne*. The influence of a previous husband on the children of a subsequent one through the same woman.
- Telegraphers' Cramp**. A neurosis of telegraph-operators.
- Telencephalon**, *tel-en-sef'-al-on*. The end-brain, a part of the prosencephalon, *q. v.*
- Teleneuron**, *tel-e-nu'-ron*. A nerve-termination.
- Teleologic**, *tel-e-o-loj'-ik*. Relating to the final cause of things.
- Teleol'ogy**. The doctrine of final causes.
- Telep'athist**. One versed in telepathy.
- Telepathy**, *tel-ep'-ath-e*. Thought-transfer; thought-reading.
- Telesystolic**, *tel-e-sis-tof'-ik*. Pertaining to the last phase of systole.
- Tellicher'ry Bark**. The bark of *Wrightia zeylanica*; it is used in dysentery.
- Telluric**, *tel-u'-rik*. Derived from the soil.
- Tellurism**, *tel'-u-rism*. The influence of the soil as a cause of disease.
- Tellu'rium**. See *Elements, Table of*.
- Telodendron**, *tel-o-dent'-dron*. The terminal arborization of a nerve-cell process.
- Telolec'ithal**. Having the yoke near one of the poles.
- Telolemma**, *tel-o-lem'-ak*. Membrane covering the eminence of Doyère.
- Telophase**, *tef'-o-fāz*. The final stage of cell-division.
- Tem'perament**. Individual peculiarity of physical organization.
- Tem'perature**. The degree of intensity of heat or molecular vibration. **T., Ab'solute**, that reckoned from the absolute zero of temperature, estimated at 273° below the zero of the Centigrade thermometer. **T., Nor'mal**, the temperature of the body in state of health—98.6° F. **T.-sense**, the sense that perceives alterations of temperature.
- Tem'ple**. Flat, depressed portion of head between eye and ear.
- Temporal**, *tem'-po-ral*. Pertaining to the temple. **T. Bone**, the bone at the side and base of the skull. **T. Crest**, a ridge on the frontal bone. **T. Muscle**. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- Temporalis**, *tem-po-ra'-lis*. The temporal muscle.

- porization, *tem-por-is-a'-skun*. The expectant form or
 ment of disease.
- porofacial. Pertaining to the temporal region and the
 poromandibular. Pertaining to temple and mandibular
 poromaxillary, *tem-por-o-maks'-il-a-re*. Pertaining to
 temporal and the maxillary bones.
- poroccipital, *tem-por-o-ok-sip'-it-al*. Pertaining to the
 al and occipital bones.
- porosphenoid, *tem-por-o-sfe'-noid*. Pertaining to the
 al and sphenoid bones.
- mulence, *tem'-u-lens*. Inebriety; drunkenness.
- m'ulin. The narcotic principle of *Lolium temulentum*.
- enacious, *te-na'-shus*. Adhesive; tough.
- enaculum, *ten-ak'-u-lum*. A hook-shaped instrument.
- en'alin. A teniafuge from areca nut with the toxic pr
 arecolin, eliminated as far as possible.
- enax, *te'-naks*. Oakum prepared for surgeons' use.
- tenderness, *ten'-der-nes*. Abnormal sensitiveness.
- tendinitis, *ten-din-i'-tis*. See *Tenontitis*.
- tendinosuture, *ten-din-o-sul'-chur*. See *Tenosuture*.
- tendinous, *ten'-din-us*. Pertaining to a tendon. T. Spo
 posit of fibrin on a serous membrane.
- tendo, *ten'-do*. A tendon. T. achil'lis. See *Achilles*.
- Ten'don. A white, fibrous tissue, the attachment of m
 T-spin'dle, an elliptic mass in a tendon formed by a ner
 ing.
- Ten'doplasty. Plastic operation on tendons.
- Tendosynovitis, *ten-do-si-no-vi'-tis*. See *Tenosynovitis*.
- Tendovag'inal. Pertaining to a tendon and its sheath.
- Tenesmus, *te-nes'-mus*. Rectal pain with spasmodic contr
 Tenia, *te'-ne-ah*. See *Tania*.
- Teniicide, *te'-ne-as-id*. A remedy destroying tapeworms.
- Teniafuge, *te'-ne-af-uj*. An agent expelling tapeworms.
- Te'nide. A remedy for diabetes.
- nnesson's Acne. A disseminate variety of acne cornea.
- ten'ais-elbow. A strain of the elbow occurring in tennis-p
 ena ysin, *ten'-is-in*. An alkaloid in brain-tissue.
- teno desis, *ten-o-de'-sis*. Fixation of a joint by shortening t
 ons passing about the joint.
- dynia, *ten-o-din'-e-ah*. Pain in a tendon.
- non's Cap'sule. The orbitoocular fascia. T's. Spa
 mph-space existing between the sclera and Tenon's c
 tenonitis, *ten-on-i'-tis*. Inflammation of Tenon's capsu
 on tagra, *ten-on-ta'-grah*. Gouty pain in a tendon.
- ontitis, *ten-on-ti'-tis*. Inflammation of a tendon.
- ontography, *ten-on-tog'-ra-fe*. A description of tendo
 ontology, *ten-on-tol'-o-je*. The science of tendons.
- tophyte, *ten'-o-fit*. A bony growth in a tendon.
- toplasty, *ten'-o-plas-te*. A plastic operation on a te

TERM

Tenorrhaphy, ten-oh'-a

Tenotomia, ten-oh'-oh'-a

Tenotomize, ten-oh'-oh'-a

Tenotomist, ten-oh'-oh'-a

Tenotomy, ten-oh'-oh'-a

Tension, ten'-shun. 1

stretched. 2. In a

poet. T., Intracoe'a

present of the intes

Tensor, ten'-sor. A m

Table of.

Tent. A roll of mater

Tenth Nerve. The pe

Tentigo, ten-ih'-go. L

Tentorium, ten-ih'-re-

dura lying between

Tephromyelitis, tef-ro-

Tephrosis, tef-ro'-sis.

Tep'id. About blood

Tepidarium, tep-id'-a-

Tepopote, tep-oh'-po-te,

used in venereal dis

Ter-. A prefix mean

Teras, te'-ras. A mor

Teratic, ter-ah'-ik. M

Teratism, ter'-ah'-ism.

congenital or acqui

Teratogen'esia, Terato

monstrosities.

Teratoid, ter'-ah'-oid.

toma, q. v.

Teratology, ter-ah'-oh'-a

Teratoma, ter-ah'-oh'-ma

Teratosis, ter-ah'-oh'-sis.

Terchlorid, ter-klor'-id

Ter'ebene. Colla.

Ter'ebinth. 1. The t

pentine. 2. Turpe

Terebinthina, ter-e-bin-

Terebinthinace. Con

Terebinthinica. To

Ter'ebina, *Ter'ebina*

Ter'ebina, *Ter'ebina*

Ter'ebina, *Ter'ebina*

Ter'ebina, *Ter'ebina*

Ter'ebina, *Ter'ebina*

Ter'ebina, *Ter'ebina*

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Ter'ebina, *Ter'ebina*

Ter'ebina, *Ter'ebina*

Ter'ebina, *Ter'ebina*

- Cer'ma.** The lamina cinerea of the brain.
- Terminal,** *ter'-min-al.* Ending.
- Terminalia,** *ter-min-a'-le-ah.* A genus of tropical trees. *T. bel-lerica* yields myrobalans.
- Ternary,** *ter'-na-re.* Consisting of three parts.
- Teroxid,** *ter'-oks'-id.* A trioxid.
- Terpene,** *ter'-pen.* Any hydrocarbon with the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$.
- T. I'odid.** See *Iodoterpin.*
- Terpin,** *ter'-pin.* $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$. A diatomic alcohol from turpentine, used in lung-disease. **T. Hy'drate,** $C_{10}H_{18}(OH)_2 + H_2O$, a crystalline substance used as an expectorant and antiseptic.
- Terpin'eol.** $C_{16}H_{17}OH$. A viscous liquid obtained by heating terpin hydrate with phosphoric acid.
- Terpinol.** $C_{20}H_{34}O$. A distillation product of terpin hydrate; it is used in bronchial affections.
- Terra,** *ter'-ah.* Earth. **T. al'ba,** white clay. **T. japon'ica,** cat-echu.
- Ter'ralin.** An ointment vehicle.
- Ter'rol.** A mixture of hydrocarbons of the paraffin series, offered as a substitute for cod-liver oil.
- Ter'rolin.** A name for a brand of petroleum-jelly.
- Tertian,** *ter'-shan.* Occurring every third day.
- Tertiary,** *ter'-she-a-re.* Third in order. **T. Syph'ilis.** See *Syph'ilis.*
- Tertipara,** *ter-tip'-a-rah.* A woman pregnant for the third time.
- Tesselated,** *tes'-el-a-ted.* Checkered; formed into little squares.
- T. Epithe'lum,** pavement epithelium.
- Test.** 1. A trial. 2. A characteristic reaction that distinguishes one body from another; also, the reagent for producing a test.
- T.-meal,** a meal given to test the action of the gastric juices.
- T.-pa'per,** paper impregnated with a chemic reagent, used to detect the presence of substances that cause a change in the color of the paper. **T.-solu'tion,** a standard solution. **T.-tube,** a thin glass tube used for testing. **T.-types,** letters of different sizes to test the acuteness of vision.
- Testa,** *tes'-tah.* A shell. **T. o'vi,** an egg-shell.
- Testaceous,** *tes'-ta'-shus.* Pertaining to a shell.
- Test'aden.** A preparation made from the testicles of cattle.
- Testibrachium,** *tes-tib-ra'-ke-um.* The superior peduncle of the cerebellum.
- Testicle,** *tes'-tik-l.* See *Testis.*
- Testic'ond,** *tes'-tik-ond.* Having undescended testes.
- Testic'ular.** Pertaining to the testicles. **T. Flu'id,** the semen.
- Testidin,** *tes'-tid-in.* An alcoholic extract of the testes of cattle.
- Tes'tin.** An extract from the testes of a ram.
- Testis,** *tes'-tis.* One of the two glandular bodies in the scrotum that secrete the semen. **T. of Brain,** either one of the posterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina. **T., Undescen'ded,** the con-

Tetanolis, *tel-an-oid*. Resembles tetanus.
Tetanolysis, *tel-an-ol'-is-in*. The process
 which causes hemolysis.
Tetanosometer. An instrument for measuring
 tetanus.
Tetanosospasmin, *tel-an-o-spas'-min*. A toxin
 which is responsible for the disease.
Tetanosus, *tel-an-us*. A disease with
 contraction of the muscles.
Tetany, *tel-an-i*. See *Tetanilla*.
Tetra-. A prefix denoting four.
Tetrabrachius, *tel-rah-brä'-ke-us*. A four-
 armed star.
Tetrachelrus, *tel-rah-kel'-rus*. A four-
 armed star.
Tetrac'id. Having 4 hydrogen atoms.
Tetracoccus, *tel-rah-kok'-us*. A micro-
 organism forming groups of four.
Tetrad, *tel-rad*. 1. A group of four
 with a valency of four.
Tetragnathus, *tel-rah-nä'-th-us*. A quadrang-
 ular fish.
Tetraiodopyrrol, *tel-rah-i-o-do-pä'-ol*.
Tetramaria, *tel-rah-mä'-re-ah*. Having
 four methylene groups.
Tetranopsis, *tel-rah-nop'-se-ah*. A con-
 dition limited to one quadrant.
Tetrapus, *tel-rah-pus*. A four-footed
 animal.
Tetrascelus, *tel-rah-sel'-us*. A four-legged

THEBESIIUS'S FORAMENS

- dium*; it is an antiseptic and irritant and is employed to arrest the development of abscesses, lupus, etc.
- Eucrium**, *tu'-kre-um*. A genus of labiate plants, germander. *T. chamaedrys* is used as an alterative. *T. scor'dium*, water-germander, is a stimulant.
- Coxan Fe'ver**, *teks'-an*. An infectious disease of cattle.
- Text-blindness**, *tekst'-blind-nēs*. See *Word-blindness*.
- Textural**, *teks'-tu-ral*. Pertaining to any tissue.
- Thalamencephalon**, *thal-am-en-sef'-al-on*. The posterior portion of the anterior embryonic brain-vesicle; the part of the brain derived from this portion of the anterior vesicle, the 'tween-brain.
- Thalamic**, *thal'-am-ik*. Pertaining to the optic thalamus. *T.*
- Epilepsy**, epilepsy from disease of the optic thalamus.
- Thalamocele**, *thal'-am-o-sel*. The third ventricle.
- Thalamocortical**, *thal-am-o-kor'-tik-l*. Pertaining to the optic thalamus and cerebral cortex.
- Thalamolenticular**, *thal-am-o-len-tik'-u-lar*. Pertaining to the optic thalamus and lenticular nucleus.
- Thalamus**, *thal'-am-us*. The great posterior ganglion of the brain, the supposed origin of the optic nerve.
- Thalassophobia**, *thal-as-o-fo'-be-ah*. A morbid fear of the sea.
- Thalassotherapy**. Treatment by sea-bathing or sea-voyages.
- Thal'lin**. A synthetic chemic product, a powerful antipyretic.
- Thalliniza'tion**. The repeated administration of thallin.
- Thal'lum**. See *Elements, Table of*.
- Thanatognomonic**, *than-at-og-no-mon'-ik*. Indicative of death.
- Thanatoid**, *than'-at-oid*. Resembling death.
- Thanatol**, *than'-at-ol*. Same as *Guaethol*.
- Thanatomania**, *than-at-o-ma'-ne-ah*. Suicidal mania.
- Thanatom'eter**. An instrument for proving death by temperature.
- Thanatophobia**, *than-at-o-fo'-be-ah*. A morbid fear of death.
- Thane's Meth'od**. To find the fissure of Rolando in operations upon the brain, the middle point of a line passing from the root of the nose to the occipital protuberance is determined. The upper extremity of the fissure lies half an inch behind this point.
- Thea**, *the'-ah*. See *Tea*.
- Theism**, *the'-ah-izm*. See *Theism*.
- Thebain**, *the'-ba-in*. $C_{15}H_{21}NO_2$. A poisonous alkaloid from opium; it is a powerful tetanizer.
- Thebaism**, *the'-ba-izm*. Poisoning by opium; the condition induced by thebain.
- Thebesius's Foramens**. The orifices of the Thebesian veins. *T.'s Valve*, an endocardial fold at the orifice of the coronary vein in the right auricle. *T.'s Veins*, *venae minime cordis*; the *venules which convey the blood directly from the myocardium into the right auricle*.

THERMIC

Theca, *the'-kah*. A sheath or investing membrane. T. vertebral, the spinal membranes.

Thecal, *the'-kal*. Pertaining to a sheath. T. Abscess. See Abscess.

The'cate. Sheathed; having a sheath.

Thecitis, *the-si'-tis*. Inflammation of a fibrous sheath.

Thein, *the'-in*. $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$. Active principle of tea; same as caffeine.

Theism, *the'-ism*. Morbid condition due to excessive tea-drinking.

Thelalgia, *the-lal'-je-ah*. Pain in the nipples.

Thelitis, *the-li'-tis*. Inflammation of the nipples.

Thelium, *the'-le-um*. 1. A papilla. 2. A layer of cells.

Thelothism, *the'-lo-thism*. A projection of the nipple.

Thelyblast, *thel'-ib-last*. The female element of the bisexual nucleus of a cell.

Thenad, *the'-nad*. Toward the thenal side or aspect.

Thenal, *the'-nal*. Pertaining to the palm or sole.

Thenar, *the'-nar*. The palm of the hand or sole of the foot. T. Em'inance, the eminence on the palm at the base of the thumb.

T. Mus'cles, the abductor and flexor muscles of the thumb.

Theobroma, *the-o-bro'-mah*. A genus of trees. The seeds of *T. cacao* furnish chocolate and cocoa.

Theobromin, $C_7H_8N_4O_2$. A crystalline alkaloid from theobroma.

T. Hydrochlo'rate is a diuretic and nerve stimulant. T. Salic'yate is a diuretic.

Theomania, *the-o-ma'-ne-ah*. Religious mania.

Theophyllin, *the-o-phil'-in*. $C_7H_8N_4O_2$. An alkaloid from tea.

Therapeutic, *ther-ap-u'-tik*. Pertaining to therapeutics.

Therapeut'ics. The branch of medical science concerned with the application of remedies and the treatment of disease.

Therapeutist, *ther-ap-u'-list*. One versed in therapeutics.

Therapy, *ther'-ap-e*. See Therapeutics. T., Nu'clein. See Nuclein. T., Se'rum. See Serotherapy.

Theriaca, *the-ri'-ak-ah*. Treacle; molasses.

Theriacal, *the-ri'-ak-al*. Useful as an antidote for snake-bites.

Theriomim'icry. Imitation of the acts of animals.

Therm. 1. A heat-unit, a small calorie, being the quantity of heat necessary to raise the temperature of one gram of water one degree Centigrade. 2. A heat unit equivalent to one thousand kilogram (large) calories; it is designated T.

Thermal, *ther'-mal*. Pertaining to heat.

Thermalge'sia. The condition in which heat causes pain.

Thermanesthe'sia. See Thermoanesthesia.

Thermesthesia, *therm-es-the'-se-ah*. The sensation of heat.

Thermesthesiometer, *therm-es-the-se-onl-et-er*. An instrument for measuring the sensibility to heat.

Thermic, *ther'-mik*. Pertaining to heat. T. Fe'ver. See Heat stroke.

THERMOPLÉGIA

- Thermifugin**, *ther-mo-fu'-jin*. $C_9H_8(CH_2)N.COONa$. An antipyretic powder.
- Thermin**, *ther'-min*. $C_{10}H_{11}NH_2$. A mydriatic fluid.
- Ther'mo-**. A prefix meaning heat.
- Thermoanesthesia**, *ther-mo-an-es-the'-ze-ah*. Loss of the heat-sense.
- Thermocauterectomy**. Extirpation by the cautery.
- Ther'mocautery**. A hollow platinum point kept at a uniform temperature by a current of benzene vapor.
- Thermochem'istry**. The science of the chemic action of heat.
- Ther'modin**. $C_{13}H_{17}NO_4$. An antipyretic derivative of urethane.
- Thermoelectric'ity**. Electricity produced by heat.
- Ther'mogen**, *ther'-mo-jen*. An appliance for maintaining the body-temperature during an operation.
- Thermogenesis**, *ther-mo-jen'-es-is*. The generation of heat.
- Thermogenet'ic**, **Thermogen'ic**. Producing heat.
- Ther'mograph**. An instrument for recording heat variations.
- Thermohyperalgesia**. Hyperthermalgesia, *q. v.*
- Thermohyperesthesia**. Excessive acuteness of the heat-sense.
- Thermoinhib'itory**. Retarding heat-production.
- Thermolabile**, *ther-mo-la'-bil*. Capable of being changed by heat.
- Thermolysis**, *ther-mol'-is-is*. Heat-dissipation.
- Thermolytic**, *ther-mo-lit'-ik*. Pertaining to thermolysis.
- Thermom'eter**. An instrument for measuring intensity of heat. **T.**, **Air**, one in which the expansive substance is air. **T.**, **Cel'sius's**, **T.**, **Centigrade**. See *Centigrade*. **T.**, **Centesimal**. Same as **T.**, *Centigrade*. **T.**, **Clin'ical**, a self-registering thermometer for taking the body-temperature. **T.**, **Differen'tial**, one for determining slight variations of temperature. **T.**, **Fah'renheit**, one in which the interval between freezing and boiling is divided into 180 equal parts, or degrees, the zero-point being 32 degrees below the freezing of water. **T.**, **Max'imum**, one that registers the maximum heat to which it has been exposed. **T.**, **Mercu'rial**, one in which the expansive substance is mercury. **T.**, **Min'imum**, one that registers the lowest temperature to which it has been exposed. **T.**, **Réaumur**, one in which the freezing-point is 0° , and the boiling-point 80° . **T.**, **Self-reg'istering**, one that by means of an index shows the highest or lowest temperature to which it has been exposed. **T.**, **Sur-face**, one for registering the surface temperature of any part of the body.
- Thermometry**, *ther-mom'-et-re*. The use of the thermometer.
- Thermoneurosis**, *ther-mo-nu-ro'-sis*. Pyrexia of vasomotor origin.
- Thermopalpation**, *ther-mo-pal-pa'-shun*. Palpation of the body to determine temperature.
- Thermophile**, *ther'-mo-fil*. A thermoelectric battery.
- Thermophilic**, *ther-mo-fil'-ik*. Requiring great heat for growth.
- Thermoplegia**, *ther-mo-ple'-je-ah*. Heat-stroke.

THESIS

COMPARISON OF THERMOMETERS.

FAHR.	CENT.	REAU.	FAHR.	CENT.	REAU.	FAHR.	CENT.
212	100	80	122	50	40	32	0
210	98.9	79.1	120	48.9	39.1	30	-1.1
208	97.8	78.2	118	47.8	38.2	28	-2.2
206	96.7	77.3	116	46.7	37.3	26	-3.3
204	95.6	76.4	114	45.6	36.4	24	-4.4
202	94.4	75.6	112	44.4	35.6	22	-5.6
200	93.3	74.7	110	43.3	34.7	20	-6.7
198	92.2	73.8	108	42.2	33.8	18	-7.8
196	91.1	72.9	106	41.1	32.9	16	-8.9
194	90	72	104	40	32	14	-10
192	88.9	71.1	102	38.9	31.1	12	-11.1
190	87.8	70.2	100	37.8	30.2	10	-12.2
188	86.7	69.3	98	36.7	29.3	8	-13.3
186	85.6	68.4	96	35.6	28.4	6	-14.4
184	84.4	67.6	94	34.4	27.6	4	-15.6
182	83.3	66.7	92	33.3	26.7	2	-16.7
180	82.2	65.8	90	32.2	25.8	0	-17.8
178	81.1	64.9	88	31.1	24.9	-2	-18.9
176	80	64	86	30	24	-4	-20
174	78.9	63.1	84	28.9	23.1	-6	-21.1
172	77.8	62.2	82	27.8	22.2	-8	-22.2
170	76.7	61.3	80	26.7	21.3	-10	-23.3
168	75.6	60.4	78	25.6	20.4	-12	-24.4
166	74.4	59.6	76	24.4	19.6	-14	-25.6
164	73.3	58.7	74	23.3	18.7	-16	-26.7
162	72.2	57.8	72	22.2	17.8	-18	-27.8
160	71.1	56.9	70	21.1	16.9	-20	-28.9
158	70	56	68	20	16	-22	-30
156	68.9	55.1	66	18.9	15.1	-24	-31.1
154	67.8	54.2	64	17.8	14.2	-26	-32.2
152	66.7	53.3	62	16.7	13.3	-28	-33.3
150	65.6	52.4	60	15.6	12.4	-30	-34.4
148	64.4	51.6	58	14.4	11.6	-32	-35.6
146	63.3	50.7	56	13.3	10.7	-34	-36.7
144	62.2	49.8	54	12.2	9.8	-36	-37.8
142	61.1	48.9	52	11.1	8.9	-38	-38.9
140	60	48	50	10	8	-40	-40
138	58.9	47.1	48	8.9	7.1	-42	-41.1
136	57.8	46.2	46	7.8	6.2	-44	-42.2
134	56.7	45.3	44	6.7	5.3	-46	-43.3
132	55.6	44.4	42	5.6	4.4	-48	-44.4
130	54.4	43.6	40	4.4	3.6	-50	-45.6
128	53.3	42.7	38	3.3	2.7	-52	-46.7
126	52.2	41.8	36	2.2	1.8	-54	-47.8
124	51.1	40.9	34	1.1	0.9	-56	-48.9

Thermopolypne'a. Rapid breathing from high temperature.
 Thermostabile, *ther-mo-sta'-bil*. Not affected by heat.
 Thermostat. Automatic device for regulating the temperature.
 Thermosystal'lic. Contracting under the action of heat.
 Thermotac'tic, Thermotax'ic. Pertaining to thermotaxis.
 Thermotax'in. A proprietary antipyretic.
 Thermotax'is. Regulation of heat-production and dissipation.
 Thermother'apy. The treatment of disease by heat.
 Thesis, *the'-sis*. The essay of a candidate for a degree.

THORACOCYLOSIS

thi-a'-den. $C_6H_{13}S_2$. A crystalline heart stimulant d by the action of sulphureted hydrogen on aldehyd ia.

Solu'tion. A valuable antiseptic wash for the nose, or stomach, consisting of salicylic acid 2 parts, boric acid s, water 1000 parts. *T's Meth'od*, skin-grafting by of long strips consisting of half the thickness of the skin.

'tion. A form of masturbation.

thi'-lan-in. A greasy mixture of sulphur and lanolin.

ol, thi-o-al'-ko-hol. See *Mercaptan*.

hi'-o-kol. The potassium salt of guaiacol sulphonic acid.

thi'-o-form. The basic bismuth salt of dithiosalicylic It is an antiseptic used in wounds and skin-diseases.

, thi-o-jen'-ik. Capable of changing sulphureted hy- into higher sulphur compounds.

-ol. A substance obtained by heating gas-oil with r; it is used in ulcers and skin-diseases.

hi'-ol-in. A substance derived from linseed oil and r boiled together. It is used in skin-diseases.

s, thi'-o-fen. C_6H_4S . An oily liquid from benzene.

cin. $C_6H_4(OS)_2$. An antiseptic compound of resorcin phur.

l. A sulphureted soda soap.

nals. Potash sulphur soaps that contain sulphur in a ally combined state.

a'in. $C_6H_5N_2S$. A crystalline substance used in lupus. o *Fibrolysin*.

thi-o-u-re'-ah. $CS(NH_2)_2$. Sulphocarbamid.

r. The motor oculi nerves.

is'tula. An artificial fistula between the body surface intestinal loop for the purpose of obtaining intestinal

hi'-u-ret. $C_6H_7N_3S_2$. A crystalline antiseptic.

cephalus, thlip-sen-sef'-al-us. Monster with open skull.

's Line. A red line along the border of the gums, fre- seen in pulmonary tuberculosis. *T's Test*, the collec-

the morning urine in two glasses to determine whether orrheal process is localized in the anterior portion of the , or whether it has extended into the posterior portion.

s Disease'. Myotonia congenita.

ianism. Treatment by vegetable drugs.

tho-rak'-al. Pertaining to the thorax or chest.

esis, tho-ras-en-te'-sis. Puncture of the thorax to with- accumulation of fluid; paracentesis.

tho-ras'-ik. Pertaining to the chest. *T. Duct*. See T. Gir'dle, the girdle formed by the clavicles and scap-

f. Limbs, the arms.

ateais, tho-rak-o-sen-te'-sis. See *Thoracentesis*.

losis, tho-rak-o-sil-o'-sis. Deformity of the thorax.

Thoracoscope, *tho-rak'-os-kop*. A
 Thoracoscopy, *tho-rak'-os'-ko-pe*.
 Thoracostenosis, *tho-rak'-o-ste-no'-s*
 Thoracotomy, *tho-rak'-o'-to-me*. A
 Thoradelphus. A dual monstrosity.
 Thorax, *tho'-raks*. The cavity at
 Thorium, *tho'-re-um*. See *Elemen*
 Thormählen's Test for Mel'anin.
 tested add sodium nitroprussic
 acid, and in the presence of r
 will be produced.
 Thornapple, *thorn'-ap-l*. See *Data*
 Thoruton's Sign. Violent pain in
 Thorwaldt's Disease'. Bursitis p
 matory condition of Luschka's l
 Thoroughwort, *thur'-o-wurt*. Eup
 Thread, *thred*. The spun and twi
 silk. T.-worm, oxyuris.
 Three-day Fe'ver, *thre'-da*. See *D*
 Threpsology, *threp-sol'-o-je*. The s
 Thresh'old. The limit of perceptib
 tory, the minimum perceptible s
 Thrill, *thril*. A quiver or tremor;
 Throat, *throt*. The anterior part of
 larynx, etc.
 Throe, *thro*. A violent pain, as in
 Thrombase, *throm'-bas*. The fibrin
 Thrombectomy, *throm-bek'-to-me*.

THYROID

- Throm'bosed.** Affected with thrombosis.
- Thrombosin**, *throm-bo'-sin*. A derivative of fibrinogen.
- Thrombosis**, *throm-bo'-sis*. The formation of a thrombus.
- Throm'bus**. A blood-clot in a vessel at the point of obstruction.
- Through-illumina'tion**. See *Transillumination*.
- Thrush**. Aphthæ, *q. v.*
- Thrypsis**, *thrip'-sis*. A comminuted fracture.
- Thuja**, *thu'-jah*. A genus of coniferous trees; also, *T. occidentalis*, arbor vitæ; the leaves and twigs are sudorific and diuretic.
- Thulium**, *thu'-le-um*. See *Elements, Table of*.
- Thumb**, *thum*. The first finger or toe.
- Thus**. Olibanum.
- Thylacitis**, *thi-las-e-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the oil-glands.
- Thymacetin**, *thi-mas'-et-in*. $C_{14}H_{21}NO_2$. An antiseptic from thymol.
- Thyme**, *tim*. See *Thymus*.
- Thymelcosis**, *thi-mel-ko'-sis*. Ulceration of the thymus gland.
- Thymene**, *ti'-men*. $C_{10}H_{16}$. A hydrocarbon from oil of thyme.
- Thymic**, *thi'-mik*. Pertaining to the thymus or to thyme. *T. Ac'id*, thymol, *q. v.* *T. Asth'ma*, laryngismus stridulus, *q. v.*
- Thymin**, *thi'-min*. An alloxur base, $C_8H_9N_2O_2$, obtained from the thymus gland.
- Thymion**, *thi'-me-on*. A small wart in the skin.
- Thymitis**, *thi-mi'-tis*. Inflammation of the thymus gland.
- Thymol**, *ti'-mol*. $C_{10}H_{14}O$. A phenol from oil of thyme.
- Thymopathy**, *thi-mop'-ath-e*. Any disease of the thymus gland.
- Thymus**, *thi'-mus*. 1. A genus of labiate plants. 2. A glandular organ in the anterior superior mediastinum, usually disappearing in adult life. *T. vulga'ris*, garden thyme.
- Thyraden**, *thi'-rad-en*. Thyroid extract.
- Thyreïn**, *thi'-re-in*. Iodothylin.
- Thyroarytaenoid'eus**. See *Thyroarytenoideus in Muscles, Table of*.
- Thyroepiglott'icus**. See *Thyroepiglottideus*.
- Thyrohyoid'eus**. The thyrohyoid muscle. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- Thyroantitox'in**. The active principle of thyroid extract.
- Thyroary'tenoid**. Relating to thyroid and arytenoid cartilages.
- Thyrocele**, *thi'-ro-sel*. A tumor affecting the thyroid gland.
- Thyroepiglott'ic**. Pertaining to the thyroid gland and the epiglottis.
- Thyroepiglottid'eus**. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- Thyrogland'in**. A preparation of the thyroid gland.
- Thyroglossal Duct**, *thi-ro-glos'-al*. A fetal passage between the thyroid gland and the tongue.
- Thyrohyal**, **Thyrohyoid**, *thi-ro-hi'-al*, *thi-ro-hi'-oid*. Pertaining to the thyroid gland and hyoid bone.
- Thyroid**, *thi'-roid*. Scutiform; shield-shaped. *T. Bod'y*. See *T. Gland*. *T. Car'tilage*, the largest laryngeal cartilage. *T. Ex'tract*, an extract of the sheep's thyroid gland, used in myxedema. *T. Gland*, a ductless glandular body at the upper part

TINCTURE

of the trachea consisting of two lateral lobes connected by an isthmus. *T. Treatment*, the use of thyr

tract.

Thyroidectomy, *ti-ro'id-ek-to-mi*. Excision of the thyroid

Thyroiditis, *ti-ro'id-itis*. Thyroiden.

Thyrotoxin, *ti-ro'id-toxin*. Poisoning by thyroid extract.

Thyroiditis, *ti-ro'id-itis*. Inflammation of the thyroid gland.

Thyroidectomy, *ti-ro'id-ek-to-mi*. Treatment by thyroid extract.

Thyroidectomy, *ti-ro'id-ek-to-mi*. Incision of the thyroid

Thyroidectomy, *ti-ro'id-ek-to-mi*. See *Thyroidectomy*.

Thyroidism, *ti-ro'id-izm*. An organic compound of thy

roid, iodine, and phosphorus-tetrahymine.

Thyroiditis, *ti-ro'id-itis*. Pertaining to both the thyroid and the

Thyroiditis, *ti-ro'id-itis*. See *Thyroiditis*.

Thyroiditis, *ti-ro'id-itis*. Enlargement of the thyroid

Thyroiditis, *ti-ro'id-itis*. Due to loss of function or removal of the

gland.

Thyroiditis, *ti-ro'id-itis*. A toxic albuminoid from the

gland; it is used in the treatment of the disease.

Thyroiditis, *ti-ro'id-itis*. A poison from the thyroid gland.

Thyroiditis, *ti-ro'id-itis*. Incision of the thyroid body

stage.

Tibia, *ti-bi-a*. The second larger bone of the leg.

Tibial, *ti-bi-al*. Pertaining to the tibia.

Tibialis, *ti-bi-ah*. See *Muscles*, Table of.

Tibiofibular, *ti-bi-o-fib-ur-al*. Pertaining to the tibia and fi

Tibiofibular, *ti-bi-o-fib-ur-al*. Pertaining to the tibia and fi

Tibiofibular, *ti-bi-o-fib-ur-al*. Pertaining to the tibia and tar

Tibiofibular, *ti-bi-o-fib-ur-al*. Twitching. *T. Convulsive*, spasm o

Tibiofibular, *ti-bi-o-fib-ur-al*. *T. thalourea*, *dos-lee-ru(r)*, spasmodic i

Tibiofibular, *ti-bi-o-fib-ur-al*. *T. thalourea*, *dos-lee-ru(r)*, spasmodic i

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Tibiofibular, *ti-bi-o-fib-ur-al*. *T. thalourea*, *dos-lee-ru(r)*, spasmodic i

Tibiofibular, *ti-bi-o-fib-ur-al*. *T. thalourea*, *dos-lee-ru(r)*, spasmodic i

stomach drops; a tincture of gentian centaur, bitter orange-peel, orange berries, and zedoary. **T.**, **Ethe'ral**, one made with ether.

Tinea, *tin'-e-ah*. A skin-disease, from fungi. **T. amianta'cea**, seborrhea. **T. decal'vans**, alopecia areata. **T. furfura'cea**, dry seborrhea. **T. imbrica'ta**, a severe form of tinea trichophytina. **T. syco'sis**, barbers' itch, sycosis parasitica; ringworm of the beard. **T. tar'si**, blepharitis. **T. ton'surans**, ringworm of the scalp. **T. trichophyti'na**, ringworm. **T. versico'lor**, a fungous disease of the skin, characterized by patches of brown color.

Tinnitus, *tin'-it-us*. A tinkling or ringing sound. **T. au'rium**, a subjective ringing in the ears. **T.**, **Tel'ephone**, that due to use of the telephone.

Tiquers, *tik'-ers*. Those affected with tic.

Tire. Weariness and exhaustion.

Tire-fond, *tir-fon(g)*. An instrument like a gimlet for transfixing and withdrawing foreign bodies from a cavity or tissue.

Tisane, *ti'-zan*. See *Ptisan*.

Tissue, *tish'-u*. An aggregation of similar cells and fibers, forming a distinct structure. **T.**, **Ad'enoid**, a form of connective tissue in which the meshes contain lymphoid cells. **T.**, **Ad'ipose**, areolar tissue with fat cells lodged in its meshes. **T.**, **Are'olar**, a form of connective tissue made up of cells and delicate elastic fibers interlacing in every direction. **T.**, **Can'cellous**, spongy tissue of bones. **T.**, **Cartilag'inous**, cartilage. **T.**, **Connect'ive**, a general name for all those tissues of the body that support the essential elements or parenchyma. **T.**, **Elas'tic**, connective tissue composed of yellow elastic fibers. **T.**, **Embryo'nal**. Same as **T.**, **Mucous**. **T.**, **Endothe'li'al**, endothelium. **T.**, **Epi'the'li'al**, epithelium. **T.**, **Erec'tile**, a spongy tissue that becomes expanded and hard when filled with blood. **T.**, **Fib'rous**, the connective tissue of the body, consisting of white or yellow fibers. **T.**, **Gelat'inous**, mucous tissue. **T.**, **Glan'dular**, a form of epithelial tissue. **T.**, **Granula'tion**, a new tissue, made up of granulations, repairing a loss of substance and becoming cicatricial tissue. **T.**, **Intersti'tial**, connective tissue. **T.**, **Intertu'bular**, the dense tissue of dentin. **T.**, **Lym'phoid**. Same as **T.**, **Adenoid**. **T.**, **Mu'coid** or **Mu'cous**, connective tissue such as is present in the umbilical cord of the fetus. **T.**, **Mus'cular**, muscle. **T.**, **Ner'vous**, tissue characteristic of the nervous system, the essential unit being the neurone. **T.**, **Os'seous**. See *Bone*. **T.**, **Ret'iform**, adenoid tissue.

Titanium, *ti-ta'-ne-um*. See *Elements*, *Table of*.

Titer, **Titre**, *te'-ler*. A standard of fineness or strength.

Titillation, *tit-il-a'-shun*. The act or sensation of tickling.

Titra'tion. Volumetric analysis by the aid of standard solutions.

Titubation, *tit-u-ba'-shun*. The staggering gait of disease.

TONGUE

Tongueless. A class of head in certain so-called acephalous fishes.

Tobacco, to-bak'-o. See *Tabacum*. **T.-heart,** a functional cardiac disturbance from the overuse of tobacco.

Tobacco-ism, to-bak'-o-izm. Morbid condition due to use of tobacco.

Tocodynamometer, to-kô-dî-nam-om'-et-er. An instrument for measuring the force of labor-pains.

Tocology, to-kol'-o-je. The science of obstetrics.

Tocometer, to-kom'-et-er. See *Tocodynamometer*.

Toga, to'-ga. Childbirth.

Toad's Ascending Process. See *Sarpa's Fascia*.

Toe, to. A digit of the foot. **T.-clonus,** contraction of the great toe on sudden extension of the first phalanx.

Toilet, to'-let. The cleansing of a wound after operation.

Tobacco Ring-worm, to'-bak'-o. Thus imbricated, q. v.

Tolerate, tol'-er-ate. Begin to endure (thus see *Tolerate*).

Tolerance, tol'-er-ance. The capacity of enduring a drug.

Tollen's Amalgam for Glucose. An ammoniacal silver solution obtained by precipitating silver-nitrate solution with caustic potash and adding just enough ammonia to dissolve the precipitate formed. The solution is reduced by glucose.

Tolu, to'-lu. See *Toluene*.

Toluene, to'-lu-ene. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_3$, from coal-tar.

Toluidine, to'-lu-id-ine. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NH}_2$, by heating of aniline, prepared from toluene.

Toluna, to'-lu-na. See *Toluene*.

Toluidinitrobenzene, to'-lu-id-nî-trô-benz-ene. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NH}_2$. A toxic substance from a mixture of dinitrochloride.

Tolopyrin, to'-lu-op-er-in. A colorless crystalline antipyretic.

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Tolopyrin, to'-lu-op-er-in. A colorless crystalline antipyretic.

with hyperplasia of the papillas, giving rise to hair-like projections. **T., Par'rot**, a shriveled dry tongue of typhus fever that cannot be protruded. **T., Straw'berry**, a hyperemic tongue with the fungiform papillas very prominent. **T.-tie**, a congenital shortening of the frenum of the tongue. **T., Wood'en**, one the seat of actinomycosis.

Tonic, *ton'-ik*. 1. Relating to tone; producing normal tone or tension. 2. An agent producing normal tone of an organ or part. 3. Marked by continuous tension or contraction. **T. Spasm**, a continued rigid muscular contraction.

Tonic'ity. The quality of muscular fiber under excitation.

Toniner'vin. A new salt of quinin, soluble in water; it is proposed as a roborant, stomachic, and antipyretic.

Ton'ka Bean. The seed of *Dipteryx odorata*, yielding coumarin.

Tonograph, *ton'-o-graf*. A recording tonometer.

Tonometer, *ton-om'-et-er*. An instrument to measure eye-tension.

Tonophant, *ton'-of-ant*. An instrument used in making acoustic vibrations visible.

Ton'oscope. An apparatus for investigating the head or brain by means of sound.

Tonsil, *ton'-sil*. 1. A glandular organ on each side of the fauces. 2. A small lobe of the cerebellar hemisphere, situated on the inferior mesal aspect. **T., Lin'gual**, a mass of lymphadenoid tissue at the base of the tongue. **T., Pharyn'geal**, a mass of lymphadenoid tissue in the pharynx. **T., Third**. See *Luschka's Tonsil*.

Tonsillar, *tonsillar*, *ton'-sil-ar*. Pertaining to the tonsils.

Tonsillitis, *ton-sil'-i-tis*. Inflammation of the tonsils. **T., Follic'ular**, a form especially involving the follicles. **T., Herpet'ic**, a form marked by an eruption of herpetic vesicles. **T., Mycot'ic**, a form due to fungi. **T., Pus'tular**, that marked by the formation of pustules, as in small-pox. **T., Sup'purative**, quinsy.

Tonsillolith, *ton-sil'-o-lith*. A tonsillar concretion.

Tonsillotome, *ton-sil'-o-tom*. Instrument for abscission of tonsils.

Tonsillotomy, *ton-sil'-o-me*. Excision of the tonsils.

Tonus, *to'-nus*. See *Tone*.

Tooth. See *Teeth*. **T.-ache**, pain in the teeth. **T.-rash**, a rash during dentition.

Tooth's Type of Progres'sive Mus'cular At'rophy. See *Charcot-Marie's Type*.

Topesthesia, *top-es-the'-ze-ah*. Local sensibility to touch.

Tophaceous, *to-fa'-shus*. Hard; gritty.

Tophus, *to'-fus*. A calcareous deposit in gout, etc. **T. syphilit'icus**, a syphilitic node.

Topical, *top'-ik-al*. Local; regional.

Topoalgia, *to-po-al'-je-ah*. A localized pain.

Topographic, *to-po-graf'-ik*. Pertaining to topography.

Topography, *to-pog'-ra-fe*. A description of regions of the body.

Toponeurosis, *top-o-nu-ro'-sis*. A local neurosis.

TOURETTE'S DISEASE

Topophobia, *top-o-fō-be-ah*. Morbid dread of places.

Torcular herophili, *tor-ku-lar her-off-il-i*. A dilatation and termination of the superior longitudinal sinus, marked by the confluence of sinuses; also the depression before the internal occipital protuberance for the dilatation.

Tormen, *tor'-men*. A severe, colicky pain.

Tormentil, **Tormentilla**, *tor-men-til'-ah*. The herb *Potentilla tormentilla*; the root is a mild tonic and astringent.

Tormina, *tor'-min-ah*. A griping pain in the bowels.

Tor'minal, **Tor'minous**. Affected with tormina.

Torpent, *tor'-pent*. An agent modifying irritative action.

Torpid, *tor'-pid*. Affected with torpor; benumbed; inactive.

Torpidity, *tor-pid'-i-e*. See *Torpor*.

Torpor, *tor'-por*. The condition of abnormal inactivity of the retina, *retinæ*, a diminished retinal response to luminous stimuli.

Torrefac'tion. Drying by means of high artificial heat.

Torrefy, *tor'-e-fī*. To dry over a fire.

Torsimeter, *tor-se-om'-el-er*. An apparatus for determining the declination of the vertical and horizontal meridians of the earth.

Torsion, *tor'-shun*. A twisting. **T-bal'ance**, an instrument for measuring horizontal forces.

Torsoclusion, *tor-so-klū'-shun*. A form of acupressure combined with torsion.

Torticol'lis. Contraction of cervical muscles with bending of the neck. **T.**, **Rheumat'ic**, a form due to rheumatism of the muscles of the neck. **T.**, **Spasmod'ic**, spasmodic contraction of the sternocleidomastoid muscle.

Torulose, *tor'-u-lōs*. Knobbed.

Torus, *tor'-rus*. A smooth, rounded bulging. **T. frontalis**, a swelling on the forehead over the frontal sinuses. **T. maxillaris**, a swelling on the forehead over the maxillary sinuses. **T. metacarpus**, a swelling on the back of the hand over the metacarpus. **T. occipitalis**, one sometimes found on the occipital bone about the superior curved line. **T. palatinus**, one at the junction of the intermaxillary and palatomaxillary sutures. **T. tubarius**, a rounded eminence of mucous membrane in the naso-pharynx near the opening of the Eustachian tube. **T. uretericus**, a ridge in the bladder-wall connecting the ureteral orifices. **T. uteri**, a rounded ridge on the anterior wall of the uterus due to the reflection of the peritoneum upon the posterior wall of the vagina.

Touch, *tuch*. 1. Digital examination of the body or organs. 2. The tactile sense; the act of judging by the tactile sense; sensation.

Tour de Maitre, *toor de māt'r*. A maneuver in passing the catheter in a fat person.

Tourette's (Gilles de la) Disease. "Maladie des tics convulsifs." Motor incoordination with echolalia and coprolalia. **T.**, **inversion of the ratio** existing normally between the acid phosphates and alkaline phosphates of the urine; it is characteristic of the paroxysms of hysteria.

TOXOPHORE GROUP

- Tourniquet**, *toor'-nik-et*. An instrument to compress arteries.
- Tow**, *tō*. The course part of flax.
- Tow'elling**. Rubbing with a towel.
- Toxalbumins**, *toks-al-bū'-mins*. Poisonous soluble albuminoids producing specific diseases.
- Toxalbumose**, *toks-al'-bu-mōs*. A toxic albumose.
- Toxanemia**, *toks-an-e'-me-ah*. Anemic condition from poisoning.
- Toxemia**, *toks-e'-me-ah*. A poisoned state of the blood.
- Tox'enzyme**. A fungus-product poisonous to some animals.
- Toxic**, *toks'-ik*. Poisonous.
- Toxicant**, *toks'-ik-ant*. 1. Poisonous. 2. A poisonous agent.
- Toxicity**, *toks-is'-it-e*. The state of being poisonous.
- Toxicoden'drol**. A poisonous nonvolatile oil, the active principle of *Rhus toxicodendron*; it is a vesicant.
- Toxicodendron**, *toks-ik-o-den'-dron*. See *Rhus toxicodendron*.
- Toxicoderma**, *toks-ik-o-der'-mah*. A skin-disease due to poisons.
- Toxicogenic**, *toks-ik-o-jen'-ik*. Producing poison.
- Toxicohemia**, *toks-ik-o-he'-me-ah*. See *Toxemia*.
- Toxicoid**, *toks'-ik-oid*. Resembling poison.
- Toxicology**, *toks-ik-ol'-jē*. The science of poisons.
- Toxicomania**, *toks-ik-o-ma'-ne-ah*. A morbid desire for poison.
- Toxicomucin**, *toks-ik-o-mū'-sin*. Same as *Toxomucin*.
- Toxicopathy**, *toks-ik-op'-ath-e*. A disease of toxic origin.
- Toxicophobia**, *toks-ik-o-fō'-be-ah*. A morbid fear of poisons.
- Toxicophylaxin**, *toks-ik-o-phil-aks'-in*. See *Toxophylaxin*.
- Toxicosis**, *toks-ik-o'-sis*. Any disease due to poisoning.
- Toxidermitis**, *toks-e-der-mi'-tis*. See *Toxicoderma*.
- Toxiferous**, *toks-if'-er-us*. Carrying poison.
- Toxin**, *toks'-in*. An amorphous, nitrogenous poison, formed by bacteria in both living tissues and dead substances.
- Toxinemia**, *toks-in-e'-me-ah*. Blood-poisoning.
- Toxinfection**. Infection by means of a toxin.
- Toxinicide**, *toks-in'-is-id*. Any substance that destroys a toxin.
- Toxiphobia**, *toks-if-o'-be-ah*. See *Toxicophobia*.
- Toxiphoric**, *toks-if'-or-ik*. Same as *Toxiferous*.
- Toxoid**, *toks'-oid*. A non-poisonous modification of a toxin. It still possesses a haptophore group but has lost its toxophore group. See *Epitoxoid*, *Prototoxoid*, *Syntoxoid*.
- Toxolipoid**, *tok-so-lip'-oid*. An antigen formed by a combination of a lipid with a toxin.
- Toxolysin**, *toks-ol'-is-in*. Same as *Antitoxin*.
- Toxomucin**, *toks-o-mū'-sin*. A toxic material from tubercle bacilli.
- Tox'on**, or **Toxone**, *toks'-ōn*. A toxin whose toxophore group has decreased in toxic power.
- Toxopectone**, *toks-o-pep'-tōn*. A poisonous peptone.
- Toxophile**, *toks-o'-fil*. Having an affinity for toxins or poisons.
- Toxophore Group**, *toks'-o-fōr*. That part of the toxin molecule which exerts the poisonous effects.

roid gland. **T.-tube**, a curved tube for insertion into the trachea after tracheotomy.

Tracheitis, *tra-ki'-iis*. Inflammation of the trachea.

Trachoma, *tra-ko'-mah*. Granular lids, a form of conjunctivitis.

Trichomonas, a form of vulvitis with diffuse scar-tissue.

Trichophonia, *trak-e-fo'-ne-ah*. Roughness of the voice.

1. A distinct, more or less defined region, usually much smaller than it is broad. 2. Any one of the columns of white matter of the spinal cord. 3. A track or course. **T.**, **Acus'tico-cerebellar**, a tract of fibers arising in the cerebellar nuclei and terminating in the nucleus of Deiters. **T.**, **Alimen'tary**, the digestive canal, extending from the mouth to the anus. **T.**, **Anterior Ascend'ing Cerebellospi'nal**. Same as *Gowers's tract*. **T.**, **Crossed or Lat'eral Pyram'idal**, that part of the pyramidal tract which decussates in the medulla. **T.**, **Res'trictive**. Same as *T.*, *Alimentary*. **T.**, **Direct' or Anterior Pyram'idal**, that part of the pyramidal tract which does not decussate in the medulla. **T.**, **Direct' Cerebellar**, an ascending tract of fibers at the periphery of the posterior portion of the lateral column of the cord. **T.**, **Frontopon'tal**, a tract of nerve-fibers from the frontal lobe of the brain to the nucleus pontis.

T., **Genitourinary**, the genitourinary organs in continuity. **T.**, **Haben'ular**, a tract of fibers passing from the habenula to the mesal side of the red nucleus. **T.**, **Interme'diate**, a tract of nerve-fibers from the corpus striatum to the motor cerebral nuclei, the nucleus pontis, and the opposite cerebellar hemisphere. **T.**, **Intermediolat'eral**, a tract of nerve-fibers in the lateral column of the spinal cord, midway between the anterior and posterior gray horns. **T.**, **Mo'tor**, the path for motor impulses from the brain to a muscle. **T.**, **Olfac'tory**, the narrow portion of the olfactory lobe of the brain. **T.**, **Optic**, the fibers between the visual center and the optic chiasm.

O'val, a part of the descending posteromedial tract of the spinal cord. **T.**, **Pontosp'i'nal, Medial and Lat'eral**, tracts of nerve-fibers arising in the nuclei of the pontile reticular substance and terminating at various levels in the spinal cord. **T.**, **Prepyram'idal**, the ventral pyramids of the cord. **T.**, **Pseudodila'tor**, the bulbar and spinal portions of the anterior longitudinal bundle. **T.**, **Pyram'idal**, the motor tract from its origin in the cortex cerebri to its termination at the various levels of the spinal cord. **T.**, **Respi'ratory**, the respiratory organs in continuity. **T.**, **Rubrospi'nal**, a tract of nerve-fibers from the red nucleus to the gray matter of the spinal cord. **T.**, **Semilu'nar**, a band of fibers in the outer portion of the cerebellum. **T.**, **Sen'sory**, any tract of fibers conducting sensation to the brain. **T.**, **Septomarg'inal**, a part of the descending posteromedial tract of the spinal cord. **T.**, **Spinocerebellar**, that part of the fibers in the anterior ascending cerebellospinal tract which goes to the lateral nucleus of the

TRANSMIGRATION

- thalamus.** *T.*, **Spinovestib'ular**, a tract of fibers in the posterior portion of the direct cerebellar tract going to the vestibular nucleus. *T.*, **Temporopon'tal**, a tract of nerve-fibers from the temporal lobe to the substantia nigra and nucleus pontis.
- Traction**, *trak'-shun*. A drawing or pulling. *T.-aneu'rism*, an aneurysm due to traction on the aorta by an incompletely atrophied ductus arteriosus. *T.*, **Ar'is-**, traction in the direction or axis of a channel through which a body is to be drawn. *T.-divertic'ulum*, a circumscribed esophageal sacculum from the traction of adhesions. *T.*, **Elas'tic**, traction by an elastic force.
- Tractus**, *trak'-tus*. A tract.
- Trag'acanth**. A gummy exudate from *Astragalus gummifer*; it is used as a demulcent.
- Tra'gal**. Pertaining to the tragus.
- Tragicus**, *traf'-ik-us*. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.
- Tragus**, *tra'-gus*. The small prominence of cartilage projecting over the meatus of the external ear.
- Trailer**. See *Hand*, *Trailing*.
- Trait**, *trât*. Any natural characteristic peculiar to an individual.
- Trance**, *trans*. A form of catalepsy; protracted syncope.
- Transection**, *tran-sek'-shun*. A cross-section.
- Transfer**, **Transference**, *trans'-fer*, *trans'-fer-ens*. The passage of a symptom from one side of the body to the other.
- Transfix**, *trans-fix'*. To pierce through and through.
- Transfor'ation**. The act of perforating the fetal skull.
- Trans'forator**. An instrument used in transposition.
- Transformation**, *trans-for-ma'-shun*. A change of form.
- Transfusion**, *trans-fu'-shun*. A transfer of blood into the veins. The transfer of liquid from one vessel to another, especially the introduction of blood from another body into a vessel of the body. *T.*, **Arte'rial**, the transfusion of blood into an artery. *T.*, **Direct' or Imme'diate**, the transfusion of blood from one person to another without exposure to the air. *T.*, **In'direct or Me'diate**, the introduction of blood that has first been drawn into a vessel. *T.*, **Ve'nous**, transfusion into a vein.
- Transic**, *trans'-ik*. Relating to a trance.
- Transiliac**, *trans-il'-e-ak*. Passing across from one ilium to the other.
- Transillumination**, *trans-il-u-min-a'-shun*. The lighting of a cavity by passing a strong light through its walls.
- Translation**, *trans-la'-shun*. A change of place.
- Translucent**, *trans-lu'-sent*. Partly transparent.
- Translucid**, *trans-lu'-sid*. Semitransparent.
- Transmigration**, *trans-mi-gra'-shun*. The passage of cells through a membranous septum. *T.*, **Exter'nal**, the passage of an ovum from one ovary to the opposite oviduct without traversing the uterus. *T.*, **Inter'nal**, the passage of the ovum through its proper oviduct into the uterus and across to the opposite oviduct.

TRAUMATOPNEA

- sion, *trans-mish'-un*. The transfer of a disease.
- nce, *trans'-o-nans*. Transmitted resonance; transmission sound through the lungs and chest-wall.
- ble, *trans'-pi-ra-bl*. Permitting transpiration.
- tion, *trans-pir-a'-shun*. The act of passing fluid, vapor, through a membrane, especially the skin; perspiration.
- ation, *trans-plan-ta'-shun*. The operation of grafting.
- ition, *trans-po-sish'-un*. An interchange of position.
- ate. A substance resulting from transudation.
- 'tion. An oozing of a fluid through a membrane, ally of serum through vessel-walls.
- salis, *trans-ver-sa'-lis*. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- se, *trans-vers'*. Lying across.
- sec'tomy. Excision of a transverse process of a vertebra.
- 'sus. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- m, *tra-pe'-ze-um*. The first bone of the second carpal row.
- s, *tra-pe'-ze-us*. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- d, *trap'-e-zoid*. One of the bones of the wrist. **T. Bod'y**, na of transversely coursing fibers in the inferior and dor-rt of the pons Varolii.
- For'mula. The product obtained by doubling the last ures of the specific gravity of the urine roughly indicates mber of grams of solids per 1000 c.c. of urine.
- Cor'puscles. Same as *Corpuscles, Phantom*. **T.'s** t, large rhythmic undulations seen in a sphygmographic g soon after respiration has ceased; attributed to stimu- of the vasomotor center in the oblongata. **T.'s** Dys- dyspnea with slow respiratory movements, marked sion of the thorax during inspiration, and collapse dur- piration; noted in diabetes mellitus. **T.'s** Phenom'enon, ble sound, systolic and diastolic, heard over peripheral ss, especially the femoral, in aortic insufficiency, etc.
- lugs. See *Dittrich's Plugs*. **T.'s** Semilu'nar Space, the in which the tympanitic sound of the stomach can be normally within the thorax; it is bounded by the liver, wer border of the left lung, the spleen, and lower border ribs.
- Hering's Curves. See *Traube's Curves*.
- traw'-mak. A wound; an injury.
- ic, *traw-mat'-ik*. Pertaining to a wound.
- icin, *traw-mat'-is-in*. A ten per cent. solution of gutta i in chloroform for local use.
- ism, *traw'-mat-izm*. The condition of one suffering from t.
- ol, *traw'-mat-ol*. C_7H_7IO . An odorless surgical anti- containing 54 per cent. of iodine.
- ology, *traw-mat-ol'-o-je*. The science of wounds.
- opnea. Passage of respiratory air through a chest

TRIANGLE

Triacid, tri-ac'id. Having three atoms of replaceable hydrogen.

Triad, tri'-ad. A trivalent element.

Trial, tri'-al. The act of testing. **T.-case**, a box of lenses for testing the refraction of the eye. **T.-frame**, a spectacle frame for holding trial-lenses. **T.-lens'es**, lenses used in testing vision.

Triangle, tri'-ang-gl. A space bounded by three lines or sides and with three angles. **T., Caro'id, Infe'rior, T. of Neces'sity**, one in the neck, bounded in front by the median line behind by the anterior margin of the sternomastoid, and above by the anterior belly of the omohyoid. **T., Caro'id, Supe'rior, T. of Elec'tion**, is bounded behind by the sternomastoid, in front by the anterior belly of the omohyoid, and above by the posterior belly of the digastric. **T., Cephal'ic**, one on the anteroposterior plane of the skull, bounded by lines joining the occiput with the forehead and with the chin and a line joining the latter two. **T., Digas'tric**, the submaxillary triangle. **T. of El'bow**, one lying in front of the elbow with the base directed upward toward the humerus, bounded externally by the supinator longus and internally by the pronator teres. **T., Fa'cial**, one formed by lines uniting the basion with the alveolar and nasal points and a line joining the latter two. **T., Fron'tal**, one bounded by the maximum frontal diameter and lines joining its extremities and the glabella. **T., Iliofem'oral**, one at the hip, formed by Nélaton's line, by the continuation outward of a line drawn through the two superior iliac spines, and by a line drawn at right angles to this from the summit of the great trochanter. **T., Infraclavic'ular**, one bounded above by the clavicle, below and to the inner side by the upper border of the great pectoral muscle, and to the outer side by the anterior border of the deltoid. **T., In'guinal.** See *Scarpa's Triangle*. **T., Les'ser's.** See *Lesser's Triangle*. **T., Lumbocostoabdom'inal**, one bounded anteriorly by the obliquus externus, superiorly by the serratus posticus inferior and the point of the twelfth rib, posteriorly by the erector spinae, and inferiorly by the obliquus internus. **T. of Neck, Anté'rior**, one including the inferior carotid, the superior carotid, and the submaxillary triangles. **T. of Neck, Poste'rior**, one including the occipital and the subclavian triangles. **T., Occip'ital**, one bounded in front by the sternomastoid muscle, behind by the trapezius, below by the omohyoid muscle. **T., Subcla'vian**, one bounded above by the posterior belly of the omohyoid muscle, below by the clavicle and the sternomastoid at the base. **T., Submax'illary**, one bounded above by the lower jaw-bone and a continuation of this line to the mastoid process of the temporal bone, below by the posterior belly of the digastric and the stylohyoid muscles, and in front by the middle line of the neck. **T., Suboccip'ital**, one in the posterior part of the neck, formed by the rectus

TRICHOMATOSE

- capitis posticus major and the superior and inferior oblique muscles. T., Supramea'tal. See *McEwen's Space*.
- Triangularis, *tri-ang-gu-la'-ris*. Name given to muscles having a triangular outline. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- Triatomic, *tri-at-om'-ik*. Having three atoms.
- Tribadism, *tri'-bad-izm*. Unnatural intercourse between women.
- Tribromhydric, *C₂H₃Br₃*. A yellow antispasmodic liquid.
- Tribro'mid of Gold. *AuBr₃*. A dark powder, used in epilepsy.
- Tribrommethane, *tri-bröm-meth'-än*. Bromoform, *q. v.*
- Tribromphenol, *tri-bröm-fe'-nol*. Bromol.
- Tribromsal'ol. *C₆H₄(OH)COO.C₆H₃Br₃*. A valuable intestinal antiseptic; it is also hypnotic and antispasmodic.
- Tricephalus, *tri-sef'-al-us*. A monster with three heads.
- Triceps, *tri'-seps*. See *Muscles, Table of*.
- Trichangeia, *trik-an-jí'-ah*. The capillary blood-vessels.
- Trichangeiectasis, *trik-an-jí-ek-ta'-sis*. Dilatation of the capillaries.
- Trichauxe, Trichauxis, *trik-awk'-se, trik-awk'-sis*. Hypertrichosis, *q. v.*
- Trichiasis, *trik-i'-as-is*. Inversion of the eyelashes.
- Trichina, *trik-i'-nah*. A genus of nematode worms.
- Trichiniasis, *trik-in-i'-as-is*. The same as *Trichinosis, q. v.*
- Trichiniphobia, *trik-in-if-o'-be-ah*. Morbid fear of trichinosis.
- Trichiniza'tion. Infection with trichinae.
- Trichi'noscope. An instrument for examining meat for trichinae.
- Trichinosis, *trik-in-o'-sis*. A disease caused by the ingestion of pork containing trichina spiralis.
- Trichinous, *trik'-in-us*. Containing trichinae.
- Trichismus, *trik-iz'-mus*. A scarcely perceptible fracture.
- Trichitis, *trik-i'-tis*. Inflammation of the hair-bulbs.
- Trichiurus, *trik-e-u'-rus*. The trichocephalus or threadworm.
- Trichlorhydrin, *tri-klor-hí'-drin*. A hypnotic and anesthetic.
- Trichlo'rid. A salt with three atoms of chlorin and one of a base.
- Trichlorphe'nol. *C₆H₃Cl₃(OH)*. An antiseptic and disinfectant.
- Trichocardia, *trik-o-ka'-de-ah*. Inflammation of the pericardium, with pseudomembranous elevations.
- Trichocephal'asis. State of being infested with thread-worms.
- Trichoceph'alus. Thread-worm; a genus of parasitic worms.
- T. dis'par, a species found in the colon especially.
- Trichoclasia, *trik-o-klá'-se-ah*. A brittle condition of the hair.
- Trichoepithelioma, *trik-o-ep-ilh-e-le-o'-mah*. A skin-tumor originating in the hair-follicles.
- Trichoesthesia, *trik-o-es-the'-se-ah*. The sensation felt when a hair is touched.
- Trichoglossia, *trik-o-glos'-e-ah*. Hair on the tongue.
- Trichoid, *trik'-oid*. Resembling hair.
- Trichology, *trik-ol'-o-je*. The science of the hair.
- Trichoma, *trik-o'-mah*. Trichomatosa.
- Trichomatose, *trik-o'-mat-ös*. Matted together.

TRIGONE

- matosis**, *trik-o-mat-o'-sis*. A fungous disease of the hair.
- nonas**, *trik-on'-o-nas*. A genus of infusorians.
- nycosis**, *trik-o-mi-ko'-sis*. A fungous disease of the hair.
- Imelli'na**, a disease affecting the hairy parts of the trunk.
- osis**, *trik-on-o'-sis*. Any disease of the hair.
- athy**, *trik-op'-a-the*. Any disease of the hair.
- ha'gia**. Insane habit of eating hair.
- hytic**, *trik-off-it'-ik*. Relating to *Trichophyton*.
- hyton**, *tri-koff'-it-on*. A genus of fungoid organisms para-upon the hair.
- hytosis**, *trik-off-it-o'-sis*. A contagious disease of the skin hair due to the invasion of trichophyton.
- ptilosis**, *trik-o-ti-lo'-sis*. Splitting of the ends of the hair.
- rhesis**, *trik-or-eks'-is*. Brittleness of the hair. **T. nodo'sa**, trophic condition of the hair with formation of nodules.
- sis**, *trik-o'-sis*. Any disease of the hair.
- illomania**, *trik-o-til-o-ma'-ne-ah*. Morbid impulse to pull one's hair.
- ic**, *tri-kro'-ik*. Possessing trichroism.
- oism**. The property of exhibiting three different colors viewed under three different aspects.
- tal**, *tri-sip'-it-al*. Three-headed.
- nic**, *Tricor'nute*. Having three horns.
- is**, *tri-kor'-nis*. Having three processes.
- ol**, *tri-kre'-sol*. An antiseptic mixture of cresols.
- olamin**, *tri-kre-sol-am'-in*. A mixture of ethylenediamin tricesol; it is used as a wound antiseptic.
- ic**, *tri-krof'-ik*. Having three beats.
- ism**, *tri'-krot-ism*. The state of being tricrotic.
- pid**, *tri-kus'-pid*. Having three points, as the right auriculo-ricular valve of the heart. **T. Disease'**, disease of the tri-rid valve. **T. Valve**. See *Tricuspid*.
- no'ma**. An embryoma composed of the three layers of the toderm.
- n**, *tri-el'-kon*. An instrument for extracting foreign bodies from wounds.
- eph'alus**. A fetal monster in which the centers for smell, ring, and sight are absent.
- ylam'in**, $C_8H_{15}N$. An oily ptomain from putrid fish.
- al Nerve**, *tri-fa'-shal*. See *Trigeminus*.
- rin**. A compound of iron with casein-para-nucleinic acid.
- mol**. $(CH_2O)_3$. An antiseptic and astringent substance.
- inal**, *tri-jem'-in-al*. Pertaining to the trigeminus.
- inus**, *tri-jem'-in-us*. See *Nerves*, Table of.
- r-finger**, *trig'-er-fing-ger*. A spastic condition of the finger flexion and extension.
- ephalus**, *tri-go-sef'-al-us*. A monster with triangular face.
- Trigonum**, *tri'-gon*, *tri'-go-num*. A triangle. **T. collat-**

Trigonocephalus, *tri-go-n-e-f'ul-us*.
Tridacronol, *tri-ta-da-kron'ol*. See
Tridache. An instrument with three
Tridilla. An alcoholic extract of *Tridilla*
 tonic, and expectorant.
Trimethylan'm. C_3H_9N . A liquid
 it is used in rheumatism.
Trimethylenediamine, *tri-meth-ilen-di-*
 ptomain from cholera-bacillus with
Trimorphism, *tri-mor'fism*. Elasticity
Trinitrin, *tri-nit'rin*. Nitroglycerin
Trinitrophenol, *tri-nit-ro-f'e-nol*. B.
Trinocephalus. A monster without
Trional, *tri-on'al*, $CaNa_2S_2O_4$. A
Trionym, *tri-on-ism*. A name consisting
Triorchid, *tri-on'chid*. Having three
Triorchis, *tri-on'chis*. A person having
Trioxid. An oxid with three oxyg
Tripara, *tri'pa-ra*. A woman par
Triphasic, *tri-f'e-ase*. Having three
Triphenam'm. A mixture of phenol
 (1); phenocoll acetate (64); recti
Triphenin, *tri-f'e-nin*. $C_6H_4(OC_6H_5)_2$
 and antipyretic compound.
Triplet's Amputation. Horizontal
Triple. Consisting of three. $\frac{1}{3}$.
 ammonium phosphate.

- Trisplanchnic**, *tri-splangk'-nik*. The descriptive name of the sympathetic nerve.
- Tristimania**, *tris-tim-a'-ne-ah*. Melancholia.
- Tris'tis**. Sad; gloomy; having a dull color.
- Trisul'phate**. A sulphate containing three sulphuric-acid radicals.
- Tritanopia**, *trit-an-o'-pe-ah*. A defect in a third constituent essential for color-vision, as in violet-blindness.
- Triticeous**, *trit-ish'-us*. Pertaining to wheat. **T. Nod'ule**, corpus triticeum, a cartilaginous nodule in the thyrohyoid ligament.
- Triticeum**, *trit-is'-e-um*. The triticeous nodule.
- Triticin**, *trit'-is-in*. 1. A gummy substance from *Triticum repens*. 2. A proprietary food preparation.
- Trit'icum**. A genus of grasses. **T. re'pens**, couch grass; the rhizome is emollient and diuretic. **T. sati'vum**, common wheat.
- Tritol**, *trit'-ol*. An emulsion of oil in extract of malt.
- Tritopin**, *trit'-to-pin*. $C_{12}H_{14}N_2O_7$. An alkaloid from opium.
- Triturable**, *trit'-u-ra-bl*. Capable of being powdered.
- Triturate**, *trit'-u-rat*. 1. To reduce to fine powder. 2. A finely divided powder.
- Trituration**, *trit-u-ra'-shun*. The act of reducing to powder.
- Trit'alent**. Having three replaceable hydrogen atoms.
- Trocar**, *tro'-kar*. A sharp instrument for paracentesis.
- Trochanter**, *tro-kan'-ter*. One of two processes on the upper extremity of the femur below the neck.
- Trochanteric**, *tro-kan-ter'-ik*. Pertaining to the trochanter.
- Trochantin**, *tro-kan'-tin*. The lesser trochanter of the femur.
- Trochantin'ian**. Relating to the trochantin.
- Troche**, **Trochiscus**, *tro'-ke*, *tro-kis'-kus*. A medicinal tablet; a lozenge.
- Trochin**, **Trochinus**, *tro'-kin*, *trok'-in-us*. The lesser tuberosity of the head of the humerus.
- Trochlea**, *trok'-le-ah*. A pulley-like process.
- Trochlearis**, *trok-le-a'-ris*. See *Muscles*, Table of.
- Trochocephalia**. The state of being round-headed.
- Trochoid**, *tro'-koid*. Serving as a pulley or pivot.
- Trochoides**, *tro-koï'-des*. Pivot-joints or pulley-joints.
- v. Troeltsch's Corpuscles**. Spindle-shaped connective-tissue corpuscles, stellate on transverse section, found between the middle fibrous and inner circular layers of the membrana tympani. **T.'s Spa'ces**, two small pockets formed in the upper part of the attic of the middle ear by folds of mucous membrane.
- Troisier's Ganglion or Sign**. Enlargement of the left supraclavicular lymph-glands, an indication of malignant disease of the intraabdominal region.
- Trolard's Vein**. The anastomotic vein that extends from the superior longitudinal sinus to the superior petrosal or the cavernous sinus.

TRUNCUS

Trommer's Test for Glucose. To the liquid rendered alkaline by caustic soda a fairly strong solution of cupric sulphate is added drop by drop until a little of the copper hydrate formed remains undissolved on shaking. On warming in the presence of glucose, a yellow reduction of hydrated suboxid of copper is first formed, and then red suboxid separates, even below the boiling-point. If not enough copper salt has been used, the reaction will be yellowish-brown in color; but if the copper salt is in excess, the excess of hydrate is changed by boiling into a dark-brown hydrate, which interferes with the test.

Trompatila, *trom-pa-til'-ah*. The stem and branches of *Bouvardia triphylla*, used in Mexico in hydrophobia.

Tropacocain, *tro-pah-ko'-kah-in*. An alkaloid from a narrow-leaved variety of *Erythroxylon coca*; it is a local anesthetic.

Trophe'sial, **Trophe'sic**. Pertaining to trophesy.

Trophesy, *trof'-es-e*. Trophoneurosis.

Trophic, *tro'-fik*. Pertaining to nutrition.

Trophoblast, *trof'-o-blast*. The epiblast lying outside of the germinal area.

Trophology, *trof-ol'-o-je*. The science of nutrition.

Trophoneuro'sis. Defective nutrition from an injury of nerves.

Trophopathy, *trof-op'-ath-e*. A nutritional disorder.

Trophoplast, *trof'-o-plast*. A mass of formative plasm.

Trophotropism, *trof-ot'-ro-pism*. The attraction and repulsion shown by certain organic cells to various nutritive solutions.

Tropical Chloro'sis, *trof'-ik-al*. See *Dochmiasis*.

Tropin, *tro'-pin*. $C_8H_{15}NO$. An artificial alkaloid from atropin.

Tro'pism. The deviating or directing power exerted on living organisms by external forces. **T.**, **Chemo-**, the directing influence of chemical agents. **T.**, **Photo-**, that exerted by light. **T.**, **Galvano-**, that due to galvanic electricity.

Tropometer, *tro-pom'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring the power of rotation of an eye.

Tro'pon. An artificial albuminous food.

Trousseau's Disease'. Stomachal vertigo. **T.'s Marks**, "taches cérébrales," circumscribed spots produced by mechanical irritation in tuberculous meningitis and other diseases seriously affecting the nutrition of the nervous system. **T.'s Points apophysaires**, points sensitive to pressure over the dorsal and lumbar vertebrae in intercostal and lumbosacral neuralgias. See *Valleix's Points Douloureux*. **T.'s Rose'ola**, rubeola; rôtheln. **T.'s Symp'tom**, the production of paroxysms of tetany by pressure upon the principal nerve-trunks or blood-vessels of the parts affected; it is observed in tetany. **T.'s Test for Bile Pig'ments**. See *Dumontpallier and Smith*.

Trun'cal. Pertaining to the trunk.

Truncated, *trun'-ka-ted*. Deprived of limbs; amputated.

Truncus, *trun'-kus*. A trunk; a large vessel. **T.**, **arterial aorta**, the large artery of the primitive heart giving off the two aortae.

sense. **T. equiperdum**, the exciting cause of dourine, **equinum**, the exciting cause of *mal de Caderas* in the **T. evansi**, the organism found in surra. **T. gambiense**, miasm causing sleeping-sickness. **T. lewisi**, one found in **T. theileri**, one found in galziekte, a disease of cattle. **miasis**, *tri-pan-o-sô-mi'-as-is*. A diseased condition due to infection with one of the *Trypanosoma*. **Try'pan** or **Try'panoth**. A reddish-brown powder recommended in the treatment of trypanosomiasis. **Try'pano-**
trip-e'-sis. The operation of trephining. **Try'pan-**
trip'-sin. A proteolytic ferment of pancreatic fluid. **Try-**
sin, *trip-sin'-o-jen*. A zymogen or proferment from which trypsin is developed. **Tryp'-tik**. Same as *Proteolytic*. **Tryp'-tôn**. Pancreatic peptone. **Tub'**
da, *trip-to-ne'-me-ah*. See *Peptonemia*. **Tub'**
ne, *trip-to-fan*. Indol- α -amino-propionic acid, a degradation product of protein. **Tub'**
bal. *Glossina morsitans* and *G. palpalis*, the South African tsetse flies which carry the *Trypanosoma gambiense*. **Tub'**
bal. Pertaining to the oviduct. **T. Nephri'tis**, inflammation of the renal tubes. **Tub'-ing**. The employment of the cold bath in fever. **Tub'**
ing. A pipe-like structure in the body, or a surgical instrument of similar shape. **T. Air-**, a bronchial tube. **T., Auscul-**
one used to test the acuteness of hearing. **T.-casts**, microscopic casts of the renal tubules, indicative of kidney disease. **T., Drain'age-**, one of glass or rubber to be in-

TUBERCULOSIS

between the optic tracts and the corpora albicantia.
lea, the promontory of the tympanum. T. is'chi-
osity of the ischium. T. post'cum. Same as Is.
T. val'vulæ, the posterior part of the inferior ver-
nux of the cerebellum. T. ver'mis, the posterior
inferior worm of the cerebellum.

Tubercle, *tu'-ber-kl*. 1. A small eminence. 2. A small
granular cells constituting the specific lesion of the
bacillus. T., **Adductor**, one at the lower end of the
supracondylar line of the femur, giving attachment
tendon of the adductor magnus. T., **Amyg'daloid**,
roof of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle.
Anatom'ic. See *Verruca necrogenica*. T., **Caro'tid**. See
T., **Co'noid**. See *Conoid*. T., **Del'toid**, one on the
border of the clavicle, giving origin to a part of the
T., **Fy'brous**, one that has been modified by the fibrous
connective tissue within it. T., **Ge'nial**, one on the
the median line on the inner surface of the lower maxilla.
Gen'ital. See *Genital*. T., **Lac'rimal**, one of the
lary prominences at the margin of the eyelids, in-
of which is the punctum lacrimale. T., **Mil'iary**, a
nodule of very small size usually present in large
in milial tuberculosities. T., **Pter'ygoid**, one on the
face of the inferior maxilla giving attachment to the
pterygoid muscle. T., **Sca'lene**, one on the first rib
the anterior scalene muscle. T., **Supraglen'oid**,
the glenoid fossa of the scapula giving attachment to the
head of the biceps. T., **Zygoma'tic**, one at the junction of
zygoma with its anterior root.

Tuber'cula quadrigem'ini. See *Corpora quadrigemina*.
Tubercular, *tu-ber'-ku-lar*. Pertaining to or containing
Tuberculase. See *Behring's Tubase*.

Tuberculin, *tu-ber'-ku-lin*. Koch's lymph; a glycerine
from cultures of the tubercle bacillus. T. A., a
normal caustic soda extract of tubercle bacilli,
neutralized. T., **New** (T.R.), an unsterilized, un-
erin-water, semisolution of living, dried, pulverized
washed bacilli. T. **Orig'inal** or **Old** (T.O.). See
T., **Pu'rified**, the resultant redissolved precipitate
original with 60 per cent. alcohol.

Tuberculinose, *tu-ber'-ku-lin-oz*. Dialyzed tuberculin.
Tubercuitis, *tu-ber'-ku-lit'-is*. Inflammation of a tubercle.
Tuberculocele. Tuberculous disease of the testicle.
Tuberculocidin, *tu-ber'-ku-lo'-sid-in*. A precipitate
culin.

Tuberculo'fib'roid. Marked by fibroid tubercles.
Tuberculoma, *tu-ber'-ku-lo'-mah*. A tuberculous
Tuberculosis, *tu-ber'-ku-lo'-sis*. An infectious
specific bacillus, characterized by the formation of

TUGGING; TRACHEAL

T., Cesto'dic, a disease resembling tuberculosis, due to infestation with cestodes.

Tuberculous, *tu-ber'-ku-lus*. Pertaining to tuberculosis.

Tuberculum, *tu-ber'-ku-lum*. See *Tubercle*. **T. acus'ticum**, a group of nerve-cells connected with the auditory fibers. **T. ante'rius**, (1) the conical prominence on the anterior arch of the atlas; (2) the frontal extremity of the thalamus. **T. carot'icum**. See *Chassaignac's Tubercle*. **T. cauda'tum**, the caudate lobe of the liver. **T. cine'reum**, (1) the cuneate tubercle of the oblongata; (2) the tuberculum Rolandi, found below the clava. **T. im'par**, a rounded elevation between the ventral ends of the mandibular and hyoid arches and from which the papillary portion of the tongue is developed. **T. poste'rius**, the rudimentary spinous process of the atlas. **T. vestibula'ris**. Same as *T. acusticum*.

Tuberosity, *tu-ber-os'-it-e*. A bony protuberance.

Tuboligamentous, *tu-bo-lig-am-en'-tus*. Relating to the oviduct and the broad ligament.

Tuboova'rian. Pertaining to the Fallopian tube and ovary.

Tuboperitone'al. Pertaining to the oviduct and peritoneum.

Tubular, *tu'-bu-lar*. Having the form of a tube. **T. Breath'ing**, bronchial respiration. **T. Gesta'tion**, extrauterine fetation in the oviduct. **T. Mem'brane**, the perineurium, *q. v.*

Tubule, *tu'-būl*. A minute tube-shaped structure. **T., Den'tinal**. See *Dentinal*. **Ts, Segmen'tal**, those of the Wolffian body. **T., Seminif'erous**, the tubular threads, arranged in fasciculi, that compose the substance of the testes. **T., Urinif'erous**, the urinary tubes of the kidney.

Tuerck's Bun'dle. A tract of nerve-fibers passing from the cortex of the temporosphenoid lobe through the outer portion of the crista of the cerebral peduncle and the pons into the internal geniculate body. **T.'s Col'umn**, the anterior pyramidal tract of the spinal cord. **T.'s Degenera'tion**, secondary parenchymatous degeneration of the spinal nerve-tracts. **T.'s Hemianesthe'sia**, anesthesia affecting the functions of the posterior spinal roots of one side, at times also those of the nerves of special sense. It is caused by lesions of the posterior portion of the capsula and the contiguous region of the corona radiata. **T.'s Tracho'ma**, laryngitis sicca; granular laryngitis affecting the posterointernal wall of the larynx.

Tuffier's Infe'rior Lig'ament. Mesentericoparietal fold; that portion of the enteric mesentery which is inserted into the iliac fossa. **T.'s Syn'drome**, a congenital state of general tissue debility, resulting in relaxation and displacement of various organs, such as splanchnoptosis, varicocele, uterine displacements, etc.

Tuffnell's Meth'od. A treatment for aneurysm, consisting in absolute rest, dry diet, and the administration of potassium iodid.

Tug'ging, Tra'cheal. See *Tracheal*.

white swelling; tuberculous
one not giving rise to meta-
T, Cystic, one made up of
cysterna arising from the
epithelium. T, Gum'mous or
Heterol'ogous, one made of
which it grows. T, Ric'to
T, Homol'ogous, one comp
of which it grows. T, Malign
and eventually destruc'tive
T, Cancer, a neoplasm. T, T
Hetero- or contra-rotation of a
axis, in Synostosis. T, Pon
the same as body. T, Scler
in the same. T, Spontane, an
epithelium.

Transverse, longitudinal. See Ill

Transverse, in the. See Transverse

Transverse, in the. See Transverse

Transverse, in the. See Transverse

Transverse, in the. See Transverse

Transverse, in the. See Transverse

Transverse, in the. See Transverse

Transverse, in the. See Transverse

Transverse, in the. See Transverse

Transverse, in the. See Transverse

Transverse, in the. See Transverse

Turgescence, *ter-jes'-ens*. A swelling or enlargement of an organ.

Turgid, *ter'-jid*. Swollen.

Tur'gor. A turgid condition; fulness.

Tur'meric. The dried, aromatic rhizome of *Curcuma longa*.

Turn of Life. The menopause, *q. v.*

Turning, *tern'-ing*. See *Version*.

Turpentine, *ter'-pen-tin*. A concrete oleoresin from *Pinus palustris* and other species of *Pinus*; it is antiseptic and stimulant. **T. cam'phor**, $C_{10}H_{18}.HCl$, terpene hydrochlorate; it is an internal antiseptic and a local anesthetic. **T. Can'ada**, that obtained from *Abies balsamea*; it is called Canada balsam. **T. Chi'an**, that from *Pistacia terebinthus*; it is an antiseptic greenish-yellow liquid, used in cancerous growths. **T. Ven'ice**, that obtained from the larch tree, *Larix europæa*.

Turpeth, *ter'-peth*. The root of *Ipomæa turpethum*; it is a purgative. **T. Min'er'al**, $HgSO_4.2HgO$, yellow subsulphate of mercury.

Tur'pethin. $C_{21}H_{34}O_{16}$. A glucosid from turpeth.

Turunda, *tu-run'-dah*. A surgical tent.

Tus'sal. Relating to or of the nature of a cough.

Tussilago, *tus-il-a'-go*. A genus of plants. **T. far'fara**, coltsfoot; the leaves are demulcent and tonic.

Tussis, *tus'-is*. A cough. **T. convulsi'va**, whooping-cough.

Tussive, *tus'-iv*. Pertaining to cough.

Tus'sol. An antiseptic compound of antipyrin and amygdalic acid.

Tutamen, *tu-ta'-men*. A defense or protection.

Tutam'ina oc'uli. The appendages of eye—the lids, lashes, etc.

Tutty, *tut'-e*. Impure oxid of zinc; it is used as a desiccant.

Tween'-brain. The part of the brain including the optic thalami and the third ventricle. See *Diencephalon*, *Interbrain*, *Thalamencephalon*.

Twelfth Nerve. The hypoglossal nerve.

Twin. One of two individuals born at the same birth.

Twinge. A sharp, momentary local pain.

Twitch. A short sudden pull or jerk.

Twitch'ing. An irregular minor spasm.

Twixt-brain. See *Tween-brain*.

Ty'lon, *til'-e-on*. A point in craniometry on the anterior edge of the optic groove in the mesal line.

Tyloma, *ti-lo'-mah*. A callosity.

Tylophora, *ti-lof'-o-rah*. A genus of plants. **T. asthma'tica** is used as a substitute for ipecac.

Tylophorin, *ti-lof'-o-rin*. An alkaloid from tylophora.

Tylosis, *ti-lo'-sis*. The formation of callous thickenings on the skin. See *Keratosis*. **T. lin'gue**. Same as *Leukoplakia buccalis*.

Tym'panal. See *Tympanic Ring*.

Tympanec'tomy. Excision of the membrana tympani.

TYRRE'S ANTISEPTIC POWDER

Tympanic, *tim-pan'ik*. Pertaining to the tympanum. **T. Bone**, *T. Plate*, the thin bony plate separating the tympanic and cranial cavities. **T. Ring**, an osseous ring that develops into the tympanic plate.

Tympanism, *tim'-pan-izm*. Distention with gas; tympanites. **Tympanites**, *tim-pan-it'is*. Gaseous distention of the abdomen.

Tympanitic, *tim-pan-it'ik*. Drum-like.

Tympanitis, *tim-pan-it'is*. Inflammation of the tympanum.

Tympanohyal. A small cartilage of the human fetus that subsequently fuses with the styloid process of the temporal bone.

Tympanotomy. Incision of the membrana tympani.

Tympanum, *tim'-pan-um*. The middle-ear cavity.

Tympany, *tim'-pan-ee*. 1. Tympanites. 2. A tympanic percussion note.

Type, *tip*. A representative or characteristic form.

Typhina, *ti-fin'-ee-ah*. Relapsing fever.

Typhlenteritis, *ti-len-ter-it'is*. Typhlitis.

Typhlitis, *ti-lit'is*. Inflammation of the cecum.

Typhloempyema, *ti-flo-emp-i-ee'-mah*. An abdominal abscess attending appendicitis.

Typhology, *ti-fol'-o-je*. The science of blindness.

Typhosis, *ti-fol'-is*. Blindness.

Typhotomy, *ti-fol'-o-mee*. Incision into the cecum.

Typhobacillosis, *ti-fa-bas-il-oh'-is*. The systemic poisoning resulting from the toxins of the *Bacillus typhosus*.

Typhoid, *ti-foid*. Resembling typhus. **T. Condition**. See **T. State**. **T. Fever**, a continued, acute, infectious fever, with intestinal lesions, eruptions, etc. **T. Spine**, a painful state of the spine after typhoid fever. **T. State**, the depressed condition in typhoid and other low fevers.

Typhoidal, *ti-foid'-dal*. Resembling typhoid.

Typhoidel, or **Typhoidette**, *ti-foid-et'*. A mild type of typhoid fever.

Typhomalarial Fever. Malarial fever with typhoid symptoms.

Typhomania, *ti-fa-ma'-nee-ah*. The delirious state of typhus.

Typhonia, *ti-fa'-nee-ah*. The same as **Typhomania**, *q. v.*

Typhopneumonia. Pneumonia with typhoid symptoms.

Typhosepsis. The systemic poisoning of typhoid fever.

Typhotoxin, *ti-fa-toks'-in*, $C_6H_5NO_2$. A poisonous ptomaine produced by the typhoid bacillus.

Typhous, *ti-fus*. Having the nature of typhus fever.

Typhus, *ti-fus*. An epidemic, contagious fever, with eruptions and great depression, but no lesion. **T. hille'sus**. Same as *Weil's Disease*, *q. v.* **T. levissimus**, a mild form of typhus fever. **T. petechialis**, cerebrospinal fever. **T. recurrens**, relapsing fever. **T. ulcerans**, a malignant form of typhus fever ending fatally in two or three days.

Typical, *tip'-ik-ah*. Characteristic.

Tyrre's Antiseptic Powder. A proprietary preparation with

TYSON'S GLANDS

contain alum, biborate of sodium, eucalyptus, carbolic acid, thymol, wintergreen, and peppermint; it is recommended for leukorrhœal and purulent discharges.

Tyrein, *tî-re-in*. Casein.

Tyremesis, *tî-rem'-es-is*. Vomiting of caseous matter in infants.

Tyriasis, *tî-rî'-as-is*. Elephantiasis.

Tyroid, *tî'-roid*. Cheesy.

Tyroma, *tî-ro'-mah*. 1. Alopecia. 2. A cheese-like secretion of brain. 3. A tuberculous tumor; a caseous lymph node.

Tyromatosis, *tî-ro-mat'-o'-sis*. Caseation.

Tyrosin, *tî'-ro-sin*. $C_6H_{11}NO_3$. Decomposition product of proteids. For tests see *Hoffman*, *Piria*, *Scherer*, *v. Udransky*, *Wurster*.

Tyrosia, *tî-ro'-sis*. The curdling of milk; caseation.

Tyrothrix, *tî-ro'-thriks*. A genus of *Schizomycetes*.

Tyrotor'leon. A ptomain from decomposed milk and cheese.

Tyrotoxin, *tî-ro-toks'-in*. A ptomain-like substance from cheese; it is not identical with tyrotoxin.

Tyrranism, *tîr'-an-ism*. Cruelty of morbid inception.

Tyrrrell's Fascia. See *Denonvilliers's Fascia*.

Tyson's Glands. The sebaceous glands of the corona glandis and the inner layer of the prepuce, secreting the smegma.

ULCERATION

U.

Ucam'bin, Ukam'bin. An African arrow-poison.

v. Udransky's Test for Bile Ac'ids. To 1 c.c. of a watery or alcoholic solution of the substance add 1 drop of a 0.1 per cent. watery solution of furfurol, and underlay with 1 c.c. of concentrated sulphuric acid; then cool. In the presence of bile acids a red color with a shade of blue will be produced. **v. U's Test for Ty'rosin,** to 1 c.c. of a solution of the substance add 1 drop of 0.5 per cent. watery solution of furfurol, and underlay with 1 c.c. of concentrated sulphuric acid. The mixture becomes pink. The mixture should not rise above 50° C.

Uffelmann's Test for Hydrochlo'ric Ac'id in Stom'ach Con'tents. Strips of filter-paper saturated in an extract of bilberries in amylc alcohol and dried, when dipped into the contents of a stomach containing HCl, will be turned pink. **U's Test for Lac'tic Ac'id in Con'tents of Stom'ach,** make a mixture of 10 c.c. of a 4 per cent. solution of carbolc acid, 20 c.c. of water, and a few drops of ferric chlorid solution; this will have a blile coloration. Add the liquid to be tested, and in the presence of lactic acid a yellow coloration will result.

Uhthoff's Sign. The nystagmus of multiple cerebrospinal sclerosis.

Ulatrophia, oo-lat-ro'-fe-ah. Shrinking of the gums.

Ulcer, ul'-ser. Suppuration upon a free surface; an open sore.

U., Am'putating, an ulcerating process encircling a part and destroying the tissues to the bone. **U., Athero'matous,** a loss of substance in the wall of an artery or the endocardium due to the breaking down of an atheromatous patch. **U., Chan-cro'i'dal,** a chancre. **U., Follic'ular,** a small ulcer on a mucous membrane originating in a lymph-follicle. **U., Fun'gous,** one covered by fungous granulations. **U., Gastric.** See *U., Peptic*. **U., In'dolent,** one with an indurated, elevated edge and a nongranulated floor, usually occurring on the leg. **U., Inflamed',** one surrounded by marked inflammation. **U., Pep'tic,** an ulcer of the gastric or duodenal mucosa. **U., Per-forating,** one that perforates the surrounding tissues. **U., Phageden'ic,** an ulceration in which the process extends insidiously but obstinately. **U., Phleg'monous.** Same as *U., Inflamed*. **U., Ro'dent,** a form of ulcer, probably epitheliomatous, that involves all tissues, bones, and soft tissues alike. **U., Round,** perforating ulcer of the stomach; also a rapid ulceration of the uterus. **U., Serpigi'nous,** one healing in one place and burrowing in another. **U., Tuber'culous,** one due to tuberculosis. **U., Var'icose,** one due to varicose veins.

Ulcerate, ul'-ser-ät. To produce an ulcer.

Ulceration, ul'-ser-d'-shun. The process of ulcer-formation.

UMBELLULARIA CALIFORNICA

- Ulcerative, *ul'-ser-a-tiv*. Marked by ulceration.
- Ulcerous, *ul'-ser-us*. Having the character of an ulcer.
- Ulcus, *ul'-kus*. See *Ulcer*. U, *ventric'uli*, gastric ulcer.
- Ulcuscle, Ulcuscle, *ul'-kus-l, ul'-kus'-knl*. A small ulcer.
- Ulegyria, *u-le-j'i'-re-ah*. Irregular convolutions in the cortex of the brain, produced by scar-formation.
- Ulemorrhagia, *u-lem-or-a'-je-ah*. Bleeding from the gums.
- Ulerythema, *u-ler-ith-e'-mah*. Any erythematous disease marked by the formation of cicatrices. U. *sycosifor'me*, Unna's name for lupoid sycoosis, a form in which keloid degeneration occurs in cicatrices resulting from follicular inflammation.
- Uletic, *u-le't-ik*. Pertaining to the gums.
- Ulexin, *u-lek'-sin*. $C_{11}H_{14}NO_2$. An alkaloid from the seeds of gorse, *Ulex europaeus*; it is used in cardiac dropsy, and is considered by some to be identical with cytisin.
- Ulitis, *u-li'-tis*. Inflammation of the gums.
- Ulmus, *ul'-mus*. A genus of trees, elm. U. *ful'va*, slippery elm; the bark is used as a demulcent.
- Ulna, *ul'-nah*. The large bone of the forearm.
- Ulnad. Toward the ulnar aspect.
- Ulnar, *ul'-nar*. Pertaining to the ulna.
- Ulnaris, *ul-na'-ris*. See *Muscles*, Table of.
- Ulnocarpal, *ul-no-kar'-pal*. Pertaining to the ulna and carpus.
- Ulnora'dial. Pertaining to the ulna and radius.
- Ulocarcinoma, *u-lo-kar-sin-o'-mah*. Cancer of the gums.
- Uloid, *u'-loid*. Scar-like. U. *Cica'trix*, a scar-like lesion due to subcutaneous degeneration.
- Uloncus, *u-long'-kus*. Any tumor or swelling of the gums.
- Ulorrhagia, *u-lor-a'-je-ah*. The same as *Ulorrhea*, q. v.
- Ulorrhea, *u-lor-e'-ah*. Bleeding at the gums.
- Ulosis, *u-lo'-sis*. Cicatrization.
- Ulotrichous, *u-lo't-ri-kus*. Woolly-haired.
- Ultimum. Last. U. *mo'riens* (last dying), (1) the right auricle, so called from the belief that it is the last part of the heart to cease its contractions; (2) upper part of the trapezius, which usually escapes in progressive muscular atrophy.
- Ultrabrachycephaly, *ul-trah-brak-is-ef'-al-e*. Brachycephalism in which the cephalic index exceeds 90.
- Ultramicroscope. A microscope for the examination by reflected light, of objects beyond the power of ordinary microscopes.
- Ultzmann's Reaction for Bile Pigments. To 10 c.c. of the liquid add 3 or 4 c.c. of a caustic potash solution (1:3) and then an excess of hydrochloric acid. In the presence of bile pigments the solution will become emerald green.
- Ulyptol, *u-lip'-tol*. An antiseptic mixture of one part of phenol, six parts of salicylic acid, and one part oil of eucalyptus.
- Umbellularia californica*. California laurel or spice tree; the leaves are used in neuralgia, intestinal colic, and diarrhea.

Sinus.

Umbo, *um'-bo*. 1. A boss; any

The depressed spot in the center

Umbrascopy, *um-bras'-ko-pe*. Ski

Unavoidable Hemorrhage. That

Uncia, *un'-se-ah*. An ounce.

Unciform Bone, *un'-sif-orm*. Ho

Uncinaria americana. A specie

Southern States and the West I

Uncinariasis. Infection with ho

Uncinate, *un-sin'-at*. Hooked. U

Uncinatum. The unciform bone.

Unclpressure. Pressure with hoc

Unconsciousness. The state of b

Uction, *ungk'-shun*. 1. The act.

Unctuous, *unk'-shus*. Greasy.

Uncus, *un'-kus*. 1. A hook. 2. 'ity of the uncinate gyrus of the

Undulant Fever. Typhoid fever

Undulation, *un-du-la'-shun*. A w

Undulatory, *un'-du-la-to-re*. Mov

Unfruitfulness, *un-frat'-ful-nes*.

Un'gual. Pertaining to a nail. U

Unguent, **Unguentum**, *un'-gwent*,

a soft, fatty, medicated mixture

Unguiculate, *un-gwik'-u-lat*. Hay

Unguin, *ung'-gwin-al*. Pertainin

URANOPLASTY

- Unicocular**, *u-ne-ok'-u-lar*. Having but one eye.
- Union**, *un'-yun*. Joining. See *Healing*.
- Unioval**, *u-ne-o'-val*. Having but one egg.
- Unipara**, *u-nip'-ar-ah*. A woman who has borne but one child.
- Uniparous**, *u-nip'-ar-us*. Producing one at a birth.
- Unipolar**, *u-ne-po'-lar*. A cell with one process.
- Unit**. A single thing or value.
- Unitary**, *u'-nit-a-re*. 1. Relating to a unit. 2. Relating to monsters having the organs of a single individual.
- Univalent**, *u-niv'-al-ent*. Having monad quantivalence.
- Universal Joint**, *u-niv-er'-sal*. A ball-and-socket joint.
- University**, *u-niv-er'-sit-e*. A collection of colleges under one academic government.
- Unna's Dermato'sis**. Seborrheic eczema. **U's Lay'er**. See *Langerhans's Layer*. **U's Pap'illary Hair**, a complete hair and hair-follicle. **U's Plas'ma Cells**, cubic or rhombic cells, found especially in granulomatous inflammations, the protoplasm of which stains deeply with methylene blue, while the nucleus is readily decolorized (by creasote or styrene).
- Unschuld's Sign**. A tendency to cramps in the calf of the leg; it is an early sign in diabetes.
- Unorganized**, *un-or'-gan-isd*. Without organs, but not necessarily lifeless. **U. Fer'ment**. See *Ferment*.
- Unstriated Mus'cle**, *un-str'i'-a-ted*. Involuntary muscle-fibers without transverse striations.
- Unwell'**. 1. Ill. 2. A popular term for the occurrence of the menses.
- Upas**, *u'-pas*. A name for several East Indian trees that yield an arrow-poison.
- Urachal**, *u'-rak-al*. Pertaining to the urachus.
- Urachus**, *u'-rak-us*. A fibrous cord from the bladder to umbilicus.
- Uracil**, *u'-ra-sil*. A basic substance found in decomposition of nucleo-proteins.
- Uracratia**, *u-rak-ra'-she-ah*. See *Enuresis*.
- Ural**, **Uralin**, *u'-ral*, *u'-ral-in*. See *Urethane*, *Chloral*.
- Uralium**, *u-ral'-e-um*. See *Urethane*, *Chloral*.
- Uramil**, *u'-ram-il*. $C_4H_5N_3O_3$. A crystalline derivative of alloxantin and ammonium chlorid.
- Uramin**, *u'-ram-in*. CN_2H_5 . Guanidin, a toxic base from guanin.
- Uranalysis**, *u-ran-al'-is-is*. Urine-analysis.
- Uranisoclasma**, *u-ran-is-ko-kas'-ma*. Cleft-palate.
- Uranisconitis**, *u-ran-is-ko-ni'-tis*. Inflammation of the palate.
- Uraniscoplasty**. Plastic surgery of the palate.
- Uraniscorrhaphy**, *u-ran-is-kor'-af-e*. Suture of the palate.
- Uraniscus**, *u-ran-is'-kus*. The palate, or roof of the mouth.
- Uranist**, *u'-ran-ist*. A sexual pervert.
- Uranium**, *u-ra'-ne-um*. See *Elements*, *Table of*. **U. Nitrate**, $UO_2(HNO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$, used as an antidiabetic.
- Uranoplasty**, *u'-ran-o-plas-te*. See *Uraniscoplasty*.

URETEROCYSTOSTOMY

Uranoschisis, *u-ran-os'-kis-is*. Cleft-palate, *q. v.*

Uranoschism, *u-ran-os'-kizm*. Cleft-palate.

Urare, *u-rah'-re*. See *Curare*.

Urarize, *u'-ra-rīz*. To put under the influence of curare.

Urase, *u'-rās*. An enzyme recoverable from the urine of patients suffering from catarrh of the bladder.

Urate, *u'-rāt*. A combination of uric acid with a base.

Uræmia, *u-rat'-e-me-ah*. An abnormally large quantity of urates in the blood.

Uratic, *u-rat'-ik*. Relating to or characterized by urates. *U. Diathesis*, a gouty tendency.

Uratoma, *u-rat'-o'-mah*. A uratic concretion.

Urato'sis. A morbid state marked by the deposit of urates.

Uraturia, A state marked by excess of urates in the urine.

Urea, *u-re'-ah*. CON_2H_4 . The chief solid constituent of urine and principal nitrogenous product of tissue katabolism. For tests see *Biuret*, *Schiff*, *Schroeder*.

Ureal, *u'-re-al*. Relating to urea.

Uream'eter. Instrument for measuring quantity of urea in urine.

Ureametry, *u-re-am'-et-re*. The estimation of urea in the urine.

Urechitin, *u-rek'-it-in*. $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{42}\text{O}_8$. A toxic glucosid from *Urechites suberecta*.

Urech'ites suberec'ta. Savannah flower; yellow nightshade, a poisonous West Indian plant.

Urechitox'in. $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_5$. A glucosid from *Urechites suberecta*.

Urechysis, *u-rek'-i'-sis*. An effusion of urine into areolar tissue.

Ureclidin, *u-re-si'-din*. A granular substance prepared from lemon-juice and citrate of lithia; it is used in uric acid diathesis.

Urede'ma. A tumefaction due to the extravasation of urine.

Uredo, *u-re'-do*. 1. See *Urticaria*. 2. A genus of fungi.

Ureid, *u'-re-id*. A compound of urea and an acid radicle.

Urelosis, *u-rel-ko'-sis*. Ulceration of the urinary organs.

Ure'mia. The symptoms due to a toxic condition of the blood from accumulation of substances normally excreted by the kidneys.

Ure'mic. Due to or marked by uremia.

Ureometer, *u-re-om'-et-er*. See *Ureameter*.

Ureometry, *u-re-om'-et-re*. See *Ureametry*.

Uroerythrin, *u-er'-ith-rin*. See *Uroerythrin*.

Uresiesthesis, *u-rēs-e-es'-the-sis*. Constant desire to urinate.

Uresis, *u-re'-sis*. The same as *Urination*, *q. v.*

Ureter, *u-re'-ter*. A tube carrying urine from kidney to bladder.

Ureteralgia, *u-re-ter-al'-je-ah*. Pain in the ureters.

Ureterectomy, *u-re-ter-ek'-to-me*. Excision of a ureter.

Ureteritis, *u-re-ter-i'-tis*. Inflammation of a ureter.

Ureterocystostomy. See *Ureterocystostomy*.

Ureterocystostomy, *u-re-ter-o-sis-to'-to-me*. The formation of communication between the ureter and bladder.

URETHROTOMY

lith, u-re'-ter-o-lith. A calculus in the ureter.

interostomy, u-re-ter-o-en-ter-os'-to-me. The formation of communication between the ureter and the intestine.

lithot'omy. Excision of a ureteral calculus.

plasty. A plastic operation on a ureter.

pyelitis, u-re-ter-o-pi-el-i'-tis. Inflammation of a ureter in the pelvis of the kidney.

pyo'sis. Purulent inflammation of a ureter.

rha'gia. Hemorrhage from the ureter.

rhap'hy, u-re-ter-ot'-af-e. Suture of the ureter.

stegnosis, u-re-ter-o-steg-no'-sis. Constriction of a ureter.

stenoma, u-re-ter-o-sten-o'-mah. Narrowing of the ureter.

stoma, u-re-ter-os'-to-mah. The mouth of the ureter.

tomy. The formation of a ureteral fistula.

otomy, u-re-ter-ot'-o-me. An incision of the ureter.

ureterostomy, u-re-ter-o-u-re-ter-os'-to-me. The formation of communication between the two ureters.

vag'inal. Pertaining to the ureter and vagina.

veronal, u'-re-thân. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_7\text{NO}_2$. Ethyl carbamate, a white crystalline substance used as a hypnotic. U , Chlo'ral -, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{NCl}_2$, a white powder used as a hypnotic in epileptic dementia.

ure'thrah. The excretory canal of the bladder.

ure'thral. Pertaining to the urethra.

ure'thralgia, u-re-thral'-je-ah. Pain in the urethra.

ure'throtomy, u-re-thre't'-to-me. Resection of the urethra.

ure'thral spasm, Urethris'mus. Urethral irritability.

ure'thritis, u-re-thri'-tis. Inflammation of the urethra.

ure'thral cele, u-re-thre't'-to-me. Protrusion of the urethral wall through the meatus.

ure'thrometer, u-re-throm'-et-er. An instrument for measuring the caliber of the urethra.

ure'thropenile, u-re-thro-pe'-nil. Relating to urethra and penis.

ure'throperineal, u-re-thro-per-in-e'-al. Relating to the urethra and perineum.

ure'throperineoscrotal, u-re-thro-per-in-e-o-skro'-tal. Relating to urethra, perineum, and scrotum.

ure'throplasty. Any plastic operation upon the urethra.

ure'throrect'al. Relating to the urethra and the rectum.

ure'throrrhagia, u-re-thror-a'-je-ah. Hemorrhage from the urethra.

ure'throrrhaphy, u-re-thror'-af-e. The suturing of an abnormal opening into the urethra.

ure'throrrhea, u-re-thror-e'-ah. A morbid discharge from urethra.

ure'throscope, u-re-thro-sko'-pe. An instrument for examining interior of urethra.

ure'throscopy, u-re-thro-sko'-py. Inspection of the urethral mucous membrane.

ure'throspasm, u-re-thro-spasm. Spasm of the urethra.

ure'throstenosis, u-re-thro-sten-o'-sis. Stricture of the urethra.

ure'throtomy, u-re-thros'-to-me. Perineal section with permanent fixation of the membranous urethra in the perineum.

ure'throtome, u-re-thro-tô-m. An instrument for urethrotomy.

ure'throtomy, u-re-throt'-o-me. A section of the urethra.

and phosphates of potassium and
Uremia, *u-rin-e'-me-ah*. See *UR*.
Uricolysis, *u-rik-ol'-is-is*. The cleavage
Uricolytic, *u-rik-ol'-it'-ik*. Pertaining to
Uridosis, *u-rid-ro'-sis*. The presence of uric
Urinacel'erator. A muscle that contracts
Urinæmia, *u-rin-e'-me-ah*. See *UR*.
Urinal, *u'-rin-al*. A vessel for receiving
Urinalysis, *u-rin-al'-is-is*. The analysis of
Urinary, *u'-rin-a-re*. Pertaining to the
Urination, *u-rin-a'-shun*. The act of urinating
Urine, *u'-rin*. The excretion of the kidneys
Urinemia, *u-rin-e'-me-ah*. Containing
urinary constituents.
Uriniferous, *u-rin-if'-er-us*. Producing
Tu'bules, minute canals in the kidney
Uriniparous, *u-rin-ip'-ar-us*. Producing
Urinogenital, *u-rin-o-jen'-it-al*. Sexually
Urinology, *u-rin-ol'-o-je*. The science of
Urinometer. An instrument for measuring
urine.
Urinometry, *u-rin-om'-et-ri*. The measurement
Urinousanguineous, *u-rin-o-san-gwi-nous*
and blood.
Urinoscopy, *u-rin-os'-ko-pe*. The examination
diagnosis of disease.
Urinose, *u'-rin-ös*. See *URINOUS*.

UROPHANIC

Urocenin, *u-ro-kan'-in*. $C_{11}H_{16}N_4O$. A base from urocaninic acid.

Urocele, *u'-ro-sel*. An effusion of urine into the scrotum.

Urocheras, *u-rok'-er-as*. A sandy deposit in urine.

Urochesia, *u-ro-ke'-se-ah*. Discharge of urine through the anus.

Urochrome, *u'-ro-krom*. A yellow urinary pigment, considered as impure urobilin.

Uroclepsia, *u-ro-klep'-se-ah*. Unconscious discharge of urine.

Urocrosis, *u-ro-kris'-e-ah*. 1. Same as *Urocrosis*. 2. A diagnosis from inspection of the urine.

Urocrosis, *u-rok'-ris-is*. A crisis of disease attended with excessive urination.

Urocriterion, *u-ro-kri-le'-re-on*. In the examination of urine the indication that determines the diagnosis.

Urocyenin, *u-ro-si-an'-in*. See *Uroglaucin*.

Urocyanogen, *u-ro-si-an'-o-jen*. A blue pigment in urine.

Urocyano'sis. Blue urine from the presence of indican.

Urocytic, *u-ro-sis'-tik*. Pertaining to the urinary bladder.

Urocystis, *u-ro-sis'-tis*. The urinary bladder.

Urocystitis, *u-ro-sis-it'-tis*. Inflammation of the bladder.

Urodialysis, *u-ro-di-al'-is-is*. A temporary suppression of urine.

Urodochium, *u-ro-d'-ke-un*. A urinal.

Uroerythrin, *u-ro-er'-ith-rin*. A red pigment occurring in the urine in rheumatism.

Urofuscohem'atin. A red pigment from hematin, occurring in the urine.

Urogaster. The urinary passages collectively.

Urogenital, *u-ro-jen'-it-al*. Pertaining to the urinary and genital organs. **U. Ducts**, the Müllerian and Wolffian ducts.

Urogenous, *u-roj'-en-us*. Producing urine.

Uroglaucin, *u-ro-glaw'-sin*. A decomposition product of indican.

Urogravimeter, *u-ro-grav-im'-et-er*. See *Urinometer*.

Urohematin, *u-ro-hem'-at-in*. Altered hematin in the urine.

Urohematopor'phyrin. Same as *Urohematin*.

Urolith, *u'-ro-lith*. A urinary calculus.

Urolithiasis, *u-ro-lith-i'-as-is*. The formation of urinary calculi.

Urolithology, *u-ro-lith-ol'-o-je*. The science of urinary calculi.

Urologist, *u-rol'-o-fist*. One versed in urology.

Urology, *u-rol'-o-je*. The same as *Urinology*, q. v.

Urolutein, *u-ro-lut'-te-in*. A yellow urinary pigment.

Uromancy, *u'-ro-man-se*. Diagnosis of disease by urine-inspection.

Uromelanin, *u-ro-mel'-an-in*. $C_{80}H_{48}N_7O_{19}$. A black pigment found in the urine.

Urom'elus. A symmelic monster with a single hand or foot.

Urometer, *u-rom'-et-er*. The same as *Urinometer*, q. v.

Uroncus, *u-rong'-kus*. A tumor containing urine.

Uronology, *u-ron-ol'-o-je*. A treatise on the urine.

Urophanic, *u-ro-fan'-ik*. Appearing in the urine.

URTICATION

Urophein, *u-ro-fé-in*. A pigment body in the urine giving a characteristic odor.

Uroph'erin Ben'zoate. Theobromin and lithium benzoate, a fine white powder containing 50 per cent. of theobromin, used as a diuretic and nerve stimulant. **U. Salicylate**, a mixture of theobromin and lithium salicylate, used as a diuretic and nerve stimulant.

Uropittin, *u-ro-pit'-in*. $C_6H_{10}N_2O_2$. A substance from uric acid and chrome.

Uroplania, *u-ro-pla'-ne-ah*. The abnormal appearance of urine in other than urinary organs.

Uropoiesis, *u-ro-poi-e'-sis*. The secretion of urine by the kidneys.

Uropoietic, *u-ro-poi-e'-ik*. Pertaining to uropoiesis.

Uropsammus, *u-ro-san'-us*. Urinary gravel.

Uropyoureter, *u-ro-pi-o-u-re'-ter*. An infected ureter.

Urorhodin, *u-ro-ró'-din*. A red pigment from uroxanthin.

Urorrhagia, *u-ror-a'-je-ah*. An excessive secretion of urine.

Urorrhea, *u-ror-e'-ah*. An involuntary flow of urine; enuresis.

Urorubin, *u-ro-rú'-bin*. A urinary pigment.

Urorubrohematin, *u-ro-ru-bro-hem'-at-in*. A red urinary pigment obtained from leprosy patients.

Urosacin, *u-ro-sa'-sin*. See *Urorhodin*.

Uroschecele, *u-ros'-ke-o-sél*. See *Urocele*.

Uroschisis, *u-ros'-ke-sis*. The suppression of urine.

Uroscopist, *u-ros'-ko-pist*. A specialist in urinary examination.

Uroscopy, *u-ros'-ko-pe*. An examination of the urine.

Urosepsis, *u-ro-sep'-sis*. Morbid state from extravasation of urine.

Urosis, *u-ró'-sis*. Any disease of the urinary organs.

Urospectrin, *u-ro-spek'-trin*. A normal urinary pigment.

Urostealith, *u-ro-ste'-al-ith*. Fatty matter in urinary calculus.

Urotoxic. Pertaining to poisonous substances in the urine.

Urotropin, *u-ro-tro'-pin*. $(CH_2)_6N_4$. A compound of formaldehyde and ammonia; it is a diuretic and a urate solvent.

Uroureter, *u-ro-u-re'-ter*. A ureter distended with urine.

Urous, *u'-rus*. Having the nature of urine.

Uroxanthin, *u-ro-zan'-thin*. Same as *Indigogen*.

Uroxin, *u-roks'-in*. The same as *Alloxantin*, *q. v.*

Ur'sal. A compound of urea and salicylic acid; it is antipyretic and antirheumatic.

Ur'sin. $C_{30}H_{48}O_5 + 2H_2O$. A crystalline principle from the leaves of *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*.

Urtica, *er'-tik-ah*. A genus of plants; nettle. **U. dioica**, common nettle, and **U. urens** are used as astringents, diuretics, leucostatics, and local irritants.

Urtica'ria. Nettle-rash; an ephemeral skin eruption with itching. **Urtica'rial**, **Urtica'rious**. Relating to urticaria.

Urtication, *er-tik-a'-shun*. 1. Flagellation with nettles, producing a burning sensation resembling the sting of nettles.

- U'sane.** A local dental anesthetic.
- Uskow's Pillars.** In the embryo, two folds or ridges which grow from the dorsolateral region of the body-wall and unite with the septum transversum to form the diaphragm.
- Ustilago maydis, us-til-a'-go ma'-dis.** Corn-smut; a parasitic corn fungus used as an oxytocic.
- Ustion, us'-chun.** Cauterization; a burning.
- Ustulation, us-tu-la'-shun.** The roasting or drying of a drug.
- Ustus, us'-tus.** Burnt; calcined.
- Uterine, u'-ter-in.** Pertaining to the uterus. **U. Milk,** a milky fluid between the placental villi. **U. Souf'fle,** a vascular sound in the pregnant uterus, heard with the stethoscope.
- Uteritis, u'-ter-i'-tis.** Inflammation of the uterus.
- Uterocer'vical.** Relating to the ureter and the cervix uteri.
- Uterogestation, u'-ter-o-jes-ta'-shun.** Gestation in the uterus.
- Uteromania, u'-ter-o-ma'-ne-ah.** The same as *Nymphomania*, q. v.
- Uteroova'rian.** Pertaining to the uterus and ovary.
- Uteropexia, u'-ter-o-peks'-e-ah.** See *Hysteropexy*.
- Uteroplacen'tal.** Pertaining to the uterus and placenta.
- Uterosacral, u'-ter-o-sa'-kral.** Relating to the uterus and sacrum.
- Uterotome, u'-ter-o-tōm.** See *Hysterotome*.
- Uterotomy, u'-ter-o'-o-me.** An incision into the uterus.
- Uterovag'inal.** Pertaining to the uterus and vagina.
- Uteroves'ical.** Pertaining to the uterus and bladder.
- Uterus, u'-ter-us.** The womb; the hollow female organ of gestation. **U. acol'lis,** one in which the vaginal part is absent. **U. bicor'nis,** one divided into two horns or compartments on account of arrested development. **U. bifo'ris,** a uterus having the external os divided by a septum. **U. bilocula'ris,** one divided by a partition into two parts. **U. cordifor'mis,** a heart-shaped uterus from faulty development. **U. diadel'phus,** two distinct uteri in one individual. **U. du'plex** or **didel'phys,** a double uterus. **U., Gravid,** a pregnant uterus. **U. masculi'nus.** See *Sinus pocularis*. **U. unicor'nis,** one having a single lateral half with usually only one Fallopian tube.
- Utricle, u'-trik-l.** 1. A little sac or cell. 2. One of the aural cavities.
- Utricular, u'-trik'-u-lar.** Relating to the utricle.
- Utriculitis, u'-trik-u-li'-tis.** Inflammation of the sinus pocularis.
- Utriculus, u'-trik'-u-lus.** The same as *Utricle*, q. v. **U. hom'inis,** **U. masculi'nus,** **U. prosta'ticus.** See *Sinus pocularis*.
- Uva ursi, u'-vah er'-se.** Bearberry, q. v.
- Uvea, u'-ve-ah.** The choroid, ciliary body, and iris, as a whole.
- Uveal, u'-ve-al.** Pertaining to the uvea. **U. Tract,** the uvea, q. v.
- Uveitic, u'-ve-il'-ik.** Of the nature of uveitis.
- Uveitis, u'-ve-i'-tis.** Inflammation of the uvea; iritis.
- U'vula.** The conic membranous appendix hanging from the free edge of the palate. **U. cerebel'li,** a small lobule forming the pos-

trādīti, a word of the; Information
trādīti, a word of the; See U
trādīti, An instrument for a
trādīti, a word of the; Simple

V.

vac'cinous, vak-sij'-en-us. Producing vaccine virus.

vak'-sin. See *Vaccine*.

vak-si'-nah. The same as *Vaccinia*, *q. v.*

vak'-sin-al. Pertaining to vaccination. **V. Fe'ver,** a fever after vaccination.

vak'-sin-a'-shun. 1. Inoculation with vaccine to protect against small-pox. 2. Protective inoculation with any vaccine.

vak'-sin-ist. An advocate of vaccination.

vak'-sin-a-tor. An instrument for vaccination.

vak'-sin. 1. Lymph from a cow-pox vesicle. 2. Any substance used for preventive inoculation. **V., Autog'enous**

vak'-sin-al, one derived from the microorganism infecting the person to be immunized. **V. Bacter'ial.** See *Bacterin*. **V.,**

vak'-sin-e's, V., Wright's. See *Haffkine, Wright*. **V.-farm,** a farm upon which vaccine virus is systematically produced and

distributed. **V.-point,** a slip of quill or bone coated at one end with vaccine lymph. **V. Rash,** an erythema after vaccination.

V. virus, the virus of vaccinia.

V. va'-la. A secondary eruption sometimes following cow-pox.

V. vak'-sin'-e-ah. Cow-pox, a vesicular disease of cows.

V. vak'-sin'-e-in. Resembling vaccinia.

V. vak'-sin'-e-in. The same as *Arbutin*.

V. vak'-sin-in. The inoculable principle of cow-pox.

V. va'-la. A secondary vesicular vaccine eruption.

V. va'-la-tion. Thorough vaccination by repeated inoculations.

V. va'-la-tion. Syphilis from impure vaccine virus.

V. va'-la-tion, vak-u-o-la'-shun. The formation of vacuoles.

V. va'-u-ol. A clear space in a cell filled with air or fluid.

V. va'-u-ol. In the *in vitro* method of examining living cells, the droplets of the surrounding colored liquid which has been absorbed by the cell.

V. va'-u-um. A space exhausted of air.

V. va'-u-um's Disease'. Discoloration of the skin from lice.

V. va'-gal. Pertaining to the vagus nerve.

V. va'-ji'-nah. The canal from the vulva to the uterus. **V.,**

V. va'-ji'-nah. See *V. oculi*. **V., Bulb of,** bulbus vestibuli, a small mass of erectile tissue on each side of the vestibule of the

female. **V. fem'oris,** the fascia lata of the thigh. **V. oc'uli,** the eye's capsule.

V. vaj'-in-al. Pertaining to the vagina.

V. vaj'-in-al-i'-tis. Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis of the testicle.

V. vaj'-in-al. Sheathed.

V. vaj'-in-i'-mus. A painful vaginal spasm.

VALSALVA'S EXPERIMENT

- Vaginitis**, *vaj-in-ĭ-tis*. Inflammation of the vagina.
- Vaginodinia**, *vaj-in-o-din'-e-ah*. Neuralgia of the vagina.
- Vaginofixation**, *va-jin-o-fiks-a'-shun*. An operation whereby the vagina is rendered immovable.
- Vaginoperitone'al**. Relating to the vagina and the peritoneum.
- Vaginitomy**, *vaj-in-o'-me*. Incision of the vagina.
- Vagino-ves'ical**. Pertaining to the vagina and bladder.
- Vagitus**, *va-jĭ'-tus*. The cry of an infant.
- Vagotomy**, *va-got'-o-me*. Section of the vagus.
- Vagus**, *va'-gus*. See *Nerves*, *Table of*. **V. Pneumo'nia**, pneumonia due to injury to the vagus nerve.
- Valence**, **Valency**, *va'-lens*, *va'-len-se*. The combining power of an atom as compared with an atom of hydrogen.
- Valentin's Gang'lion**. A gangliform enlargement found occasionally at the junction of the middle and posterior dental branches of the superior maxillary nerve, above the root of the second bicuspid. **V.'s Lim'iting Mem'brane**. See *Schwann's Sheath*.
- Valerene**, *val'-er-en*. See *Amylene*.
- Valerian**, *va'-le'-re-an*. A plant of the genus *Valeriana*.
- Valeriana**, *va-le-re-a'-nah*. A genus of plants; also the rhizome and rootlets of *V. officinalis*; it is an antispasmodic and stimulant.
- Valerianate**, *val'-e'-re-an-at*. A salt of valerianic acid.
- Valeridin**, *val'-er-id-in*. $C_8H_4(OC_2H_5)NH.C_6H_5O$. A synthetic compound used in all nervous affections.
- Valetudinarian**, *val-e-tu-din-a'-re-an*. An invalid.
- Valgus**, *val'-gus*. See *Talipes*.
- Validol**, *val'-i-dol*. A mixture of menthol and valerianic acid.
- Vallate**, *val'-at*. Cupped. **V. Papil'las**. See *Circumvallate Papillas*.
- Vallecula**, *val-ek'-u-lah*. A small depression or furrow. **V. cerebell'i**, the longitudinal cerebellar fissure. **V. syl'vii**, a depression at the cerebral base formed by the Sylvian fissure.
- Valleix's Points Dououreux'**. Painful points found in peripheral neuralgias where the nerves pass through openings in fascia or issue from bony canals.
- Vallet's Mass.** *Massa ferri carbonatis*, mass of ferrous carbonate, prepared from ferrous sulphate, sodium carbonate, honey, sugar, syrup, and water.
- Valley of the Cerebellum**, *val'-e*. The depression between the lateral hemispheres of the cerebellum.
- Valonia**, *va-lo'-ne-ah*. The acorn cups of *Quercus agrilops*; it is used as an astringent in diarrhea.
- Valsalva's Experiment**. Strong expiratory efforts made while the mouth and nose are closed cause at first an increase, and, when continued, finally a diminution, of blood-pressure. **V.'s Lig'aments**, the extrinsic ligaments of the pinna of the ear. **V.'s Liq'uer**. See *Scarpa's Liquor*. **V.'s Si'nus**, the sinus vermicis.
- V.'s Test**, inflation of the tympanic cavity with air by means

of forcible expiratory efforts made while the nose and mouth are tightly closed. Perforation of the tympanic membrane may be detected by the test.

Valve, valv. A fold across a canal obstructing passage in one direction. **V., Aor'tic**, the semilunar valve of three segments at the junction of the aorta with the heart. **V., Bicus'pid.** See **V., Mitral.** **V., Cor'onary**, the one that protects the orifice of the coronary sinus. **V., Ileoce'cal**, one consisting of two folds of mucosa that guards the passage between the ileum and cecum. **V., Ileoce'lic.** Same as **V., Ileocecal.** **V., Mi'tral**, one that controls the opening from the left auricle to the left ventricle. **V., Pul'monary**, three semilunar leaflets at the junction of the pulmonary artery and the right ventricle. **V., Pylor'ic**, a thick fold of mucosa covering the pyloric sphincter. **V., Semilu'nar**, the valves of the aorta; also, those of the pulmonary artery. **V., Tricus'pid**, that which controls the opening from the right auricle to the right ventricle.

Valvula, val'-vu-lah. 1. A small valve. 2. The superior medullary velum. **V. bicus'pida'lis**, the mitral valve. **V. cœ'ci** or **co'li**, the ileocecal valve. **V. eustach'i**, the Eustachian valve. **V. fos'sæ navicula'ris**, the valve of Guerin. **V. lacrima'lis infe'rior**, the plica lacrimalis or valve of Hasner. **V. proces'sus vermifor'mis**, a fold of mucous membrane at the opening of the appendiceal canal. **V. pylo'ri**, circular fold of mucous membrane at the pyloric orifice. **V. semiluna'ris**, one of the semilunar valve leaflets of the heart. **V. si'nus corona'rii**, the coronary valve or valve of Thebesius. **V. si'nus sinis'tri**, the interauricular valve. **V. spira'lis**, the valve of Heister. **V. tri-cus'pida'lis**, the tricuspid valve. **V. vagi'næ**, the hymen. **V. ve'næ ca'væ inferio'ris**, the Eustachian valve. **V. vestib'uli sinis'tra**, the right venous valve of the embryonic heart.

Valvulae conniventes, val'-vu-le con-niv-en-tēs. Folds of mucous membrane in the small intestines.

Valvular, val'-vu-lar. Pertaining to a valve.

Val'zin. See **Sucrol.**

Vanadium, van-a'-de-um. See **Elements, Table of.**

Van Buren's Disease'. Chronic circumscribed infiltration of the corpus cavernosum of the penis.

Van Deen's Test for Blood in the U'rine. The addition of 2 c.c. of tincture of guaiac and 2 c.c. of old oil of turpentine produces a blue color in the presence of blood or pus.

Vandel'lia diffu'sa. An herb of Paraguay, used as an emetic and purgative.

Van der Kolk's Law. See **Kolk's Law.**

Vanilla, van-il'-ah. A genus of orchids; also the fruit of *V. planifolia*; it is an aromatic stimulant, but used chiefly as a flavor.

Vanillin, van-il'-in. $C_8H_8O_4$. The active principle of vanilla.

Vanil'lism. Dermatitis from handling vanilla.

Vapor, va'-por. The gaseous form of a substance. **V. Bath**, the

therapeutic application of steam or of some other vapor to the body, in a suitable apparatus or apartment. **V. Douche**, a jet of vapor impinging upon some part of the surface of the body.

Vapora'rium. A Russian bath.

Vaporiza'tion. The conversion of a substance into a vapor.

Vaporole, *va'-por-ol*. A friable glass capsule holding a drug.

Vapors, *va'-pors*. Lowness of spirits; hysteria.

Variation, *va-re-a'-shun*. Deviation from a given type.

Varicel'la. Infectious, eruptive disease of childhood; chicken-pox.

Variciform, *var'-is-if-orm*. Resembling a varix.

Varicoblepharon, *var-ik-o-blef'-ar-on*. Varicose tumor of eyelid.

Varicocele, *var'-ik-o-sel*. A dilatation of the scrotal veins.

Varicoselectomy, *var-ik-o-sel-ek'-to-me*. Excision of a varicocele.

Varicomphalus, *var-ik-om'-fal-us*. Varicose tumor of the navel.

Varicose, *var'-ik-ös*. Swollen; knotted.

Varicos'ity. 1. A varix. 2. The state of being varicose.

Varicotomy, *var-ik-ot'-o-me*. Excision of a varicosity.

Varicula, *var-ik'-u-lah*. A varix of the conjunctiva.

Variola, *va-ri'-o-lah*. Small-pox; a specific infectious disease with fever and papular eruption, followed by vesicles and pustules and the production of pits. **V., Black**. See **V., Hemorrhagic**.

V., Cohe'rent, a form in which the pustules coalesce but retain their individuality.

V., Con'fluent, a severe form in which the pustules spread and run together.

V., Discrete', a form in which the pustules preserve their distinct individuality.

V., Hemor-rhag'ic, small-pox in which hemorrhage occurs into the vesicles, which gives them a blackish appearance.

V., Malign'ant, a severe and very fatal form of the hemorrhagic type.

V., Mod'ified. See **Varioloid**.

Variolate, *var'-e-o-lat*. Having small pustules.

Variolation, *va-re-o-la'-shun*. Same as **Variolization**.

Varo'lii, Pons. See under **Pons**. **V., Val'vula**. See **Bauhin's Valve**.

Variolization, *var-e-o-lis-a'-shun*. The inoculation of small-pox.

Varioloid, *var'-e-o-loid*. The slight form of small-pox as modified by vaccination.

Variolous, *var-i'-o-lus*. Having the nature of variola.

Variolovaccine, *var-i-o-lo-vak'-sen*. A vaccine-lymph obtained from a heifer that has been inoculated with small-pox virus.

Variolovaccinia, *var-i-o-lo-vak-sin'-e-ah*. A form of cow-pox induced in a heifer by inoculating her with small-pox virus.

Varix, *va'-riks*. A venous dilatation. **V., Aneurys'mal**. See **Aneurysm**, **Varicose**. **V. lymphat'icus**. See **Lymph-scrotum**.

Varolian, *var-o'-le-an*. Relating to the pons.

Varus, *va'-rus*. See **Acne** and **Talipes**.

Vas. A vessel. **V. aberrans**, a tube extending from the lower part of the epididymis into the cord. **V. deferens**, the excretory duct of the testis.

VASOTROPIC

- Vasa afferentia**, *va'-zah af-er-en'-she-ah*. The lymphatics before they enter a lymph-gland. **V. bre'via**, gastric branches of the splenic artery. **V. efferen'tia**, (1) the lymphatics after leaving a lymph-gland; (2) the terminal ducts of the rete testis. **V. rec'ta**, the straight testicular tubules. **V. vaso'rum**, the vessels supplying the arteries and veins with blood. **V. vortico'sa**, the veins of the choroid coat of the eye.
- Va'sal**. Relating to a vessel; vascular.
- Vasal'ium**. Tissue peculiar to vascular or closed cavities.
- Vascular**, *vas'-ku-lar*. Pertaining to vessels.
- Vascularity**, *vas-ku-lar'-it-e*. The quality of being vascular.
- Vasculariza'tion**. The formation of vascular capillaries.
- Vascularize**, *vas'-ku-lar-iz*. To render vascular.
- Vas'culum**. A small vessel. **V. aberr'ans**. See *Vas aberrans*.
- Vasectomy**, *vas-ek'-to-me*. Excision of the vas deferens.
- Vaselin**, *vas'-el-in*. See *Petrolatum*.
- Vaselon**, *vas'-el-on*. A mixture of margaron and stearon dissolved in mineral oil; it is used as an ointment-base.
- Vasicine**, *vas'-e-sin*. An alkaloid from the Indian plant, *Adhatoda vasica*; it is used in bronchial affections and as an insecticide.
- Vasifactive**, *vas-if-ak'-tiv*. Forming new blood-vessels.
- Vasiform**, *vas'-if-orm*. Resembling a vessel or duct.
- Vaso-**, *va'-zo*. A prefix denoting connection with blood.
- Vasoconstrictive**, *va-zo-kon-strik'-tiv*. Promoting constriction of blood-vessels.
- Vasoconstrictor**, *va-zo-kon-strik'-tor*. 1. Producing constriction of vessels. 2. A nerve or drug causing constriction of vessels.
- Vasoco'r'na**. The system of arterioles that supplies the periphery of the spinal cord.
- Vasodentin**, *va-zo-den'-tin*. Vascular dentin.
- Vasodilator**, *va-zo-di-la'-tor*. Producing dilatation of vessels.
- Vasofactive**, *va-zo-fak'-tiv*. See *Vasifactive*.
- Vasofor'mative**. Forming or producing vessels.
- Vasoganglion**, *va-zo-gang'-gle-on*. A rete of blood-vessels.
- Vasogene**, *va'-zo-jen*. A proprietary oxygenated vaselin.
- Vasohypertonic**, *va-zo-hi-per-ton'-ik*. Same as *Vasoconstrictor*.
- Vasohypotonic**, *va-zo-hi-po-ton'-ik*. See *Vasodilator*.
- Vasoinhibitory**, *va-zo-in-hib'-it-o-re*. Inhibiting vasoconstrictor action.
- Va'sol**. A mixture of liquid petrolatum with ammonium oleate.
- Vasomotion**, *va-zo-mo'-shun*. Increase or decrease of the caliber of a blood-vessel.
- Vasomotor**, *va-zo-mo'-tor*. Regulating tension of blood-vessels.
- Vasomo'tory**. Relating to the vasomotor function.
- Vasosen'sory**. Serving as a sensory apparatus for the vessels.
- Vasotonic**, *va-zo-ton'-ik*. Pertaining to the normal tone of the blood-vessels.
- Vasotrophic**, *va-zo-trof'-ik*. Affecting nutrition by a change in the caliber of blood-vessels.

VEIN

Vastus, *vas'-tus*. 1. Large. 2. See *Muscles*, *Table of*.

Vater's Ampul'la. A depression in the internal and posterior wall of the descending portion of the duodenum, into which the common bile duct and the pancreatic duct open. **V.'s Cor'puscles**. See *Pacínian Corpuscles*. **V.'s Fold**, a vertical fold of mucous membrane at the lower angle of Vater's ampulla.

Vater-Pacini's Cor'puscles. See *Pacínian Corpuscles*.

Vectis, *vek'-tis*. An obstetric lever.

Vegetal, *vej'-et-al*. Pertaining to vegetation.

Vegetarian, *vej-et-a'-re-an*. One whose diet is mainly vegetable.

Vegetarianism, *vej-e-la'-re-an-ism*. The doctrine that vegetable food is the only kind proper for man.

Vegeta'tion. Morbid or fungous growth.

Veg'etative. Having the power of growth.

Vegetoanimal, *vej-et-o-an'-im-al*. Common to plants and animals.

Vehicle, *ve'-hik-l*. An excipient; a medium of administration.

Veil, *val*. See *Velum*.

Vein, *vân*. A vessel returning the blood to the heart. **V., An'gu-lar**, a continuation of the frontal vein downward to become the facial at the lower margin of the orbit. **V., Auric'ular**, (1) the vein of the ear; (2) a vein from the cardiac auricles. **V., Ax'il-lary**, a large vein formed by the junction of the inner brachial veins. **Vs., Az'ygos**, three veins situated ventrad of the bodies of the thoracic vertebrae. **V., Bas'ilar**, a large vein passing back over the crus cerebri to unite with the veins of Galen. **V., Basil'ic**, one on the inner side of the arm. **Vs., Bra'chial**. See *Brachial*. **V., Brachiocephal'ic**. See *V., Innominate*. **V., brooch**, an instrument for compressing veins. **V., Cephal'ic**, a large vein of the arm, formed by the union of the median cephalic and superficial radial, and opening into the axillary vein. **V., Cor'onary**, (1) the great cardiac vein opening into the coronary sinus of the heart; (2) same as *V., Gastric*. **V., Dorsispi'nal**, one of the veins forming a reticulum around the vertebrae. **Vs., Em'issary**, small veins passing through the cranial foramina and connecting the cerebral sinuses with external veins. **V., Fa'cial**, a continuation of the angular vein; it joins the internal jugular at the level of the hyoid bone. **V., Fem'oral**, **Com'mon**, a short thick trunk corresponding to the femoral artery; it becomes the external iliac at Poupart's ligament. **V., Fem'oral**, **Deep**, one accompanying the femoral artery. **V., Fem'oral**, **Superf'ial**, a name given to the femoral vein before it is joined by the deep femoral vein to form the common femoral vein. **V., Gas'tric**, one accompanying the gastric artery. **Vs., Hem-i-az'ygos**, small accessory veins of the azygos veins. **V., Hem-orrho'id-al**, a plexus of veins surrounding the rectum. **Vs., Il'iac**, **Com'mon**, two veins formed opposite the sacroiliac synchondroses by the confluence of the external and internal iliac veins. **V., Il'iac**, **Exter'nal**, a continuation upward of the common femoral. **V., Il'iac**, **Inter'nal**, a short trunk extending from the

VELDEN'S TEST

great sacrosciatic foramen to the sacroiliac synchondrosis. **Vs.**, **Innominate**, two large valveless veins returning the blood from head, neck, and upper extremity. **V.**, **Jugular, Anterior**, one beginning at the level of the chin and ending at the clavicle in the external jugular vein. **V.**, **Jugular, External**, one formed at the angle of the lower jaw by the union of the posterior auricular and temporomaxillary veins. **V.**, **Jugular, Internal**, a continuation of the lateral sinus, beginning at the jugular fossa, and joining the subclavian vein to form the innominate. **V.**, **Median Basilic**, one uniting with the superficial ulnar to form the basilic. **V.**, **Median Cephalic**, one uniting with the superficial radial to form the cephalic. **V.**, **Median, Deep**, a vein formed by the union of the outer vena comes of the ulnar artery with the muscular and radial recurrent veins. **V.**, **Median, Superficial**, one starting at the anterior plexus of the wrist and uniting with the deep median. **V.**, **Oblique**, one crossing the dorsal part of the left auricle. **V.**, **Ophthalmic**, a short trunk carrying the blood from the eye. **V.**, **Popliteal**, one formed by the accompanying veins of the anterior and posterior tibial arteries. **V.**, **Portal**, one formed by the junction of the superior mesenteric and splenic veins; it enters the liver. **Vs.**, **Pulmonary**, four veins—two from each lung—returning the aerated blood from the lungs to the heart. **V.**, **Radial, Superficial**, one accompanying the musculocutaneous nerve up the radial side of the forearm. **V.**, **Renal**, one accompanying the renal artery. **V.**, **Saphenous, Long or Internal**, a long superficial vein running up the inner aspect of the leg and thigh. **V.**, **Saphenous, Short or External**, a superficial vein running up the outer aspect of the foot, leg, and back of the calf and emptying into the popliteal vein. **V.**, **Spermatic**, one returning the blood from the testicle. **V.**, **Splenic**, one returning the blood from the spleen and forming the portal vein by its union with the superior mesenteric vein. **V.**, **Stellate**. See *Verheyen's Stars*. **V-stone**. See *Phlebotite*. **V.**, **Subclavian**, a continuation of the axillary vein; it unites with the internal jugular vein to form the innominate vein. **V.**, **Temporomaxillary**, one formed by the union of the temporal and internal maxillary veins in the parotid gland. **V.**, **Ulnar**, one extending up the anterior and inner surface of the forearm. **V.**, **Umbilical**, one conveying the blood from the placenta to the fetus. **V.**, **Vitelline**, one of two veins conveying back the blood from the area vasculosa to the embryonic heart.

Velamen, vel-a'-men. A veil or envelop. **V. vul'væ.** Same as *Hottentot Apron*.

Vel'ar. Pertaining to a velum, especially the velum palati.

v. d. Velden's Test for Hydrochloric Acid in Contents of Stomach.

Filter-paper dipped into a watery or alcoholic solution of tropæolin OO, turns ruby red or brownish red on the application of free hydrochloric acid.

VENOUS

Vellication, *vel-ik-a'-shun*. A spasmodic muscular twitching.

Vellosin, *vel'-o-sin*. $C_{20}H_{22}N_2O_4$. A principle from the bark of *Geissospermum vellosii* (paopereiro bark).

Velosynthesis, *ve-lo-sin'-thes-is*. Suture of a cleft-palate.

Velpeau's Band'age. A bandage for the shoulder. **V.'s Her'nia**, femoral hernia anterior to the blood-vessels.

Velum, *ve'-lum*. A veil or veil-like structure. **V., Ante'rior or Supe'rior**. See *Vieussens, Valve of*. **V., Infe'rior or Poste'rior Medullary**, the commissure of the flocculus of the cerebellum; also called valve of Tarinus. **V. interpos'itum**, the membranous roof of the third ventricle. **V. pal'ati**, the soft palate. **V. tari'ni**. See *V., Posterior Medullary*.

Vena, *ve'-nah*. A vein. **V. az'ygos**, **V. a. ma'jor**, **V. a. dex'tra**, a vein connecting the right lumbar, right renal vein, or postcava with the precava. **V. az'ygos mi'nor**. See *V. hemiaz'gos*. **V. cava anterior'**. See *V. cava superior*. **V. cava infe'rior**, formed by the junction of the two common iliac veins, and empties into the right auricle of the heart. **V. cava supe'rior**, formed by the union of the innominate veins, conveys the blood from the upper half of the body to the right auricle. **V. hemiaz'ygos**, **V. az'ygos mi'nor**, a vein from the left lumbar or left renal vein to the *V. azygos major*. **V. hemiaz'ygos acces-so'ria**, an inconstant vein which may take the place of the left superior intercostal vein.

Ve'næ adveh'en'tes, *ve'-ne*. The vessels passing from the vitelline veins to the liver. **V. com'ites**, the two veins accompanying an artery. **V. gale'ni**, two venous trunks in the brain. **V. revehen'tes**, the vessels passing from the liver to the sinus of the embryo. **V. thebe'sii**, the small veins by which the blood passes from the walls of the heart to the right auricle. **V. vortico'sæ**, the stellate veins of the choroid coat of the eyeball.

Venena'tion, *ven-en-a'-shun*. The act of poisoning or the condition due to poisoning.

Venena'tus. Poisonous.

Venenosalivary, *ven-en-o-sal'-iv-a-re*. See *Venomosalivary*.

Venense, **Venous**, *ven'-en-ös*, *ven'-en-us*. Poisonous.

Venereal, *ven-d'-re-al*. Pertaining to sexual intercourse. **V. Dis-ease'**, any disease due to venery.

Venery, *ven'-er-e*. Sexual intercourse.

Venesection, *ven-e-sek'-shun*. Opening a vein.

Veniplex, *ven'-ip-leks*. A plexus of veins.

Venom, *ven'-om*. A poison secreted by certain insects and reptiles. **V.-globulin**, one of the various kinds of globulin found in snake-poison. **V.-pep'tone**, a peptone found in venom.

Venomosalivary, *ven-om-o-sal'-iv-a-re*. Producing a poisonous saliva.

Venosity, *ven-ös'-it-e*. The condition of venous blood.

Venous, *ve'-nus*. Pertaining to a vein. **V. Blood**, the dark blood.

the veins. **V. Hum**, an anemic murmur heard over large veins.

t. An outlet; the anal opening.

ter, ven'-ter. The belly.

tilation, ven-til-a'-shun. The supplying of fresh air.

trad, ven'-trad. Toward the belly.

tral, ven'-tral. Pertaining to the belly.

tricle, ven'-trik-l. A small belly-like cavity. **V., Aor'tic**, the

left ventricle of the heart. **Vs. of the Brain**, the third, fourth,

fifth, and two lateral. **V., Third**, between the optic thalami

and extending to the base of the brain; **V., Fourth**, the space be-

tween the oblongata and pons in front and the cerebellum be-

hind; **V., Fifth**, the cavity between the laminae of the septum

acidum; **V., Lateral**, the considerable cavity of each half of the

cerebrum. **V. of Cor'pus callo'sum**, the space between the la-

mina cerebri and the callosum; the callosal fissure. **V. of**

Heart, Left, that upon the dorsal and left side of the heart, and

which, through the aorta, forces the blood over the general

system. **V. of Heart, Right**, that forcing the blood through the

pulmonary artery toward the lungs. **V. of the Lar'ynx**, the

touch between the true and false vocal bands. **V. of My'e'lon**,

the central canal of the spinal cord. **V., Pine'al**, one found

occasionally within the pineal body; it is the persistence of a

foetal condition. **V., Ter'minal**, the dilated portion of the

central canal of the spinal cord in the filum terminale internum.

tricornu, ven-triek-o'-nu. The anterior horn of the gray mat-

ter of the myelon.

tricular, ven-triek'-u-lar. Pertaining to the ventricles. **V.**

queduct, the aqueduct of Sylvius. **V. Lig'ament**, a false

vocal band. **V. Mus'cle**, the thyroepiglottideus.

tricus, ven-triek'-u-lus. See *Ventricle*.

tricumbent, ven-triek-um'-bent. Prone.

triduct, ven'-trid-ukt. To carry toward the belly.

trifixation, ven-trif-iks-a'-shun. Same as *Ventrofixation*.

trimeson, ven-trim-e'-zon. The ventral median line.

tripyra'mid. An anterior pyramid of the oblongata.

trocystor'r'haphy. Suturing of a cyst to the abdominal wall.

trofixa'tion. The suturing of a viscus to the abdominal

wall.

trose, ven'-trōs. Having a belly.

trospen'sion. The treatment of uterine retroposition by

the fixation of the uterus to the abdominal wall.

troto'my, ven-trot'-o-me. Abdominal section.

trovesicofixation, ven-tro-ves-ik-o-fiks-a'-shun. The suturing

of the uterus to the bladder and abdominal wall.

ula, Venule, ven'-u-lah, ven'-ūl. A little vein.

atrin, ver-a'-rin. See *Cevadin*.

atrinize, ver-a'-rin-iz. To put under the influence of veratrin.

rol, ver-a'-rol. $C_5H_{10}O_2$. An oily antipyretic substance.

Ven'tricle. See *Duncan's Ventricle*.
Vergence, *ver'-jens*. A term applied to the movements of the eyes.

Vergens, *ver'-jens*. Inclining. *Vergens* as of the axis of vision in one eye, upward inclination.

Verheij's Stars. See *Verheyen's Stars*.

Verheyen's Stars. Small, radiating stars on the surface of the cortex of the cerebellum.

Verjuice, *ver'-jus*. The expressed juice of the green grape.

Vermicide, *ver'-mis-id*. An agent which destroys worms.

Vermicular, *ver-mik'-u-lar*. Worm-shaped.

Vermiculate, *ver-mik'-u-lat*. Shaped like worms.

Vermiculation, *ver-mik'-u-lat'-shun*. The process of becoming worm-shaped.

Vermiform, *ver'-mis-orm*. Having the shape of a worm. *Vermiform appendix*, a worm-shaped tube opening into the middle cerebellar lobe.

Vermifugal, *ver-mis'-u-gal*. Expelling worms.

Vermifuge, *ver'-mis-uj*. An agent which expels worms.

Vermination, *ver-min-a'-shun*. The process of becoming infested with worms.

Verminous, *ver'-min-us*. Infested with worms.

Vermis, *ver'-mis*. 1. A worm. 2. The vermiform appendix.

Vermouth, *ver'-muth*. A cordial flavored with wormwood.

Vernal Catarrh or Conjunctivitis, *ver-nal* inflammation of the young, occurring in the spring.

Ver'nin, *ver'-nin*. $C_{15}H_{20}N_3O_8$. A substance obtained from the seeds of the castor oil plant.

Verrugas, ver-oo'-gas. See *Verruca*. **V. perua'na**, Peruvian wart.

Version, ver'-shun. The turning of the fetus *in utero*. **V., Bipolar**, version by acting upon both poles of the fetus. **V., Cephalic**, turning the fetus so as to bring the head to present. **V., Combined**, bipolar version consisting of combined external and internal version. **V., External**, version effected by external manipulation. **V., Internal**, that effected by the hand within the uterus. **V., Pelvic**, turning the fetus to bring about a breech presentation. **V., Podalic**, bringing down one or both feet. **V., Spontaneous**, the process whereby a transverse position is, without external influence, changed into a longitudinal one.

Verstraetin's Bru'it. A bruit heard over the lower border of the liver in some cachectic individuals.

Vertebra, ver'-te-brah. A bony segment of the spinal column. **Vs., Cervical**, the upper seven bones of the spinal column. **Vs., Dorsal**, twelve vertebral segments in the thoracic region to which the ribs are attached. **Vs., Lumbar**, the five vertebrae immediately cephalad to the sacrum. **V. prominens**, the seventh cervical vertebra.

Verethral, ver'-te-bral. Pertaining to a vertebra. **V. Column**, the spinal column; the backbone. **V. Groove**, the groove between the spinous and transverse processes of the spinal column, the floor being formed by the laminae. **V. Ribs**, the last two ribs.

Vertebrarium, ver-te-brä'-re-um. The spinal column.

Vertebrate, ver'-te-brät. Having vertebrae.

Vertebrochondral. Uniting the costal cartilages with vertebrae.

Vertebrocostal, ver-te-bro-kos'-tal. Relating to vertebrae and ribs.

Vertebrosternal, ver-te-bro-ster'-nal. Extending, as a rib, from the spinal column to the sternum.

Vertex, ver'-teks. The crown or top of the head.

Vertiginous, ver-tij'-in-us. Affected with vertigo.

Vertigo, ver'-tig-o. Giddiness; dizziness. **V., Auditory or Au'ral.** See *Ménière's Disease*. **V., Cerebral**, that due to cerebral disorder. **V., Epileptic**, vertigo due to epilepsy. **V., Essential**, that due to no manifest abnormalism of the body. **V., Gastric**, that arising from dyspepsia. **V., Labyrinthine**, Ménière's disease. **V., Lithemic**, a form associated with gout and lithemia. **V., Neurasthenic**, subjective vertigo found in neurasthenia. **V., Objective**, that in which objects seem to the patient to move. **V., Ocular**, that due to eye-disease. **V., Organic**, that due to brain lesion. **V., Paralyzing.** See *Gerlier's Disease*. **V., Peripheral**, that due to irritation that is not central. **V., Subjective**, that in which the patient himself seems to move. **V., Toxicemic**, that due to some poison in the blood. **V., Vertical**, that caused by looking downward from or upward to a height.

Verumonta'num. A longitudinal ridge in the floor of the male urethra.

Vesica, *ves'-ik-ah*. The bladder.

Vesical, *ves'-ik-al*. Pertaining to the bladder or attacks in the bladder in tabes.

Vesicant, *ves'-ik-ant*. An agent producing vesication.

Vesication, *ves-ik-a'-shun*. The process of forming vesicles.

Vesicatory, *ves'-ik-a-to-ry*. An agent that produces vesication.

Vesicle, *ves'-ik-l*. A small blister or the external portion of the allantois.

V., **Blastoder'mic**. See *Blastoder'mic*.

cephal'ic, the divisions of the embryonic or primitive neural tube. **V.**, **Ger'minal**.

Oc'ular, a protrusion of the anterior end of the indication of the eye. **V.**, **Olfac'tory**, that develops into the olfactory bulb.

Ocular. **V.**, **O'tic**. See *V.*, *O'tic*.

V., **Umbil'ical**. Same as *Yolk-sac*.

Vesicocoele, *ves'-ik-o-sel*. Hernia of the bladder and the rectum that serous membrane.

Vesicocervical, *ves-ik-o-ser'-vik-al*. Pertaining to the cervix uteri.

Vesicofixa'tion. The suturing of the bladder to the cervix.

Vesicoprostati'c. Pertaining to the prostate gland.

Vesicopu'bic. Relating to the bladder and pubis.

Vesicorec'tal. Pertaining to the bladder and rectum.

Vesicospi'nal. Relating to the bladder and spine.

Vesicotomy, *ves-ik-ot'-o-me*. Incision into the bladder.

Vesicou'terine. Pertaining to the bladder and uterus.

- Vesiculotympanitic.** Both vesicular and tympanitic.
- Vespajus, ves-pa'-jus.** A follicular, suppurative inflammation of the hairy part of the scalp.
- Vessel, ves'-el.** A tube conveying the fluids of the body. **V.**, Absorbent, a lymphatic or lacteal. **V.**, Hemorrhoidal, varicose veins of the rectum.
- Vestibular, ves-tib'-u-lar.** Pertaining to the vestibule.
- Vestibule, ves-tib'-ul.** A porch or threshold. **V.**, Aortic, the space formed by the left ventricle adjoining the root of the aorta. **V.** of the Ear, the oval cavity of the internal ear, entrance to the cochlea. **V.** of the Nose, the anterior nares. **V.** of the Vagina or Vulva, space between clitoris and ostium vaginae.
- Vestibulourethral, ves-tib-u-lo-u-re'-thral.** Relating to the bulbi vestibuli and to the urethra.
- Vestibulum.** 1. See *Vestibule*. 2. The cavity of the internal ear.
- Vestige, ves'-tij.** A remnant of something formerly present.
- Vestigial, ves-tij'-e-al.** Forming a trace. **V.** Fold, a pericardial fold, the trace of Cuvier's duct.
- Vesuvium, ves-u'-vin.** A brown dye used in histology.
- Veta, ve'-tah.** Mountain-sickness.
- Veterinarian.** One who practises veterinary medicine.
- Veterinary, vet'-er-in-a-re.** Pertaining to domestic animals.
- Viability, vi-ab-il'-it-e.** Ability to live.
- Viable, vi'-ab-l.** Capable of living.
- Vial, vi'-al.** A small glass bottle.
- Vibex, Vibix, vi'-beks, vi'-biks.** A large purple spot seen under the skin in certain malignant fevers; purpura.
- Vibices, vib-i'-ses.** The plural of *Vibex*, *q. v.*
- Vibratile, vi'-brat-il.** Swaying to and fro.
- Vibration, vi'-bra'-skun.** A swinging back and forth or rapidly repeated oscillatory movement.
- Vibrator.** An apparatus for use in vibratory treatment.
- Vibratory, vi'-brat-or-e.** Swaying.
- Vibrio, vib'-re-o.** A genus of microorganisms.
- Vibrissa, vi-bris'-ah.** One of the stiff hairs within the nostrils.
- Vibrometer, vib-rom'-et-er.** An apparatus for treating deafness.
- Vibrophone, vib'-ro-fon.** A device used for the same purpose as a vibrometer.
- Vibrotherapeutics.** The therapeutic appliance of vibration.
- Viburnum, vi-bur'-num.** A genus of shrubs. **V.** op'ulus is an efficient remedy for uterine pains.
- Vicarious, vi-ka'-re-us.** Taking the place of another; the assumption of the function of one organ by another. **V.** Menstruation, menstruation from a passage other than the uterus.
- Viccoea, vi-ko'-ko.** A combination of malt, kola, and cocoa.
- Vicq d'Azyr's, Band, Line or Lay'er.** That part of the outer band of Baillarger which is visible to the eye; it is found in the cortex surrounding the calcarine fissure. See *Baillarger's Layer*. **V.**

Vinculum, *vin'-ku-lum*. A ligament; a band. **V.** lin'gulae, the lateral prolongation of the lingula cerebelli.

Vinegar, *vin'-e-gar*. An impure, dilute acetic acid produced by the acetous fermentation of cider, wine, etc. **V.**, Aromatic, any mixture of aromatic oils in vinegar.

Vinous, *vi'-nus*. Having the nature of wine.

Vinum, *vi'-num*. Wine; the fermented juice of grapes.

Viola, *vi'-o-la*. A genus of herbs. Violet; several species are used in pectoral and nephritic complaints.

Violation, *vi-o-la'-shun*. Rape.

Violin, *vi'-o-lin*. An emetocathartic alkaloid from *Viola tricolor*.

Virchow's Bone'-cells. The cells found in lacunas of bone. **V.'s** Cor'puscles. See *Toyndee's Corpuscles*. **V.'s** Cry's'tals, bright yellow or orange-colored crystals of hematoïdin sometimes found in extravasated blood. **V.'s** Degen'era'tion, amyloid degeneration. **V.'s** Gland, jugular gland; a lymphatic gland situated behind the clavicular insertion of the sternomastoid. **V.'s** Gran'ula'tions, granulations consisting principally of ependymal and neuroglia fibers, commonly found in the walls of the ventricles of the brain in progressive general paralysis. **V.'s** Law, the cellular elements of a tumor are derived from preexisting tissue-cells.

Virchow-Hassall's Bod'ies. See *Hassall's Bodies*.

Virchow-Robin's Space. An adventitious lymph-space found between the adventitia and media of the blood-vessels of the brain and communicating with the subarachnoid space.

Virgin, *ver'-jin*. A woman who has never had sexual connection.

Virginia Creep'er, *ver-jin'-yah*. *Vitis hederacea* (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*); the leaves and twigs are alterative, tonic, astringent, and expectorant. **V.** Snake'root. See *Serpentaria*.

Viridin. 1. An alkaloid from *Veratrum viride*. 2. $C_{12}H_{15}N$, an oily derivative of coal-tar.

Virile, *vir'-il*. Pertaining to manhood; manly, strong.

Virilence, *vir-il-es'-ens*. The assumption of male characters by an aged woman.

Virilla, *vir-il'-e-ah*. The male generative organs.

Virility, *vir-il'-i-ty*. The condition of mature manhood.

Viripo'tent. Possessing virility; nubile.

Virol, *vir'-ol*. A proprietary substitute for cod-liver oil.

Virose, **Virous**, *vi'-ros*, *vi'-rus*. Poisonous.

Vir'tual Caut'ery. Cautery by the application of caustics.

Virulence, *vir'-u-lens*. Noxiousness; malignity.

Virulent, *vir'-u-lent*. Having the nature of a poison.

Viruliferous, *vir-u-lif'-er-us*. Conveying a virus.

Virus, *vi'-rus*. 1. A morbid product. 2. A pathogenic microbe.

Vita. Force or energy. **V.** conserva'trix, the healing power of nature. **V.** forma'tiva, the energy of nature as manifested in the formation of new tissue. **V. à fronte**, energy exerted in

VITALI'S TEST

- front. **V. medic'trix.** Same as *V. conservatrix*. **V. à ter'go,** force applied from behind.
- Viscera, vis'-er-a.** The contents of the body cavities.
- Viscerad, vis'-er-ad.** Toward the viscera.
- Visceral, vis'-er-al.** Pertaining to the viscera. **V. Arches and Clefts,** four depressions, with intermediate thickenings, of the lateral wall of the cervical region of the embryo.
- Visceralgia, vis'-er-al'-je-ah.** Neuralgia of the abdominal viscera.
- Visceralism, vis'-er-al-ism.** The doctrine that diseases originate in the viscera.
- Visceroptosis, vis'-er-o-to'-sis.** Enteroptosis; splanchnoptosis.
- Viscid, vis'-id.** The same as *Viscous*, *q. v.*
- Viscidify, vis'-id'-it-e.** The property of adhering.
- Viscin, vis'-in.** A gummy substance from mistletoe.
- Vis'cose.** A gummy substance produced in viscous fermentation.
- Viscosimeter, vis'-kos-im'-et-er.** An instrument for measuring the viscosity of various liquids, more especially blood, the standard of comparison being distilled water at the same temperature.
- Viscosity, vis'-kos'-it-e.** See *Viscidify*.
- Viscous, vis'-kus.** 1. Glutinous; ropy. 2. Pertaining to a viscus.
- Vis'cum al'bum.** Mistletoe; it is used in epilepsy.
- Viscus, vis'-kus.** Any organ inclosed within the cranium, thorax, abdominal cavity, or pelvis.
- Vision, vish'-un.** Sight. **V., Binoc'ular.** See *Binocular*. **V., Cen'tral,** direct vision, the image falling on the fovea centralis. **V., Chromat'ic,** pertains to the color sense. **V., Direct',** that when the image is formed at the macula. **V., Doub'le,** diplopia. **V., Half-,** hemianopia. **V., Indirect',** that when the image is formed upon the peripheral portions of the retina. **V., Mul'tiple,** a condition of the eye wherein more than one image of an object is formed upon the retina. **V., Periph'eral,** that when the image is not formed at the macula. **V., Sol'id or Stereoscop'ic,** the perception of relief or depth of objects obtained by binocular vision.
- Visual, vis'-u-al.** Pertaining to vision. **V. An'gle.** See *Angle*. **V. Ax'is.** See *Axis*. **V. Field,** the area within which objects may be seen. **V. Pur'ple,** a purple pigment from the outer segment of the retinal rods.
- Visuoaud'itory.** Pertaining to both vision and hearing.
- Vita, vî'-tah.** Life.
- Vital, vî'-tal.** Pertaining to life. **V. Capac'ity.** See *Capacity*. **V. Signs,** respiration, pulse, and temperature.
- Vitalism, vî'-tal-ism.** The theory that bodily functions are due to a distinct vital principle.
- Vitalist, vî'-tal-ist.** One who believes in vitalism.
- Vitality, vi-tal'-it-e.** 1. The vital principle of life. 2. Strength.
- Vitali's Test for Bile Pig'ments.** Add to the liquid a few drops of a potassium nitrite solution, and then some dilute sulphuric acid

A beautiful green color will be produced, changing to red or blue, and finally to yellow.

Vitals, *vit'-als*. The organs essential to life.

Vitellary, *vit'-el-a-re*. See *Vitelline*.

Vitellin, *vit'-el'-in*. The chief proteid of the yolks of eggs.

Vitelline, *vit'-el-in*. Pertaining to the vitellus, *q. v.* **V. Ar'tery**, a fetal artery from the primitive aorta to the yolk-sac. **V. Mem'brane**, the external membrane of the ovum.

Vitellolu'tein. A yellow dye from the lutein of egg.

Vitellorubin, *vit'-el-o-ru'-bin*. A red dye from lutein.

Vitellus, *vit'-el'-us*. The yolk of an egg, especially a hen's egg.

Vitiligo, *vit-il-i'-go*. See *Leukoderma*.

Vitiligoidea, *vit-il-ig-o'i'-de-ah*. See *Xanthoma*.

Vitodynamic, *vi-to-di-nam'-ik*. Relating to vital force.

Vitogen, *vit'-o-jen*. A proprietary substitute for iodoform.

Vitreocapsulitis, *vit-re-o-kap-sul'-it-is*. Inflammation of the vitreous humor and vitelline membrane.

Vitreoden'tin. A variety of dentin of very hard texture.

Vitreous, *vit'-re-us*. Glass-like. **V. Bod'y**. See *V. Humor*. **V. Cham'ber**, the portion of the globe of the eye posterior to the crystalline lens. **V. Hu'mor**, the jelly-like substance in the posterior portion of the eye. **V. Mem'brane**, the inner membrane of the choroid. **V. Ta'bles**, the osseous laminae on the inner and outer surfaces of the cranial bones.

Vitriol, *vit'-re-ol*. A former term for a substance having a glassy fracture. **V., Blue**, copper sulphate, CuSO_4 . **V., Green**, cop-peras; ferrous sulphate, FeSO_4 . **V., White**, zinc sulphate, ZnSO_4 .

Vitular, *vit'-u-lar*. Pertaining to a calf or to calving. **V. Fe'-ver**, vitular apoplexy, a fever following parturition in the cow.

Vitus's Dance, *St., vit'-tuss*. See *Chorea*.

Vivification, *viv-if-ik-a'-shun*. The act of giving life.

Viviparous, *vi-vip'-ar-us*. Producing the young alive.

Vivipation, *viv-ip-a'-shun*. A form of generation in which the ovum matures in the uterus.

Vivipercep'tion. The study of physiologic processes without dissection.

Vivisection, *viv-is-ek'-shun*. Scientific dissection of or experimentation upon living animals.

Vivisectionist, *viv-is-ek'-shun-ist*. An advocate of vivisection.

Vivisector, *viv-is-ek'-tor*. A vivisectionist.

Viemingkr's Solu'tion. An application used in Austria and Germany for treating acne. It consists of lime (1), sulphur (2), water (20). Slake the lime, add the sulphur, and boil to 12 parts.

Vocal, *vo'-kal*. Pertaining to the voice. **V. A'rea**, the portion of the glottis lying between the vocal bands. **V. Cords or Bands**, the membranes of the larynx producing the voice-sounds. **V.**

section of a horizontal line two mil-
 limatic arch with a vertical line a
 ascending sphenofrontal process o
Vohsen-Davidsohn's Sign. See *Dav*
Voice. A sound produced by the vi
Void. To evacuate.
Voigt's Bound'ary Lines. The lines
 distribution of two peripheral ner
Voillemier's Point. A point on the
 meters below a line drawn betwe
 spines of the ilium; suprapubic pu
 at this point in fat or edematous
Voit's Nu'cleus. An accessory nucle
 the cerebellum.
Vola, vol'-lah. The palm or the sole
Volar, vol'-lar. Pertaining to the pal
Volatile, vol'-at-il. Readily evapora
Volatiliza'tion. The conversion of a
Volition, vo'-lish'-un. The will to ac
Volkmann's Canals'. Small canals
 lamellas of long bones and tran
 communicate with the Haversian
 genital tibiotarsal dislocation.
Vol'ley. A series of artificially indu
Volsella, vol'-sel'-ah. The same as V
Volt, völt. The unit of electromotiv
 to cause a current of one ampere t
 one ohm.

ntomotory, *vol-un-to-mo'-tor-e*. Relating to voluntary motion.

ulus, *vol'-vu-lus*. A twisting of the bowel upon itself.

er, *vo'-mer*. The thin plate of bone between the nostrils.

erine, *vo'-mer-in*. Pertaining to the vomer.

ica, *vom'-ik-ah*. 1. A cavity in the lungs containing pus. A pulmonary cavity.

'it. 1. To eject from the stomach through the mouth. 2. Ejecta.

'iting. Ejection of the gastric contents through the mouth.

itory, *vom'-it-or-e*. 1. An agent inducing emesis. 2. A vessel to receive ejecta.

iturition, *vom-it-u-rish'-un*. A futile effort at vomiting.

itus, *vom'-it-us*. Vomited matter. V. *matu'tinus*, morning sickness.

For names with this prefix see the name itself.

ilo, *von'-u-lo*. A bronchial disease seen in West Africa.

ious, *vo-ra'-shus*. Having an insatiable appetite.

voks. See *Voice*. V. *choler'ica*, a thin high-pitched voice in cholera.

anite, *vul'-kan-it*. Vulcanized india-rubber.

erary, *vul'-ner-a-re*. An agent useful in healing wounds.

erating, *vul'-ner-a-ting*. Wounding.

us, *vul'-nus*. A wound.

ian's Type of Progres'sive Mus'cular At'rophy. See *Aran-uchenne's Disease*.

ian-Prévost's Law. See *Prévost's Symptom*.

ella, *vul'-sel-ah*. A forceps with claw-like blades.

ellum, *vul'-sel-um*. The same as *Vulsella*, q. v.

a, *vul'-vah*. The external female genitals. V. *cer'e-bri*, the

terior opening of the third ventricle of the brain.

ar, *vul'-var*. Pertaining to the vulva.

ismus, *vul'-vis'-mus*. See *Vaginismus*.

itis, *vul'-vi'-tis*. Inflammation of the vulva.

ou'terine. Pertaining to the vulva and uterus.

ovag'inal. Relating both to vulva and vagina.

ovagini'tis. Inflammation of both vulva and vagina.

W.

Wachendorff's Mem'brane. The pupillary membrane which covers the pupil during fetal life.

Wachsmuth's Mix'ture. An anesthetic mixture of oil of turpentine 1 part, chloroform 5 parts.

Wade's Bal'sam. A compound tincture of benzoin.

Wafer, wa'-fer. A thin capsule for carrying medicine.

Wagner's Spot. The germinal spot of the germinal vesicle. **W.'s Tac'tile Cor'puscles.** See *Meissner's Corpuscles*.

Wagstaffe's Frac'ture. Separation of the internal malleolus.

v. Wahl's Sign. 1. Distention of the bowel (local meteorism) above the point at which there exists an obstruction. 2. A scraping or blowing sound, synchronous with the cardiac impulse, heard over an arterial trunk immediately after the partial division, through injury, of the vessel.

Wahoo, wah-hoo'. See *Euonymus*.

Waist. The narrowest portion of the trunk, above the hips.

Waistcoat, Straight, wást-kót. See *Jacket, Strait*.

Walcher's Posi'tion. A dorsal posture with the hips at the edge of the table and lower extremities hanging.

Waldeyer's Fos'sa. Mesentericoparietal fossa. See *Broesike's Fossa*.

W.'s Ger'minal Epithe'lum, the single layer of columnar epithelial cells covering the free surface of the ovary. **W.'s Glands,** modified sudoriparous glands located at the attached border of the tarsal plates of the eyelids. **W.'s Plas'ma Cell,** a nucleated cell of varying size and shape, with voluminous, coarsely granular protoplasm, found in connective tissue, especially about the blood-vessels. **W.'s Sul'cus,** the sulcus spiralis of the cochlea. **W.'s Ton'sillar Ring,** the ring formed by the two faucial tonsils, the pharyngeal tonsil, and smaller groups of adenoid follicles at the base of the tongue and behind the posterior pillars of the fauces. **W.'s Vas'cular Lay'er,** the internal or vascular layer of the ovary.

Wale, wál. See *Wheel*.

Walking Ty'phoid, wauk'-ing. A mild grade of typhoid fever.

Waller's Law. A nerve-fiber when severed from the cell from which it originates undergoes degeneration.

Walle'rian Degenera'tion. Degeneration of a nerve consecutive upon its section, the process consisting essentially in segmentation of the myelin and subsequent disappearance of the latter, together with the axis-cylinder. **W. Law.** See *Waller's Law*.

Wall'-eye. 1. Divergent strabismus. 2. Leukoma, q. v.

Walnut, wal'-nut. See *Juglans*.

Walter's Gang'lion. See *Walther's Ganglion*.

Walther's Arteriosoner'vous Plex'us. The cavernous plexus. **Ducts,** the ducts of the accessory sublingual glands.

g' lion, the ganglion impar or coccygeal ganglion. W's Ob-
ae' Lig'ament, the ligamentous band extending from the ex-
nal malleolus inward to the posterior surface of the astrag-
s.

dering. Moving freely about. W. Ab'scess, one that points a considerable distance from its real seat.

e. To decrease; to decline; to fade.

Burg's Tincture. An antiperiodic and diaphoretic mixture used in pernicious forms of malaria, consisting of aqueous extract of aloes, 28 grains; rhubarb and angelica seed, each 448 grains; elecampane, saffron, and fennel, each 224 grains; gentian, sedoary root, cubeb, white agaric, camphor, and myrrh, each 112 grains; quinin sulphate, 1280 grains; dilute alcohol, sufficient to make 8 pints.

1. A room in a hospital. W.-car'riage, an apparatus on wheels, holding surgical material, instruments, etc.

Drop's Disease'. Onychia maligna. W.'s Opera'tion, ligation
an artery beyond an aneurysm.

housemen's Itch, wār'-hows-menz. Eczema of the hands
in contact with the goods.

ming Plas'ter, warm'-ing. See *Plaster*.

l. A hyperplasia of the papillas of the skin, forming a small projection. See *Verruca*.

Chin's Sign. Accentuation of the pulmonary sound in acute pericarditis.

1. See *Lotion*. 2. To cleanse with a liquid.

6'erwomen's Itch. Eczema of the hands of laundresses.

Washing Soda. Sodium carbonate, Na_2CO_3 .

bleath'er-skin. A condition of the skin in which certain met-

mann's Glands. The peptic glands.

Wassermann's Test, or Reaction. A serum-test used in the diagnosis of syphilis.

ter, wăst'-er. An animal affected with tuberculosis.

ing, wăst'-ing. Destroying; laying waste. See *Atrophy*.

Pal'sy, progressive muscular atrophy.

'makers' Cramp. Spasm of digital muscles in watch-makers.

er. H_2O . A transparent, inodorous, tasteless fluid. W.-d, a rubber mattress containing water. W.-brash. See

W.-cure. See *Hydropathy*. **W.-dress'ing,** treatment of ulcers or wounds by the topical application of water.

-glass, a solution of sodium silicate. W.-ham'ner Pulse.

e Corrigan's Pulse. W.-jugs, W.-pox, true chicken-pox.

Min'eral, a natural water containing mineral substances in solution. W. on the Brain, hydrocephalus. W. on the Chest,

drothorax. W.-ri'gor, in electromotor experiments the condition of rigor in a muscle, induced by the action of water.

whist'ling, a metallic rale heard in pneumothorax.

Waxing, waks'-ing. Increasing in
 inguinal and submaxillary lymph
Wax'y. Like wax. **W. Degenera-**
Weak, weak. Not strong.
Weak'en. To reduce the strength
Weak'ness. Loss of strength. **W**
Weal, wheel. See *Wheal*.
Wean, wean. To cease to give suck
Wean'ing-brash. Severe infantile
Weazand, we'-sand. The trachea.
Webbed, webd. Joined by a mem
Weber, va'-ber. 1. See *Coulomb*.
Weber's Glands. Racemose glandu
 tion of the tongue and opening b
W's Law, the increase of stimu
 smallest perceptible change in a
 the strength of the stimulus al
Zone, that portion of the iliofem
 loop around the neck of the femu
 sinus pocularis of the male uret
 when so loaded as to be unable to
Su'ture, a fine groove or suture o
 process of the superior maxilla,
 paralysis of the motor oculi nerv
 of the facial and hypoglossal ner
 posite side; it corresponds anat
 dunculopontine or upper pontine

WEIGHT

Weeping, wry'-ing. 1. The shedding of tears. 2. Exudation, or leakage of a fluid. **W. Eczema,** eczema with profuse discharge. **W. Strains,** a term for torn or broken tendons.

Wegner's Disease of Bone. Epiphyseal osteochondritis occurring in infants affected with hereditary syphilis. **W's Sign,** in fetal syphilis the dividing line between the epiphysis and diaphysis of long bones, which under normal conditions is delicate and rectilinear, appears as a broad, irregular, yellowish line.

Welder's Reaction for Xanthin Bodies. Evaporate to dryness on the water bath a little of the substance dissolved in some fresh chlorin water containing some nitric acid. Treat the residue to ammonia vapors under a bell-jar, and a red or violet coloration will be produced in the presence of xanthin bodies.

Weigert's Method. A method of staining the myelin of nerve-fibers with hematoxylin.

Weight, wds. Heaviness as determined by a given standard. See *Table of Weights and Measures.* **W., Atomic.** See *Atomic.* **W., Molecular.** See *Molecular.*

TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

TROY WEIGHT.

1 pound = 22.816 cubic inches of distilled water at 62° F.

Grains.	Dwt.	Ounces.	Pound.
24	=	1	
480	=	20	=
5760	=	240	= 12 = 1

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

1 pound = 1.2153 pounds troy.

Grains.	Drams.	Ounces.	Pound.
gr. 27.34375	= dr. 1		
437.5	=	16 = oz. 1	
7000	=	256 = 16 = lb. 1	

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

Grains.	Scruples.	Drams.	Troy Ounces.	Pound.
gr. 20	=	1		
gr. 60	=	3	= 3 1	
480	=	24	= 8 = 5 1	
5760	=	288	= 96 = 12 = lb. 1	

APOTHECARIES' MEASURE.

Fluidrams.	Fluidounces.	Pints.	Gallon.
fl 5	=	1	
128	=	16 = 8	
1024	=	128 = 16 = 8 = C. 1	

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

IMPERIAL MEASURE.

<i>Minims.</i>	<i>Fluidrams.</i>	<i>Fluidounces.</i>	<i>Pints.</i>	<i>Gallon.</i>
60 =	1			
480 =	8 =	1		
9,600 =	160 =	20 =	1	
76,800 =	1280 =	160 =	8 =	1

LIQUID OR WINE MEASURE.

1 gill = 7.2187 cubic inches.

<i>Gills.</i>	<i>Pints.</i>	<i>Quarts.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Hogs- heads.</i>	<i>Pipes.</i>	<i>Tuns.</i>
4 =	1					
8 =	2 =	1				
32 =	8 =	4 =	1			
2016 =	504 =	252 =	63 =	1		
4032 =	1008 =	504 =	126 =	2 =	1	
8064 =	2016 =	1008 =	252 =	4 =	2 =	1

DRY MEASURE.

1 gallon = 268.8 cubic inches.

<i>Pints.</i>	<i>Quarts.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Pecks.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Quarterns.</i>
2 =	1				
8 =	4 =	1			
16 =	8 =	2 =	1		
64 =	32 =	8 =	4 =	1	
512 =	256 =	64 =	32 =	8 =	1

SOLID MEASURE.

<i>Cubic Inches.</i>	<i>Cubic Feet.</i>	<i>Cubic Yard.</i>
1,728 =	1	
46,656 =	27 =	1

LINEAR MEASURE.

<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Fathoms.</i>	<i>Perches.</i>	<i>Fur- longs.</i>	<i>Mile.</i>
12 =	1					
36 =	3 =	1				
72 =	6 =	2 =	1			
198 =	16.5 =	5.5 =	2.75 =	1		
7,920 =	660 =	220 =	110 =	40 =	1	
63,360 =	5280 =	1760 =	880 =	320 =	8 =	1

SQUARE MEASURE.

<i>Square Inches.</i>	<i>Square Feet.</i>	<i>Square Yards.</i>	<i>Perches.</i>	<i>Roods.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
144 =	1				
1,296 =	9 =	1			
39,204 =	272.25 =	30.25 =	1		
1,568,160 =	10,800 =	1210 =	40 =	1	

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

METRIC WEIGHTS.

1 gram = 1 cubic centimeter of distilled water at 62° F.

	<i>Gram.</i>	<i>Troy Gr.</i>	<i>Avoir. Oz.</i>
gram	= .001	= .01543	
igram	= .01	= .15432	
igram	= .1	= 1.54323	
n	= 1.	= 15.43235	= .03528
igram	= 10.		= .3528
logram	= 100.		= 3.52758
gram	= 1,000.		
ogram	= 10,000.		
ital	= 100,000.		
neau	= 1,000,000.		

METRIC DRY AND LIQUID MEASURE.

	<i>Liter.</i>	<i>U. S. Cu. In.</i>		<i>U. S.</i>
liter	= .001	= .061	{ Liquid	.00845 gill.
			{ Dry	.0018 pint.
iliter	= .01	= .61	{ Liquid	.0845 gill.
			{ Dry	.018 pint.
liter	= 1.	= 6.1	{ Liquid	.845 gill.
			{ Dry	.18 pint.
	= 1.	= 61.02	{ Liquid	1.057 quarts.
			{ Dry	.908 quart.
iliter	= 10.	= 610.16	{ Liquid	2.641 gallons.
			{ Dry	9.08 quarts.
oliter	= 100.	<i>U. S. Cu. Ft.</i> 3.531	{ Liquid	26.414 gallons.
			{ Dry	2.837 bushels.
liter	= 1,000.	= 35.31	{ Liquid	264.141 gallons.
			{ Dry	28.374 bushels.
aliter	= 10,000.	= 353.1	{ Liquid	2641.4 gallons.
			{ Dry	283.7 bushels.

METRIC LINEAR MEASURE.

	<i>Meter.</i>	<i>U.S. Inches.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Millimeter*	—	—	—	—	—
Centimeter†	.001	.03937	.00328	—	—
Decimeter	.01	.3937	.03280	—	—
Meter	.1	3.937	.32807	—	—
Decameter	1.	39.3685	3.2807	.10936	—
Hectometer	10.	—	32.807	1.0936	—
Kilometer	100.	—	328.07	10.936	—
Myriameter	1,000.	—	3,280.7	109.36	.0021347
	10,000.	—	32,807.	1,093.6	.021347
	† Full $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch.	—	—	10.936.	0.213466

* Nearly $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch.

METRIC SQUARE MEASURE.

	<i>Sq. Meter.</i>	<i>U.S. Sq. In.</i>	<i>Sq. Ft.</i>	<i>Sq. Yds.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Sq. Centimeter	—	—	—	—	—
Sq. Decimeter	.01	.155	.10763	.01106	.00026
Centiare	.1	15.5	1.0763	1.190	.00247
Are	1.	1,549.88	107.63	119.0	.0247
Hectare	10.	154,988.	1,076.3	1,190.	.247
Sq. Kilometer	100.	—	107,630.	11,000.	24.7
Sq. Myriameter	1,000.	38,007	3,800.7	—	—
	10,000.	38,007	3,800.7	—	24.706

COMPARATIVE VALUES OF APOTHECARIES' AND METRIC LIQUID MEASURES.

MINIMS.	CUBIC CENTIMETERS.	MINIMS.	CUBIC CENTIMETERS.	FLUID-OUNCES.	CUBIC CENTIMETERS.	FLUID-OUNCES.	CUBIC CENTIMETERS.
1	0.06	25	1.54	1	30.00	21	621.00
2	0.12	30	1.90	2	59.20	22	650.00
3	0.18	35	2.16	3	89.00	23	680.00
4	0.24	40	2.50	4	118.40	24	710.00
5	0.30	45	2.80	5	148.00	25	740.00
6	0.36	50	3.08	6	178.00	26	769.00
7	0.42	55	3.40	7	207.00	27	798.50
8	0.50	FLUID-GRAMS.		8	236.00	28	828.00
9	0.55			9	266.00	29	858.00
10	0.60			10	295.70	30	887.25
11	0.68		3.75	11	325.25	31	917.00
12	0.74	1	4.65	12	355.00	32	946.00
13	0.80	1 1/2	5.60	13	385.00	33	975.00
14	0.85	1 1/4	6.51	14	414.00	34	1004.00
15	0.92	2	7.50	15	444.00	35	1033.00
16	1.00	3	11.25	16	473.11	36	1062.00
17	1.05	4	15.00	17	503.00	37	1091.00
18	1.12	5	18.50	18	532.00	38	1120.00
19	1.17	6	22.50	19	562.00	39	1149.00
20	1.25	7	26.00	20	591.50	40	1178.00

COMPARATIVE VALUES OF METRIC LIQUID AND APOTHECARIES' MEASURES.

CUBIC CENTIMETERS.	FLUID-OUNCES.	CUBIC CENTIMETERS.	FLUID-OUNCES.	CUBIC CENTIMETERS.	FLUIDGRAMS.	CUBIC CENTIMETERS.	MINIMS.
1000	33.81	400	13.53	25	6.76	4	64.8
900	30.43	300	10.14	10	2.71	3	48.6
800	27.05	200	6.76	9	2.43	2	32.4
700	23.67	100	3.38	8	2.16	1	16.23
600	20.29	75	2.53	7	1.89	0.09	1.46
500	16.90	50	1.69	6	1.62	0.07	1.14
473	16.00	30	1.01	5	1.35	0.05	0.81

WEITBRECHT'S CARTILAGE

COMPARATIVE VALUES OF STANDARD AND
MEASURES OF LENGTH.

INCHES.	CENTI- METERS.	INCHES.	CENTI- METERS.	INCHES.	MILLI- METERS.	INCHES.
12	30.48	6	15.24	1	1.00	
11	27.94	5	12.70	$\frac{1}{2}$	2.11	
10	25.40	4	10.16	$\frac{1}{4}$	3.17	
9	22.86	3	7.62	$\frac{1}{8}$	6.35	
8	20.32	2	5.08	$\frac{1}{16}$	8.46	
7	17.78	1	2.54	$\frac{1}{32}$	12.70	

COMPARATIVE VALUES OF AVOIRDUPOIS AND
WEIGHTS.

AVOIR- OUNCES.	GRAMS.	AVOIR- OUNCES.	GRAMS.	AVOIR- OUNCES.	GRAMS.	AVOIR- POUNDS.
$\frac{1}{2}$	1.772	5	141.75	13	368.54	3
$\frac{3}{4}$	3.544	6	170.10	14	396.90	4
$\frac{1}{4}$	7.088	7	198.45	15	425.25	5
$\frac{1}{2}$	14.175	8	226.80	AVOIR- POUNDS.		6
$\frac{3}{4}$	28.350	9	255.15	1	453.60	7
1	56.700	10	283.50	2	907.18	8
2	85.050	11	311.84	2.2	1000.00	9
4	113.400	12	340.20			10

For Comparative Thermometry, see *Thermometers*.

Weil's Disease'. Acute febrile icterus; infectious jaundice.

Weiland's Test. For the determination of binocular vision, a vertical bar is interposed between the eyes and the letter to be read.

Weir Mitchell's Disease'. See *Mitchell's Disease*.

Weir's Operation. See *Appendicostomy*.

Weismann's Theory of Heredity. The theory of heredity based on the germ-plasm.

Weiss's Reflex. A curvilinear reflex on the nasal side of the cornea, regarded as a prodromal sign of myopia.
"Facialis phenomenon." Contraction of the facial muscle on light percussion; it is noticed in tetany, neurasthenia, and exophthalmic goiter.

Weissmann's Bundle. The aggregation of striped muscle fibers of a neuro-muscular spindle.

Weitbrecht's Cartilage. A fibrocartilaginous lamella found interposed between the articular surfaces of the

clavicular joint. **W.'s Foramen ova'le**, a foramen in the capsule of the shoulder-joint, through which the synovial membrane communicates with the bursa lining the under surface of the tendon of the subscapularis muscle. **W.'s Lig'ament**, a rounded, fibrous bundle, extending from the outer portion of the coronoid process to the inner border of the radius, above the bicipital tuberosity. **W.'s Retinac'ula**, flat bands lying on the neck of the femur and formed by the deeper fibers of the capsular ligament, which are reflected upward along the neck to be attached nearer to the head.

Wells's Fa'cies. The facies of ovarian disease.

Welt. See *Wheel*.

Welt'merism. S. A. Weltmer's method of treatment of disease.

Wen. A sebaceous cyst.

Wender's Test for Glu'cose. Make a solution of 1 part methylene-blue in 3000 parts of distilled water. On rendering this solution alkaline with potassium hydrate and heating with a glucose solution it becomes decolorized.

Werthoff's Disease' Morbus maculosus Werthoffii; purpura hemorrhagica.

Wernick's Com'missure. The decussation fibers of the middle cerebellar peduncle.

Wernicke's Alpha'sia. Cortical sensory aphasia. **W.'s Cen'ter**, the auditory word center in the posterior third of the first temporo-sphenoid convolution. **W.'s Convolu'tion**, the first temporo-sphenoid convolution. **W.'s Disease'**, poliioencephalitis acuta hemorrhagica; acute superior poliioencephalitis. **W.'s Fi'bers**. See *Gratiolet's Optic Radiation*. **W.'s Field**. See *W.'s Triangle*. **W.'s Fis'sure**, a nearly vertical fissure sometimes seen to divide the parietal and temporal lobes from the occipital lobe. **W.'s Sign**, hemiopic pupil reaction; inaction of the pupil, on illumination of the amaurotic half of the eye, when the hemiopia depends upon a lesion of the optic nerve between the chiasm and the external geniculate body. **W.'s Tri'angle**, triangular area formed by the decussation, at various angles, of the radiating fibers of Gratiolet with the fibers proceeding from the external geniculate body and pulvinar; it occupies the extreme posterior segment of the capsula.

Westphal's Nu'cleus. See *Etinger-Westphal's Nucleus*. **W.'s Paradox'ic Contra'ction**, tonic contraction of the anterior muscles of the leg (especially the tibialis anticus) on passive flexion of the foot. **W.-Erb's Sign**, absence of the patellar reflex. **W.'s Zone**, a zone in the posterior column of the lumbar spinal cord, which is bounded externally by the inner side of the posterior horn, internally by an imaginary anteroposterior line drawn through the point at which the posterior horn turns inward, and posteriorly by the periphery of the cord. It contains the afferent fibers concerned in the patellar reflex mechanism.

Wet. Not dry; moist. **W. Brain**, an excessively serous condi-

WHOOPING-COUGH

- tion of the brain. **W.-nurse**, a woman who suckles the child of another. **W.-pack**, a means of reducing temperature by wrapping a patient in a wet sheet and covering with dry blankets.
- Wetzel's Test for CO in Blood.** Add to the blood 4 volumes of water, and treat with 3 volumes of a 1 per cent. tannic acid solution. In the presence of carbon monoxid the blood becomes carmin red; normal blood gradually becomes gray.
- Weyl's Reaction for Creat'inin.** Add to the creatinin solution a few drops of a dilute solution of sodium nitroprussid, and then, drop by drop, a few drops of sodium hydrate. A ruby-red coloration results, quickly changing to yellow again.
- Wharton's Duct.** The duct of the submaxillary gland. **W.'s Jelly**, the gelatinous embryonic connective tissue of the umbilical cord.
- Wheat**, *hwél*. A raised stripe or ridge on the skin.
- Wheat**, *hwét*. See *Triticum*.
- Wheatstone's Bridge.** See *Bridge*.
- Wheelhouse's Opera'tion.** A perineal incision through the urethra for stricture.
- Wheezing**, *hwéss'-ing*. A sibilant respiration in various diseases.
- Whelek**, *hwelk*. Acne rosacea; a pimple.
- Whey**, *hwé*. The liquid part of milk separating from the curd in coagulation.
- Whiff**, *hwif*. A puff of air. **W., O'ral**, a peculiar breathing heard in cases of thoracic aneurysm.
- Whipworm**, *hwip'-worm*. See *Threadworm*.
- Whirl**, *hwurl*. To revolve rapidly. **W.-bone**, (1) the head of the femur; (2) the patella.
- Whisky, Whiskey**, *hwis'-ke*. An alcoholic liquid distilled from grain. **W.-nose**. See *Acne rosacea*.
- Whisper**, *hwis'-per*. An utterance of words by the breath.
- White**, *hwitt*. The opposite of black. **W. Ar'senic**, arsenic trioxid. **W. Cell or Cor'puscle**, a leukocyte. **W. Com'missure**, the ventral commissure of the spinal cord. **W. Gan'grene**, gangrene with anemia of the tissues. **W.-lead**. See *Lead*. **W.-leg**. See *Phlegmasia alba dolens*. **W. Mat'ter**, **W. Sub'stance**, the fibrous portion of the brain and cord having a white color. **W. Precip'itate**. See *Precipitate*. **W. Sof'tening**, a form of cerebral softening in which the affected area presents a dirty-white color. **W. Swel'ling**. See *Hydrarthrosis*. **W. Vit'riol**. See *Vitriol*.
- White's Disease'**. See *Darier's Disease*. **W.'s Opera'tion**, castration for cure of enlarged prostate.
- Whites**, *hwites*. See *Leukorrhœa*.
- Whiting**, *hwit'-ing*. Purified calcium carbonate.
- Whidow**, *hwit'-lo*. Infection of a finger usually terminating in an abscess; paronychia.
- Whole**, *hól*. 1. Hale; healthy; sound. 2. Entire.
- Whooping-cough**, *hoop'-ing kouw*. See *Pertussis*.

WINCKEL'S DISEASE

Disease'. Hydrocephalus internus; a collection of fluid in cerebral ventricles.

ann's Asthma. See *Kopp's Asthma*.

Reaction. The clumping, with loss of motility, of bacteria in suspension in a liquid on the addition of a drop from a person who has passed or is passing through the disease to which the respective bacterium gives rise; commonly employed in the diagnosis of typhoid fever.

Cords. The transverse fibers of the callosum. **W.'s Lu'-us Triangle.** See *Politzer's Luminous Cone*.

Smith's Ear. A congenital deformity of the ear which consists in a prominence of the antihelix, the helix being turned inward.

Kid'ney. The large white kidney. **W. Symp'tom-com'-plex.** See *Erb's Disease*.

s Lep'rosy. Psoriasis. **W.'s Lu'pus, lupus vulgaris.**

's Disease'. See *Willan's Lupus*.

W.'s Sign. Diminished inspiratory expansion on the left side due to adherent pericardium. **W.'s Tra'cheal Sound,** a heightened tympanitic sound heard on percussion over the second and third ribs near the sternum, the mouth being open; it is due to infiltration of the lung.

W.'s Blood'-test for Diab'etes. Place in a narrow test-tube 40 cmm. of water and 20 cmm. of blood; add 1 c.c. of an aqueous solution of methylene-blue (1:6000) and 40 cmm. of 1 per cent. potassium hydroxide solution. Place the tube in boiling water for 3 or 4 minutes. From the blood of a diabetic the blue color disappears in four minutes and becomes colorless. In blood that is not diabetic the blue color remains.

Ac'cessory Nerve. The spinal accessory nerve. **W.'s Ar'teries,** the anterior and posterior communicating arteries of the circle of Willis. **W.'s Chords,** (1) fibrous trabeculas stretching across the lower angle of the superior longitudinal sinus; (2) see *W.'s Cords*. **W.'s Cir'cle,** the anastomosis formed at the base of the brain by the anterior communicating, anterior cerebral, carotid arteries; and by the posterior communicating, posterior cerebral, and basilar arteries. **W.'s Disease', diabetes mellitus.** **W.'s Glands,** the corpora albicantia. **W.'s Ophthalmic Branch,** the ophthalmic division of the fifth cranial nerve. **W.'s Paracu'sis.** See *Paraculis willisiana*. **W.'s Valve.** See *Vieussens's Valve*.

Will'-o. A tree of the genus *Salix*.

's Disease'. General exfoliative dermatitis. **W.'s Li'chen, lichen ruber planus.** **W.'s Mus'cle,** a nonconstant fasciculus of the compressor urethrae which is attached to the body of the penis near the symphysis.

'Brocq's Disease'. See *Wilson's Disease*.

's Disease'. Acute epidemic afebrile hemoglobinuria of newborn, with icterus.

- Cyst**, a cyst of the broad ligament of the uterus, believed to be developed from vestiges of the Wolffian body. **W. Duct**, the mesonephric duct. **W. Tu'bules**, small tubes joining the Wolffian duct at right angles.
- Wolfs'bane**. See *Aconitum*.
- Womb, woom**. See *Uterus*.
- Wood**. The main part of trees. **W. Al'cohol**. See *Methyl Alcohol*. **W.-flour**, sawdust; used in surgical dressings. **W. Naph'tha**. Same as *Wood Alcohol*. **W.-oil**. See *Oil*. **W.-tar**. See *Tar*. **W. Wool**, prepared fiber of wood, used mainly as a surgical dressing.
- Wool'-fat**. Lanolin.
- Wool'sorters' Disease'**. See *Anthrax*.
- Woorara, woo'-rah'-rah**. See *Curare*.
- Word-blindness, werd'-blindness**. See *Blindness*.
- Word'-deafness**. See *Deafness*.
- Worm, worm**. 1. Any member of the class *Vermes*. 2. The vermis, or mesal lobe of the cerebellum. **W.-ab'scess**, an abscess due to the presence of worms. **W.-fe'ver**, an infantile fever due to intestinal worms.
- Wor'mian Bones**. Small bones in the cranial sutures; ossa triquetra.
- Worm-Müller's Test for Sug'ar**. A mixture of a 1.5 to 2.5 per cent. solution of cupric sulphate and an alkaline solution of Rochelle salt is added to the urine; on boiling, a yellowish precipitate of suboxid of copper is formed.
- Worm'seed**. See *Chenopodium* and *Santonica*. **W.-tea**. See *Spigelia*.
- Worm'wood**. See *Absinthium*.
- Worst'ed Test**. See *Holmgren's Test*.
- Woulfe's Bot'tles**. An apparatus consisting of a series of three-necked bottles connected by suitable tubes, and used for washing gases or for saturating liquids with a gas.
- Wound, woond or wound**. Break in continuity of soft parts, from violence. **W., Pen'etrating**, one that pierces the walls of a cavity or enters into an organ.
- Wright's Vac'cine**. Antityphoid vaccine.
- Wrightin, ri'-lin**. $C_{21}H_{40}N_2$. An astringent, anthelmintic principle from the bark of *Wrightia seylanica*; also called *conessin*.
- Wrisberg's An'sa memorabil'is**. A loop formed by the right semilunar ganglion and the anastomosis of the right pneumogastric and great splanchnic nerves. **W.'s Car'tilages**, the cuneiform cartilages in the arytenoepiglottidean folds. **W.'s Gang'lion**. 1. A ganglion frequently found in the superficial cardiac plexus at the point of union of the lower cervical cardiac branch of the left pneumogastric with the upper cardiac nerve of the sympathetic of the left side. 2. Intumescencia semilunaris. See *Gasserian Ganglion*. **W.'s Lin'gula**, the fimbriae connecting the sensory and motor roots of the tri-

WYMAN'S STRAP 27

inus. **W.'s Nerve**, the lesser internal cutaneous nerve, a branch of the first dorsal nerve. **W.'s Pars intermedia**, a small nerve which joins the facial in the auditory canal after passing between the fifth and eighth cranial nerves.

Wrist, rist. The carpus; the part connecting the forearm and the hand. **W.-clonus**, spasmodic contraction of the hand-muscles. **W.-drop**, a paralysis of the extensor muscles of the hand from lead poisoning.

Writers' Cramp or Pal'sy, ri'-ters. Incoordination of the muscles of the hand from excessive writing.

Writing Hand. That position in which the pen is commonly held, assumed by the hand in paralysis agitans.

Wry-neck, ri'-nek. See *Torticollis*.

Wunderlich's Law. The ascending oscillations of the temperature-curve in typhoid fever.

Wundt's Tet'anus. A prolonged tetanic contraction induced in a frog's muscle by injury or the passage of a strong current.

Wur'ras. An African anthelmintic resembling kamala.

Wurster's Test for Hy'drogen Perox'id. Paper saturated with a solution of tetramethylparaphenylendiamin turns blue-violet with hydrogen peroxid. **W.'s Test for Ty'rosin**, (1) treat a boiling aqueous solution of tyrosin drop by drop with a 1 per cent. acetic acid and a sodium nitrite solution. A red coloration results. (2) Add some dry quinon to a hot aqueous solution of tyrosin. A deep ruby-red coloration results, lasting for twenty-four hours, and then changing to brown.

Wyman's Strap. An arrangement of straps for holding a violently insane person in bed.

X.

Xanthalin, *zan'-thal-in*. $C_{27}H_{26}N_2O_9$. An alkaloid from opium.
Xanthein, *zan'-the-in*. The yellow coloring-matter of plants; it is soluble in water.

Xanthelasma, *zan-thel-as'-mah*. See *Xanthoma*.

Xanthematin, *zan-them'-at-in*. A yellow bitter substance formed by dissolving hematin in weak nitric acid.

Xanthic, *zan'-thik*. Yellow; pertaining to xanthin. **X. Cal'-culus**, a urinary calculus composed of xanthin. **X. Ox'id**, an ingredient of stony formations; xanthin.

Xanthin, *zan'-thin*. $C_5H_4N_4O_2$. A nonpoisonous leukomatin found in the tissues; according to Ross, an auxetic in cancer. **X. Ba'ses**. See *Purin Bodies*. For tests see *Hoppe-Seyler and Weidel*.

Xanthinu'ria. Excess of xanthin in the urine.

Xanthochromia, *zan-tho-kro'-me-ah*. Yellow discoloration of the skin resembling, but not identical with, jaundice.

Xanthochroous, *zan-tho-kro'-us*. Yellow-skinned.

Xanthocreatinin, *zan-tho-kre-at'-in-in*. $C_8H_{10}N_4O$. A poisonous leukomatin found in muscle.

Xanthocyano'pia. Blindness for red and green colors.

Xanthocystin, *zan-tho-sis'-tin*. A nitrogenous substance found in the whitish tubercles in the mucosas and organs of a corpse.

Xanthoderma, *zan-tho-der'-mah*. Yellowness of the skin.

Xanthodont'ous. Yellow discoloration of the teeth.

Xanthokyanopy, *zan-tho-ki-an'-o-pe*. Red-green blindness with undiminished spectrum. See *Xanthocyanopia*.

Xanthoma, *zan-tho'-mah*. A new-growth of the skin, flat or slightly raised, and yellowish in color. **X. diabetico'rum**, a rare disease of the skin always associated with diabetes mellitus.

X. glycosu'ricum, that marked by grape-sugar or pentose in the urine. **X. mul'tiplex**, a form occurring usually in women about middle life. **X. pla'nium**, **X. palpebra'rum**, the commoner form of xanthoma, usually occurring on the eyelids.

X. tubercula'tum, **X. tubero'sum**, a form marked by tubercular lesions on the extensor surfaces of the extremities and on parts exposed to pressure.

Xanthopathy, *zan-thop'-a-the*. Morbid yellowness of the skin.

Xanthophane, *zan'-tho-fan*. Chromophane, *q. v.*

Xanthopocrit, *zan-throp'-o-krit*. See *Berberin*.

Xanthoplasty, *zan'-tho-plas-te*. See *Xanthoderma*.

Xanthoproteic, *zan-tho-pro'-te-ik*. Related to xanthoprotein. **X. Reac'tion** for Pro'teins. See *Mulder*.

Xanthoprotein, *zan-tho-pro'-te-in*. A yellow substance formed by the action of hot nitric acid on proteid matters.

Xanthopsia, *zan-thop'-se-ah*. Yellow vision, as in jaundice.

X-RAYS

Xanthopsin, *zan-thop'-sin*. Partially bleached visual purple.

Xanthopuccin, *zan-tho-puk'-sin*. An alkaloid from hydrastis.

Xanthosis, *zan-tho'-sis*. The yellow pigmentation in cancer.

Xanthous, *zan'-thus*. Having a yellow skin.

Xanthoxylia, *zan-thoks'-il-in*. 1. $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$. A crystalline substance from Japan pepper; *Xanthoxylum piperitum*. 2. An extract of the bark of various species of *Xanthoxylum*; it is used in chronic rheumatism.

Xanthoxylum. A genus of trees and shrubs; the root-bark is stimulant and tonic. **X. americana**, prickly ash.

Xanthuria, *zan-thu'-re-ah*. See *Xanthinuria*.

Xenogenesis, *ze-no-jen'-es-is*. The generation of something foreign, the offspring varying in character and life-cycle from the parents.

Xenogenous, *zen-oh'-en-us*. Caused by a foreign body.

Xenomenia, *zen-o-me'-ne-ah*. Vicarious menstruation.

Xeransis, *ze-ran'-sis*. Siccation; a drying up.

Xerasia, *ze-ra'-ze-ah*. A morbid dryness of the hair.

Xerocollyrium, *zer-o-kol-i'-e-um*. A dry collyrium; an eye-salve.

Xeroderma, *ze-ro-der'-mah*. A dryness of the skin. **X. pigmentosum**, a disease characterized by brown discoloration, cracking, and ulceration of the skin.

Xeroform, *ze'-ro-form*. $C_6H_5Br_3O$ — BiO . Bismuthtribromphenol, an almost odorless internal and external antiseptic.

Xeroma, *ze-ro'-mah*. See *Xerophthalmia*.

Xeron'osos. A condition of dryness of the skin.

Xerophagy, *zer-off'-aj-e*. The use of dry aliment.

Xerophthalmia, *zer-off'-thal'-me-ah*. A dry and thickened condition of the conjunctiva.

Xerosis, *ze-ro'-sis*. Dryness.

Xerostoma, *ze-ro-sto'-mah*. Dryness of the mouth.

Xerotes, *ze'-ro-tes*. Dryness; dry habit of body.

Xerotic, *ze-ro'-ik*. Marked by dryness.

Xerotripsis, *zer-o-trip'-sis*. Dry friction.

Xiphicostal, *zif-e-kos'-tal*. Relating to the xiphoid cartilage and the ribs. **X. Ligament**, a ligament extending from the xiphoid cartilage to that of the eighth rib.

Xiphisternum, *zif-is-ter'-num*. The metasternum, or ensiform cartilage.

Xiphodymus, *zif-od'-im-us*. A double monster with united pelvic and thoracic cavities and two legs.

Xiphodynia, *zif-o-din'-e-ah*. Pain in the ensiform cartilage.

Xiphoid, *zif'-oid*. Sword-like. **X. Appen'dix** or **Car'tilage**, the third and lowest piece of the sternum.

Xiphopagus, *zif-op'-ag-us*. A double monster united by the xiphoid cartilage or the epigastrium.

X-rays or **Röntgen Rays**. The peculiar ether-rays or waves discovered by Professor Röntgen, of Würzburg, who found that the rays from the kathode (kathode rays) of a Geissler or

XYSTER

vacuum tube had peculiar penetrative powers through matter opaque to other ether-rays, and by means of these rays photographs ("shadowgrams," "skiagrams," etc.) may be taken of bones, metallic substances, etc., situated in the tissues.

Xylem, sî'-lem. The inner part of the vascular bundle in a plant stem.

Xylene, sî'-len. C_8H_{10} . Dimethyl benzene, an antiseptic hydrocarbon from coal-tar; it is used in small-pox.

Xylochloral, si-lo-klo'-ral. A compound of xylose and chloral.

Xyloidin, si-loid'-in. A substance resembling pyroxylin, formed by treating starch with nitric acid.

Xylol, si'-lol. See *Xylene*.

Xylose, sî'-los. $C_5H_{10}O_5$. A sugar obtained from beechwood.

Xylostein, si-los'-te-in. A toxic glucosid from berries of *Lonicera xylosteum*; it is emetic and cathartic.

Xylother'apy. Treatment by the application of certain woods.

Xyama, sis'-mah. Pseudomembrane seen in stools in diarrhea.

Xyster, sis'-ter. A surgeon's rasp.

YVON'S COEFFICIENT

Y.

Y. The chemic symbol of yttrium. **Y-angle**, the one between the radius fixus and a line joining the lambda and the inion. **Y-car'tilage**, that occupying the triradiate fissure in the immature socket of the hip-joint. **Y-lig'ament**, the iliofemoral ligament.

Yab'a Bark. The bark of *Andira excelsa*.

Yabin, yab'-in. An alkaloid from yaba bark.

Yam, Wild. See *Dioscorea*.

Yard. 1. A measure of three feet. 2. The penis.

Yar'row. See *Achillea*.

Yava-skin, yah'-vah-skin. The same as *Elephantiasis*, q. v.

Yaw'ey. Affected with yaws.

Yawn. To gape, to open the mouth widely.

Yawning, yawn'-ing. Deep inspiration; gaping.

Yaws. See *Frambesia*.

Yeast. Any one of the species of fungi of the genus *Saccharomyces*.

Yelk, yelk. See *Yolk*.

Yellow Fe'ver, yel'-o. An epidemic disease with high fever, jaundice, black vomit, etc. **Y.-jack.** Same as *Yellow Fever*. **Y. Precip'itate**, yellow oxid of mercury. **Y. Soft'ening**, cerebral softening with yellow discoloration. **Y. Spot.** See *Macula lutea*.

Y. Wash, a lotion of oxychlorid of mercury and lime-water.

Yerba, yer'-bah. An herb. **Y. sagra'da, Lantana brasiliensis**; it is antipyretic. **Y. san'ta.** See *Eriodictyon*.

Yersin-Roux Se'rum. A serum used in the treatment of plague.

Yoke-bone. The malar bone.

Yolk, yok. The yellow portion of an egg as distinguished from the white. **Y.-cells** or **Y.-gran'ules**, the elements composing the yolk. **Y.-food.** See *Deutoplasm*. **Y., For'mative**, the active living portion of the protoplasm of an ovum, with the nucleus it incloses. **Y.-sac**, the larger of the two globes formed by the blastodermic membrane in the early development of the embryo. **Y.-stalk**, the umbilical duct. **Y. of Wool**, suint.

Young-Helmholtz The'ory of Col'or Sensa'tion. The doctrine that there are three kinds of nerve-elements corresponding to the three primary colors. Stimulation of the first develops red; of the second, green; of the third, violet.

Young's Rule of Do'sage. Add 12 to the age, divide the result by the age, to get the denominator of a fraction the numerator of which is 1.

Youth, yuth. The period between childhood and maturity.

Ytterbium, it-tur'-be-um. See *Elements, Table of*.

Yttria, it'-tre-ah. Yttrium oxid.

Yttrium, it'-tre-um. See *Elements, Table of*.

Yucca, yuk'-ah. A genus of plants of the lily family. **Y. filamen-to'sa**, Adam's needle; it is diuretic.

Yvon's Coeffi'cient. The ratio existing between the amount of urea and the phosphates in the urine, represented by 1.

Z.

z, zah-ka-tel'-yah. The best quality of cochineal.

Ligament. The portion of the posterior sacroiliac ligament that extends from the posterior superior spinous process of the ilium downward to the side of the sacrum.

Ribs. The whitish transverse markings often formed on the surface of a thrombus by the extremities of the columns of red platelets and leukocytes.

Leuckert's Test for CO in Blood. Add to 2 c.c. of the blood to be tested an equal volume of water and 3 drops of a one-third saturated copper sulphate solution. In the presence of carbon monoxide a brick-red precipitate is obtained, while normal blood gives a greenish-brown precipitate.

z, zan-al'-o-in. Aloin from Zanzibar aloes.

Space. The space between the two tendons of origin of the sternomastoid in the supraclavicular fossa.

z, zah. A genus of grasses. **Z. mays,** maize, Indian corn; **z, zah-mas,** stigmas are diuretic.

z, zah. The aromatic rhizome of *Curcuma zedoaria*.

z, zah-sis'-mus. A disease of the skin caused by excessive use of mercury.

Glands. The sebaceous glands of the eyelashes. **Z. Sty,** stye, a tumor of the eyelid; a stye produced by suppuration of one of the Meibomian glands.

Test for Melanin in Urine. Treat the urine with bromine water, and in the presence of melanin a yellow precipitate is obtained which gradually changes to black.

z, zah. Morbid zeal in any pursuit.

Charcot's Crystals. See *Charcot's Crystals*. **Z's Degeneration** or **Z's Degeneration of Muscles,** wavy or hyaline degeneration of muscles occurring in acute infectious diseases, especially in typhoid fever.

Z's Paralysis, paresis and disturbance of sensation in the lower extremities, the external popliteal nerve being most affected; it is caused by frequent and prolonged kneeling or sitting.

Zenker's Disease of Muscle.

z, zah-sis'-kop. An apparatus for determining the alcoholic strength of a liquid by means of its boiling-point.

z, zah-ro. The point from which thermometers are graded.

z, zah-sis, zah-to-kaw'-sis. Therapeutic cauterization with instruments heated by steam.

z, zah-sis, zah-to-kaw'-ter-e. An apparatus for practising zosterization.

Stain. A fluid employed to stain lepra and tubercle.

It consists of a five per cent, aqueous solution of carmalum, with the addition of one-tenth its volume of a saturated alcoholic solution of fuchsin. Heat the specimen in

ZONA

this for three minutes, and the entire specimen will be stained red. Decolorize with twenty or thirty per cent. nitric acid, and the tubercle bacilli alone will retain the stain.

Ziemssen's Motor Points. Points of election in electrization of muscles; they correspond to the places of entrance of the motor nerves into the muscles.

Zimmerlin's Type of Progressive Muscular Atrophy. The scapulohumeral type, distinguished from Erb's type by the absence of secondary lipomatosis.

Zimmermann's Granules. See *Bizzozero's Blood-platelets*.

Zinc, Zincum, sink, sink'-um. A hard, bluish-white metal. See *Elements, Table of*. **Z., Butter of,** zinc chlorid, $ZnCl_2$; it is used as an alternative and escharotic.

Zingiber, zin'-jib-er. A genus of plants, ginger. The rhizome of *Z. officinale* is stimulant and carminative.

Zinn's Artery. The central artery of the retina. **Z.'s Circle,** the plexus formed by small branches of the ciliary arteries within the fibrous layer of the sclera at the entrance of the optic nerve.

Z.'s Ligament. See *Z.'s Tendon*. **Z.'s Membrane,** the anterior layer of the iris. **Z.'s Ring or Tendon,** the circular fibrous sheath formed by the common tendon of the internal, external, and inferior rectus muscles. **Z.'s Zo'nula, zonula ciliaris;** the suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens.

Zirconia, zir'-ko'-ne-ah. Zirconium oxid, ZrO_2 .

Zirconium, zir'-ko'-ne-um. See *Elements, Table of*.

Zittmann's Decoc'tion. A drink used in old, obstinate cases of syphilis. It consists of sarsaparilla, 12½ ounces; water, 325 troy ounces; alum and sugar, each 6 drams; anise and fennel, each 4 drams; senna, 3 ounces; licorice root, 1½ ounces.

Zoanthropy, zo-an'-thro-pe. A monomania in which the person believes himself an animal.

Zoellner's Lines. A device to illustrate false estimates of direction or parallelism by intersecting lines crossing parallel lines at a certain angle.

Zoetrope. An apparatus for producing moving pictures of animals.

Zomakyne, so'-mak-in. A proprietary antipyretic substance.

Zona, so'-nah. 1. A zone or girdle. 2. Herpes zoster. **Z. arcuata,** the inner zone of the basilar membrane, extending from the lower edge of the spiral groove of the cochlea to the external edge of the base of the outer rods of Corti. **Z. cartilaginea,** the limbus of the spiral lamina. **Z. ciliaris,** the ciliary processes collectively. **Z. denticulata,** the inner zone of the basilar membrane, together with the limbus of the spiral lamina. **Z. fasciculata,** the middle cortical layer of the suprarenal body. **Z. glomerulosa,** the outer cortical layer of the suprarenal body. **Z. incerta,** the anterior portion of the reticular formation under the optic thalamus. **Z. ophthalmica.** See *under the optic thalamus*. **Z. orbicularis,** a thickening of the capsular lig-

around the acetabulum. *Z. pectina'ta*, the outer portion of the basilar membrane of the cochlea. *Z. pelli'cida*, the thick, solid envelop of the ovum; the vitelline membrane. *Z. perfora'ta*, the lower edge of the spiral groove of the cochlea. *Z. radia'ta*. See *Z. pelli'cida*. *Z. reticula'ris*, the inner cortical layer of the suprarenal body. *Z. tec'ta*, the portion of the ear lodging Corti's organ.

Zo'nal, Zo'nary. Relating to a zone.

Zonate, zo'-nāt. Marked with concentric bands.

Zone, zōn. See *Zona*. *Z.*, Cornuradic'ular, the external part of Burdach's column, abutting on the middle third of the internal border of the posterior horn. *Z.*, En'try, the parts along the posterior horns of the gray matter of the spinal cord where the posterior roots enter the cord. *Z.*, Hysterogen'ic, a region where pressure in hysteric women calls forth a hysteric attack. *Z.*, Ra'diary, a layer in the cortical gray matter of the brain characterized by radiating nerve-fibers. *Z.*, Suprara'diary, the layer of cortex immediately above the radiary zone.

Zonesthesia, zōn-es-the'-ze-ah. Sensation of a girdle about a part.

Zon'ular Cat'aract. A cataract forming alternate layers.

Zonule, zōn'-ul. A little zone or belt.

Zonulitis, zōn-u-lī'-tis. Inflammation of Zinn's zonule.

Zoochemistry, zo-o-kem'-is-tre. Animal chemistry.

Zoogenesis, zo-o-jen'-es-is. Animal generation.

Zoogenous, zo-oj'-en-us. Derived from animals.

Zoogeny, Zoog'ony, zo-oj'-en-e. Same as *Zoogenesis*.

Zooglea, zo-og'-le-ah. A stage in the life history of certain bacteria in which they lie embedded in a gelatinous matrix.

Zoogonous, zo-og'-o-nus. Viviparous, *q. v.*

Zo'ografting. The grafting of animal tissues into the human body.

Zooid, zo'-oid. Resembling an animal.

Zoology, zo-ol'-o-je. The science of animals.

Zoonomy, zo-on'-o-me. The principles or laws of animal life.

Zooparasite, zo-o-par'-as-it. An animal parasite.

Zoopathology, zo-o-path-ol'-o-je. The science of diseases of animals.

Zoophagous, zo-ōf'-ag-us. Living on animal food.

Zoophobia, zo-o-fō'-be-ah. Morbid fear of an animal.

Zoophyte, zo'-o-fit. 1. A plant-like animal. 2. A member of the lower invertebrates.

Zoosperm, zo'-o-sperm. A spermatozoon.

Zoospore, zo'-o-spor. A ciliated mobile spore.

Zootomy, zo-ol'-o-me. The dissection of animals.

Zoster, zos'-ter. *Herpes zoster*; *zona*; shingles; cruels; ignis sacer; an acute inflammatory painful disease of the skin, consisting of grouped vesicles corresponding in distribution to the course of the cutaneous nerves. *Z. auricula'ris*, a form affecting the ear. *Z. brachia'lis*, a form affecting the arm. *Z. o-*

bringing the lining membrane of the dura. They are not pathologic. of the ethmoid veins through which wall of the nose communicate with
Zwenger's Test for Choles'terin. See
Zygal, zi'-gal. Yoked; applied to cere two branches connected by a stem.
Zygapoph'ysis. A vertebral articular
Zygion, zi'-e-on. A craniometric point
Zygoma, zi-go'-mah. The arch form matic process of the temporal bone
Zygomaticoauricula'ris. The attraher
Zygomaticus, zi-go-mat'-ik-us. See *M*
Zygon, zi'-gon. The bar in the brain branches of a zygal fissure.
Zygoneure, zi'-go-nür. A nerve-cell junction
Zygote, zi'-göt. The cell resulting from gamete and the microgamete in protosporezoa.
Zyl'onite. Same as *Celluloid*.
Zymase, zi'-mäs. The ferment secret enzyme.
Zyme, zim. An organized ferment.
Zymic, zi'-mik. Relating to organized
Zymin, zi'-min. A zyme.
Zyminized, zi'-min-isd. Acted upon by
Zy'mogen. Mother-substance in the protosporezoa. A zymogen

ZYNOTOXIC GROUP

eter, *si-mom'-et-er*. See *Zymosimeter*.

ore, *si'-mo-för*. That part of the uniceptor which carries
tic ferment. See *Uniceptor*.

orous, *si-mof'-or-us*. Pertaining to the zymophore; also
at part of an enzyme which is active.

yte, *si'-mo-fit*. A zyme.

, *si'-mös*. See *Invertin*.

meter, *si-mo-sim'-et-er*. An instrument for measuring the
e of fermentation.

, *si-mö'-sis*. The process of fermentation.

., *si-mö'-ik*. Pertaining to fermentative changes pro-
l by a zyme. Z. Diseases, diseases due to specific viruses.
xic Group, *si-mo-toks'-ik*. Same as *Toxophore Group*.

PHYSICIAN'S DOSE-TABLE.

GIVING THE DOSES OF OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL
DRUGS IN BOTH THE ENGLISH AND METRIC
SYSTEMS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE
U. S. PHARMACOPEIA.

COMPILED SPECIALLY FOR GOULD'S POCKET DIC-
TIONARY, AND THE PHYSICIAN'S VISITING LIST.

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Authority to use for comment the Pharmacopœia of the United States of America, Eighth Decennial Revision, in this volume, has been granted by the Board of Trustees of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention, which Board of Trustees is in no way responsible for the accuracy of any translations of the official weights and measures or for any statements as to strength of official preparations.

The Doses given are for adults; for children, either Young's or Cowling's rule is sufficiently accurate for most drugs, except narcotics and cathartics. According to Young's rule the dose is obtained by dividing the age by 12 plus the age. Thus, for a child of 3 years, $\frac{3}{3+12} = \frac{1}{5}$ or $\frac{1}{5}$. Cowling's rule is to divide

the number of the next birthday by 24. Thus, for a child 5 years old, $\frac{6}{24} = \frac{1}{4}$. Of narcotics, like opium, not more than one-half of this proportion should be prescribed, while of cathartics this dose may be exceeded two or three times.

For subcutaneous administration the dose should be about one-half of that given by the mouth; and for rectal administration about twice the amount given by the mouth. Equivalents: one teaspoonful, ʒi or 4 Cc.; one dessertspoonful, ʒij or 8 Cc.; one tablespoonful, ʒiv or 15 Cc.

REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.
Absinthin,.....	gr. 15-30	1.000-2.000
Acetal,.....	ʒ 14-3	6.000-12.000
Acetanilid,.....	gr. 4	0.250
Acetanilid, pulv. comp,.....	gr. 7½	0.500
Acetphenetidin,.....	gr. 7½	0.500
Acid, acet., dil.,.....	℥ 30	2.000
arsenous,.....	gr. 7½	0.002
benzoic,.....	gr. 7½	0.500
boric,.....	gr. 7½	0.500
cacodylic,.....	gr. 1-1	0.010-0.030
camphoric,.....	gr. 15	1.000
carbolic,.....	gr. 1	0.065
carbolic-glycerite,.....	℥ 5	0.300
cathartic,.....	gr. 4-5	0.250-0.333
chrysophanic,.....	gr. 1-10	0.008-0.888
citric,.....	gr. 7½	0.500

PHYSICIAN'S DOSE-TABLE.—(Continued.)

REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.
Acid, fluoric, dil.,	m 15-20	1.000-1.333
gallic,	gr. 15	1.000
hydriodic, dil.,	m 8	0.500
syrup,	ʒ 1	4.000
hydrobromic, dil.,	ʒ 1	4.000
hydrochloric, dil.,	m 3	0.200
hydrochloric, dil.,	m 15	1.000
hydrocyanic, dil.,	m 1½	0.100
hypophosphorous (30%),	m 3	0.200
hypophosphorous, dil.,	m 8	0.500
lactic,	m 30	2.000
nitric,	m 3	0.200
nitric, dil.,	m 30	2.000
nitro-hydrochloric,	m 3	0.200
nitro-hydrochloric, dil.,	m 15	1.000
oxalic,	gr. ½-1	0.008-0.016
phosphoric,	m 3	0.200
phosphoric, dil.,	m 30	2.000
picric,	gr. 1-5	0.066-0.333
salicylic,	m 7½	0.500
sulphuric, arom.,	m 15	1.000
sulphuric, dil.,	m 30	2.000
sulphurous,	m 30	2.000
tannic,	gr. 7½	0.500
tannic, glycerite,	m 30	2.000
tartaric,	gr. 7½	0.500
Aconitum,	gr. 1	0.065
Aconiti, ext.,	gr. ½	0.010
flect.,	m 1	0.050
tinct. (10%),	m 2	0.100
tinct., Fleming's,	m 1	0.050
Aconitin,	gr. 1½	0.00015
Adonidin,	gr. ½-1	0.006-0.016
Agaricin,	gr. ½-1	0.016-0.033
Agathin,	gr. 5-10	0.333-0.666
Agurin,	gr. 10-30	0.666-2.000
Allanth., flect.,	m 10-60	0.666-4.000
tinct.,	m 10-52	0.666-8.000
Atrol,	gr. 5-15	0.300-1.000
Alanthol,	gr. ½	0.010
Allii, syrup,	ʒ 1-4	4.000-16.000
Aloe, purif.,	gr. 4	0.250
ext., aquos.,	gr. 2	0.125
pilule,	No. 2	
pilule, et asaf.,	No. 2-5	
pilule, et ferri,	No. 2	
pilule, et mast.,	No. 2	
pilule, et myrrh.,	No. 2	
pulvis, et canella,	gr. 5-20	0.333-1.333
tinct.,	m 30	2.000
tinct., et myrrh.,	m 30	2.000
vinum,	ʒ 1-2	4.000-8.000
Aloin,	gr. 1	0.065
bell. and strych. pil.,	Pil. No. 2	
Alumen,	gr. 7½	0.500
Ammonia, aqua,	m 15	1.000
spiritus,	m 15	1.000
spiritus, arom.,	m 30	2.000
spiritus, foetid.,	ʒ ½-1	2.000-4.000
Ammonii acetat., liquor,	ʒ 4	16.000

PHYSICIAN'S DOSE-TABLE.—(Continued.)

REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.
Ammonii, benzoas,.....	gr. 15	1.000
bromid,.....	gr. 15	1.000
carbonas,.....	gr. 4	0.250
chlorid,.....	gr. 7½	0.500
iodid,.....	gr. 4	0.250
salicylas,.....	gr. 4	0.250
picrat,.....	gr. ½-1	0.008-0.033
valeras,.....	gr. 7½	0.500
Amygdala amar., aqua,.....	℥ 1	4.000
emuls,.....	℥ 4	120.000
amar., oleum,.....	℥ 3	0.030
Amyl nitris,.....	℥ 3	0.200
Amylene hyd.,.....	℥ 1-1½	4.000-6.000
Amylum iodatum,.....	gr. 3-30	0.200-2.000
Analg.,.....	gr. 2-5	0.133-0.333
Anarcotin,.....	gr. 1-3	0.066-0.200
Anemonin,.....	gr. 1-1½	0.040-0.100
Anis., oleum,.....	℥ 3	0.200
spiritus,.....	℥ 60	4.000
Anthemis,.....	gr. 30	2.000
Antifebrin,.....	gr. 5	0.300
Antimonii, oxid.,.....	gr. 2	0.100
pul. comp.,.....	℥ 1-3	0.300
pulv.,.....	gr. 5	0.100
sulphid, pur.,.....	gr. 2	0.100
sulphuret,.....	gr. 2	0.100
et potas. tart.,.....	gr. ½	0.005
expector.,.....	gr. ½	0.030
emet.,.....	℥ 15	1.000
vin.,.....	℥ 4	0.250
Antipyrin,.....	gr. 1	4.000
Antiseptic sol.,.....	℥ 1	0.010-0.016
Antisepsin,.....	gr. 1-1	0.200-0.333
Antistaxis (diphtheria),.....	3000 units	0.100-0.200
Apol.,.....	gr. 3-5	0.066-0.080
Apoclin.,.....	gr. 1½-3	1.000
Apocodain hydrochl.,.....	gr. 15-1½	1.000
Apocynum,.....	gr. 15	1.000
Apocyn. cannab., flex.,.....	℥ 15	0.333-1.333
Apolytin,.....	gr. 5-20	0.002
Apomorph. hydrochl.,.....	gr. ½	0.005
expector.,.....	gr. ½	0.200-0.300
emet.,.....	gr. 3-5	0.003-0.004
Arbutin,.....	gr. 1	0.003-0.004
Arcolin,.....	gr. 1	0.003-0.004
Argentamin,.....	0.1 % solut.	0.016-0.066
for inject.,.....	gr. 1-1	0.010
Argent. iodid.,.....	gr. 1	0.065
nitras,.....	gr. 1	0.065
oxid.,.....	gr. 1	0.065
Argonin,.....	0.2-1% solut.	0.100
for inject.,.....	gr. 2	1.000
Aristol.,.....	gr. 15	1.000
Arnica flor.,.....	℥ 15	1.000
flo., tinct.,.....	℥ 15	1.000
Aromatic flex.,.....	gr. 15	1.000
powd.,.....	gr. 15	0.002
Arsen. trioxid.,.....	gr. 1	0.200
acid. liquor,.....	℥ 1	0.066-0.200
azo. liquor, brom.,.....	℥ 1-4	

PHYSICIAN'S DOSE-TABLE.—(Continued.)

REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.
Arseni. bromid.,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$	0.001–0.004
iodid.,	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	0.005
et hydrarg. iod., liq.,	℥ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.100
Asafetida,	gr. 4	0.250
emuls.,	gr. 4	16.000
pilula,	No. 2	
tinct.,	℥ 15	1.000
Asaprol.,	gr. 3–6	0.200–0.400
Aspidium,	gr. 1	4.000
Aspid., flex.,	gr. 1	4.000
oleores.,	gr. 30	2.000
Aspirin.,	gr. 5–15	0.333–1.000
Atropin sulph.,	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	0.0004
Aurantii amar., flex.,	℥ 15	1.000
amar., tinct.,	gr. 1	4.000
dulcis, tinct.,	gr. 1	4.000
Auri et sod. chlorid.,	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	0.005
Bals. Peruv.,	gr. 15	1.000
tolutan.,	gr. 15	1.000
styr.,	gr. 4	16.000
tinct.,	gr. 1	4.000
Baptis., ext.,	gr. 1–10	0.066–0.666
flex.,	℥ 2–20	0.133–1.333
tinct.,	℥ 5–30	0.333–2.000
Basham's mixture,	gr. 4	16.000
Barii chlor.,	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{32}$	0.0065–0.032
Bebeerin.,	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{32}$	0.005–0.100
Belladon. fol.,	gr. 1	0.065
ext., alc.,	gr. 1	0.010
tinct.,	℥ 8	0.500
Belladon. rad.,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.045
flex.,	gr. 1	0.050
Benzaldehyd.,	℥ 1	0.030
Benzanilid.,	gr. 10–15	0.650–1.000
Benzoin, tinct.,	℥ 15	1.000
tinct., comp.,	℥ 30	2.000
Benzol.,	℥ 8	0.500
Benzonaphthol.,	gr. 5–8	0.333–0.520
Benzosulphinid.,	gr. 3	0.200
Berber., flex.,	℥ 30	2.000
tinct.,	℥ 10–60	0.666–4.000
Berberin.,	gr. 1–10	0.066–0.666
Betanaphthol.,	gr. 4	0.250
bismuth.,	gr. 10–15	0.666–1.000
Betol.,	gr. 4–8	0.260–0.520
Betula, ol.,	℥ 15	1.000
Bismuth. et ammon. cit., . . .	gr. 2	0.125
salicylat.,	gr. $\frac{7}{8}$	0.500
subcarb.,	gr. $\frac{7}{8}$	0.500
subnitr.,	gr. $\frac{7}{8}$	0.500
subgallat.,	gr. 4	0.250
Bismutose.,	gr. 15–60	1.000–4.000
Bold., tinct.,	℥ 5–8	0.333–0.533
Brayera,	gr. 2–8	8.000–32.000
flex.,	gr. 2–8	8.000–32.000
infus.,	gr. 2–8	64.000–256.000
Bromalin.,	gr. 30–60	2.000–4.000
Bromopin.,	gr. 1–4	4.000–15.000
Bromoform.,	℥ 3	0.200
Bromol.,	gr. 1–2	0.066

PHYSICIAN'S DOSE-TABLE—(Continued)

REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTR.	DOSE. METRIC.
Bryon. tinct.	ss	0.333-2.000
Buccina (See Nux Vom.)		
Bufo, Sect.	30	2.00
Bufo	1-2	16.000-64.000
Butyl chloral hydrate	1-20	0.333-1.333
Cactus grandiflor. Sect.	ss	0.500
Calc. c.	ss	0.200
Calcium	1	0.065
citrat.	ss	0.125
citrat. efferv.	1	4.000
Caloput. oleum	ss	0.500
Calam. Sect.	15	1.000
Calc. Sapon.	4	16.000
Calc. termitid.	15	1.000
carb. precip.	15	1.000
chlorid.	ss	0.500
glycerophosphat.	ss	0.300
tyrphosphat.	ss	0.500
iodid.	1-2	0.066-0.200
lactophosph.	3-10	0.200-0.666
tyr		8.000
phosph. precip.	15	1.000
Calc chlorata	4	0.250
sulfurata	1	0.065
Calc. Hy.	4	15.000
tyr	30	2.000
tyr. lac. pine.	2	8.000
Calendula	15	1.000
Calumb.	30	2.000
est.	30	2.000
tinct.	1	4.000
Camphora		0.125
assa.		8.000
assa.	15	1.000
monob.	ss	0.125
Cannabis ind.		0.065
est.		0.010
Sect.		0.050
tinct.	10	0.500
Cantharis		0.010
Canthar. tinct.		0.300
Capicum		0.065
Sect.		0.050
oleum		0.010
tinct.	ss	0.500
Carbo lign.	15	1.000
Cardamom.	15	1.000
Cardam. tinct.	1	4.000
tinct. comp.		4.000
Carl. oleum		0.200
Caryophyll.	ss	0.250
Caryophyll. o.	ss	0.200
Cassia sag.	15	1.000
Sect.	15	1.000
honeyed. Sect.	15	1.000
Cassia. Sect.	1	4.000-8.000
Cassia.	ss	0.125-0.200
Cassia tinct.	ss	4.000
Cassia. Sect.	ss	2.000-4.000
Catechu	ss	1.000

PHYSICIAN'S DOSE-TABLE.—(Continued.)

REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.
Catechu, tinct., comp.,.....	3 1	4.000
Cathartic, comp., pil.,.....	Pil. No. 2	
veget. pil.,.....	Pil. No. 2	
Cerri oxal.,.....	gr. 1	0.065
Chenopod., ol.,.....	m 3	0.200
Chinaph. flex.,.....	m 30	2.000
Chinoidin (See <i>Cinchona</i>)....	gr. 1-30	0.066-2.000
Chinolin tartar.,.....	gr. 5-20	0.333-1.333
Chinosol.,.....	20% sol. as antisept.	
Chirat., flex.,.....	m 15	1.000
tinct.,.....	m 15-60	1.000-4.000
Chloral hydrat.,.....	gr. 15	1.000
Chloralamid.,.....	gr. 15	1.000
Chloralose.,.....	gr. 3-10	0.200-0.600
Chloramid.,.....	gr. 20-30	1.333-2.000
Chloretone.,.....	gr. 5-20	0.300-1.300
Chlorobrom.,.....	3 1	32.000
Chloroform.,.....	m 5	0.300
aqua.,.....	3 4	16.000
Chlorof., emuls.,.....	3 2	8.000
spirit.,.....	m 30	2.000
et morph., tinct.,.....	m 5-10	0.333-0.666
Chlorodyne.,.....	m 10-30	0.666-2.000
Chlori. aqua.,.....	3 1	4.000
Chrysarobin.,.....	gr. 1	0.030
Cimicifuga. flex.,.....	m 15	1.000
tinct.,.....	3 1	4.000
Cinchona.,.....	gr. 15	1.000
ext.,.....	gr. 1-5	0.066-0.333
flex.,.....	m 30	2.000
tinct.,.....	3 1	4.000
tinct., comp.,.....	3 1	4.000
Cinchonidin, sulph.,.....	gr. 4	0.250
Cinchonin.,.....	gr. 1-30	0.066-2.000
salicylat.,.....	gr. 1-30	0.066-2.000
Cinnaldehyd.,.....	m 1	0.050
Cinnamomum.,.....	gr. 4	0.250
aqua.,.....	3 4	16.000
oleum.,.....	m 1	0.050
spirit.,.....	m 30	2.000
tinct.,.....	m 30	2.000
Citrophen.,.....	gr. 8-15	0.500-1.000
Coca.,.....	gr. 30	2.000
flex.,.....	m 30	2.000
wine.,.....	3 4	16.000
Cocain, mur.,.....	gr. 1	0.030
Codein.,.....	gr. 1	0.030
phos.,.....	gr. 1	0.030
sulph.,.....	gr. 1	0.030
Cocculus, flex.,.....	m 1-3	0.066-0.200
tinct.,.....	m 2-15	0.133-1.000
Cola.,.....	gr. 15	1.000
flex.,.....	m 15	1.000
Colchici rad.,.....	gr. 4	0.250
flex.,.....	m 4	0.250
Colchici semen.,.....	gr. 3	0.200
ext.,.....	gr. 1	0.065
flex.,.....	m 3	0.200
tinct.,.....	m 30	2.000

PHYSICIAN'S DOSE-TABLE.—(Continued.)

REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.
Colchici, vin.,.....	℥ 30	2.000
Colchicin,.....	gr. 1	0.0005
Collargol,.....	gr. 1-4	0.008-0.020
Colocynth, ext.,.....	gr. 1	0.020
ext., comp.,.....	gr. 1	0.500
pill. cath. co.,.....	No. 2	
Condurango, flex.,.....	℥ 1-2	4.000-8.000
Conii, flex.,.....	℥ 3	0.200
tinct.,.....	℥ 5-30	0.333-2.000
Coniin,.....	gr. 1-1	0.001-0.002
Convallar,.....	gr. 1	0.500
flex.,.....	℥ 8	0.500
infus.,.....	℥ 1-2	18.000-64.000
Convallaramin,.....	gr. 1-1	0.050-0.066
Convolvulin,.....	gr. 1-2	0.060-0.130
Copaiba,.....	℥ 15	1.000
massa,.....	gr. 30	2.000
oleum,.....	℥ 8	0.500
Coriand., ol.,.....	℥ 3	0.200
Cornus, flex.,.....	℥ 10-60	0.666-4.000
Cornutin,.....	gr. 1-1	0.005-0.011
Cotarnin hydrochlor,.....	gr. 1-3	0.018-0.200
Coto, tinct.,.....	℥ 1-15	0.066-1.000
Cotein,.....	gr. 1-4	0.066-0.266
Creosot. carb.,.....	℥ 5	0.300
Creosotum,.....	℥ 3	0.200
aqua,.....	℥ 2	8.000
Cresol,.....	℥ 1	0.050
Creta prep.,.....	gr. 15	1.000
mist.,.....	℥ 4	16.000
pulv. co.,.....	gr. 30	2.000
Croci, tinct.,.....	℥ 1-2	4.000-8.000
Croton chloral,.....	gr. 5-10	0.333-0.666
Cubeba,.....	℥ 15	1.000
flex.,.....	℥ 15	1.000
oleores.,.....	gr. 71	0.500
oleum,.....	℥ 8	0.500
tinct.,.....	℥ 1-2	4.000-8.000
trochis.,.....	No. 1-3	
Cup. acetat.,.....	gr. 1	0.006-0.016
ammon.,.....	gr. 1	0.011-0.066
arsenit.,.....	gr. 1	0.00067
sulphas., astr.,.....	gr. 1	0.010
emet.,.....	gr. 4	0.250
Curare,.....	gr. 1	0.002-0.011
Curarin,.....	gr. 1	0.00067-0.0015
Cusco,.....	℥ 4	16.000
Cypriped., flex.,.....	℥ 15	1.000
Damiana, ext.,.....	℥ 2-10	0.133-0.666
flex.,.....	℥ 10-60	0.666-4.000
Daturin,.....	℥ 1	0.0005-0.003
Dermatol.,.....	gr. 1	0.500
Digitalis,.....	gr. 1	0.065
ext.,.....	gr. 1	0.010
flex.,.....	gr. 1	0.050
infus.,.....	gr. 1	8.000
tinct.,.....	gr. 1	1.000
Digitalin (German) Merck,.....	gr. 1	0.001-4.000
French Merck,.....	gr. 1	0.0005-0.0005
Natrolol,.....	gr. 1	0.0005-0.001

PHYSICIAN'S DOSE-TABLE.—(Continued.)

REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.
Digitoxin,.....	gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$	0.00033–0.00065
Dionin,.....	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ —1	0.016–0.066
Dioscor. flex.,.....	℥ 15–30	1.000–2.000
Diuretin,.....	gr. 10–20	0.666–1.333
Donovan's sol.,.....	℥ 1	0.100
Dormiol,.....	gr. 8–30	0.500–2.000
Dover's powd. (See <i>Ipecac.</i>)		
Dracont. flex.,.....	℥ 30–60	2.000–4.000
Dubois, ext.,.....	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ —1	0.011–0.016
tinct.,.....	℥ 5–20	0.333–1.333
Duboisin sulph.,.....	gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$	0.00067–0.001
Dulcamar. flex.,.....	℥ 1–2	4.000–8.000
Elaterin,.....	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	0.005
trit.,.....	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.030
Elix. I. Q. and S. phos.,.....	℥ 1	4.000
Emetin,.....	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.001–0.008
Eosote,.....	gr. 3–5	0.200–0.333
Ergota,.....	gr. 30	2.000
ext.,.....	gr. 4	0.250
flex.,.....	℥ 30	2.000
vin.,.....	℥ 5	8.000
Ergotin,.....	gr. 2–8	0.133–0.533
Erigeron, ol.,.....	℥ 15	1.000
Eriodictyon,.....	℥ 15	1.000
flex.,.....	℥ 15	1.000
Erythrol tetranitrate,.....	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ —1	0.033–0.066
Erythrox., flex.,.....	℥ 30	2.000
vin.,.....	℥ 5	8.000
Eserin,.....	gr. $\frac{1}{15}$	0.0005
Ether,.....	℥ 15	1.000
spirit.,.....	℥ 1	4.000
spirit. comp.,.....	℥ 1	4.000
spirit. nit.,.....	℥ 30	2.000
Ether, acetic,.....	℥ 15	1.000
Ethyl bromid.,.....	℥ 10–60	0.666–4.000
Ethyl carbamate,.....	gr. 15	1.000
Eucaine, beta,.....	2% solut. as anesth.	
Eucalyptol,.....	℥ 5	0.300
Eucalyptus, flex.,.....	℥ 30	2.000
oleum,.....	℥ 8	0.500
tinct.,.....	℥ 1–2	2.000–8.000
Euchinin,.....	gr. 15–30	1.000–2.000
Eudoxin,.....	gr. 5–15	0.300–1.000
Eugenol,.....	℥ 3	0.200
Euonymin,.....	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.033–0.200
Euonymus,.....	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.500
ext.,.....	gr. 2	0.125
flex.,.....	℥ 8	0.500
Eupator. flex.,.....	gr. 30	2.000
Euphorin,.....	gr. 5–15	0.300–1.000
Euquinin,.....	gr. 3–10	0.200–0.600
Exalgin,.....	gr. 2–8	0.100–0.500
Fel bov. inspis.,.....	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.500
bovis purif.,.....	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.500
Ferratin,.....	gr. 15–30	1.000–2.000
Ferropyrin,.....	gr. 5–15	0.333–1.000
Ferrosomatose,.....	gr. 30–60	2.000–4.000
Ferum dialys.,.....	℥ 5–15	0.333–1.000
reduct.,.....	gr. 1	0.065

PHYSICIAN'S DOSE-TABLE.—(Continued.)

REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.
Hypnal.....	m 1-1	0.033-0.066
Hypnon.....	m 5-10	0.333-0.666
Hypophos., syr.....	5 2	8.000
comp., syr.....	5 2	8.000
Ichthalbin.....	gr. 5-10	0.333-0.666
Ichthyol.....	gr. 4	0.250
Ignatie, ext.....	gr. 1-1	0.016-0.033
flex.,.....	m 1-6	0.066-0.400
tinct.....	m 2-10	0.133-0.666
Ingluvin.....	gr. 10-20	0.666-1.333
Iodin.....	gr. 5	0.005
Iodipin, 10%.....	5 1-2	4.000-8.000
Iodi, liq., com.....	m 3	0.200
tinct.....	m 1½	0.100
Iodoformum.....	gr. 4	0.250
Iodol.....	gr. 4	0.250
Ipecac., exp.....	gr. 1	0.065
emet.....	gr. 15	1.000
flex., emet.....	m 15	1.000
pulv., et opii.....	gr. 8	0.500
syr., exp.....	m 15	1.000
emet.....	5 4	15.000
tinct., et opii.....	m 8	0.500
vin.....	m 15	1.000
Iris, ext.....	gr. 1-5	0.066-4.000
flex.....	m 5-30	0.333-2.000
Iridin.....	gr. 1-3	0.066-0.200
Jalapa.....	gr. 15	1.000
pulv., comp.....	gr. 30	2.000
res.....	gr. 2	0.100
Jambul.....	gr. 5-15	0.333-1.000
flex.....	m 5-20	0.333-1.333
Juglans, ext.....	gr. 5-20	0.333-1.333
Junip., flex.....	m 30-60	2.000-4.000
oleum.....	m 3	0.200
spirit.....	m 30	2.000
spirit., comp.....	5 2	8.000
Kairin.....	gr. 3-30	0.200-2.000
Kamala.....	5 1-2	4.000-8.000
flex.....	m 30-60	2.000-4.000
Kino.....	gr. 7½	0.500
tinct.....	5 1	4.000
Kolæ, flex.....	m 15	1.000
Krameria, ext.....	gr. 7½	0.500
flex.....	m 15	1.000
syr.....	5 1	4.000
tinct.....	5 1	4.000
Kryofin.....	gr. 5-15	0.300-1.000
Lactopeptin.....	gr. 5-15	0.333-1.000
Lactophenin.....	gr. 5-15	0.333-1.000
Lactucarium.....	gr. 15	1.000
tinct.....	m 30	2.000
syr.....	5 2	8.000
Lappa, flex.....	m 30	2.000
Largin.....	gr. 5-8	0.300-0.400
Lauroceras, aq.....	m 5-30	0.333-2.000
Lavandula, ol.....	m 3	0.200
spirit.....	m 30	2.000
tinct., comp.....	m 30	2.000
Leptandra, ext.....	gr. 4	0.250

PHYSICIAN'S DOSE-TABLE.—(Continued.)

REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.
a. thyroidea,	gr. 4	0.250
spirit,	℥ 1	0.050
um,	℥ 60	4.000
nitrat., spir,	℥ 1	0.050
niz., ext.,	gr. 15	1.000
comp.,	℥ 30	2.000
comp.,	3 2	8.000
d sod. chlor.,	gr. 60	4.000
flex.,	gr. 15	0.005
flex.,	℥ 30	2.000
flex.,	℥ 30	2.000
s mixt.,	3 4	16.000
flex.,	℥ 30	2.000
l.,	℥ 8	0.500
gr. 15		1.000
rea.,	gr. 15	1.000
tinct.,	3 1	4.000
am.,	℥ 30	2.000
gr. 30		2.000
s. flex.,	℥ 30	2.000
el., flex.,	℥ 30	2.000
3 2		8.000
gr. 15-30		1.000-2.000
2		8.000
ol.,	℥ 3	0.200
nig., ext.,	gr. 1-5	0.033-0.333
ext.,	℥ 5-15	0.333-1.000
x. ext.,	gr. 15	1.000
llol.,	gr. 5-20	0.333-1.333
gr. 5-10		0.333-0.666
mur.,	gr. 15	0.003
gr. 1-1		0.005-0.008
ethyleneamin.,	gr. 4	0.250
n.,	1% sol't for anesth.	
opin hydrobrom.,	gr. 15	0.0005
us.,	gr. 30	2.000
3 1-2		4.000-10.000
g. flex.,	℥ 30-60	2.000-4.000
r. ehlo. cor.,	gr. 15	0.003
mit., laxative,	gr. 2	0.125
rative,	gr. 1	0.065
ta.,	gr. 4	0.250
flav.,	gr. 1	0.010
rub.,	gr. 15	0.003
gr. 4		0.250
lph. flv.,	gr. 1-1	0.016-0.033
flex.,	℥ 30	2.000
3 1		4.000
3 1		4.000
gr. 5-10		0.333-0.666
old),	gr. 1	0.010
fain., hydrochlor.,	gr. 1	0.030
m. diox., aqua,	3 1	4.000
um., ext.,	gr. 1	0.065
gr. 3		0.200
℥ 15		1.000
hydrobr.,	℥ 15	0.0005
min. sulph. or hy-	℥ 15	0.0005

PHYSICIAN'S DOSE-TABLE.—(Continued.)

REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.
Hypnal.....	m 1-1	0.033-0.60
Hypnon.....	m 5-10	0.333-0.60
Hypophos. syr.....	5 2	8.000
comp. syr.....	5 2	8.000
Ichthalbin.....	gr. 5-10	0.333-0.60
Ichthyol.....	gr. 4	0.250
Ignatie, ext.....	gr. 1-1	0.016-0.03
flex.....	m 1-6	0.066-0.40
tinct.....	m 2-10	0.133-0.60
Ingluvin.....	gr. 10-20	0.466-1.33
Iodin.....	gr. 1	0.005
Iodipin, 10%.....	5 1-2	4.000-8.00
Iodi, liq. com.....	m 3	0.200
tinct.....	m 1½	0.100
Iodoformum.....	gr. 4	0.250
Iodol.....	gr. 4	0.250
Ipecac., exp.....	gr. 1	0.065
emet.....	gr. 15	1.000
flex., emet.....	m 15	1.000
pulv., et opii.....	gr. 8	0.500
syr., exp.....	m 15	1.000
emet.....	5 4	15.000
tinct., et opii.....	m 8	0.500
vin.....	m 15	1.000
Iris, ext.....	gr. 1-5	0.066-4.00
flex.....	m 5-30	0.333-2.00
Iridin.....	gr. 1-3	0.066-0.20
Jalapa.....	gr. 15	1.000
pulv. comp.....	gr. 30	2.000
res.....	gr. 2	0.100
Jambul.....	gr. 5-15	0.333-1.00
flex.....	m 5-20	0.333-1.33
Juglans, ext.....	gr. 5-20	0.333-1.33
Junip., flex.....	m 30-60	2.000-4.00
oleum.....	m 3	0.200
spirit.....	m 30	2.000
spirit., comp.....	5 2	8.000
Kairin.....	gr. 3-30	0.200-2.00
Kamala.....	5 1-2	4.000-8.00
flex.....	m 30-60	2.000-4.00
Kino.....	gr. 7½	0.500
tinct.....	5 1	4.000
Kolse, flex.....	m 15	1.000
Kramerie, ext.....	gr. 7½	0.500
flex.....	m 15	1.000
syr.....	5 1	4.000
tinct.....	5 1	4.000
Kryofin.....	gr. 5-15	0.300-1.00
Lactopeptin.....	gr. 5-15	0.333-1.00
Lactophenin.....	gr. 5-15	0.333-1.00
Lactucarium.....	gr. 15	1.000
tinct.....	m 30	2.000
syr.....	5 2	8.000
Lappa, flex.....	m 30	2.000
Largin.....	gr. 5-8	0.300-0.50
Lauroceras, aq.....	m 5-30	0.333-2.00
Lavandula, ol.....	m 3	0.200
spirit.....	m 30	2.000
tinct., comp.....	m 30	2.000
Leptandra, ext.....	gr. 4	0.250

PHYSICIAN'S DOSE-TABLE.—(Continued.)

REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.
a, flact.,	℥ 15	1.000
alum.,	℥ 3	0.200
...	℥ 1	30.000
m.,	℥ 1	30.000
soas.,	gr. 15	1.000
...	gr. 15	1.000
...	gr. 7½	0.500
...	gr. 7½	0.500
flerv.,	℥ 2	8.000
s.,	gr. 15	1.000
flact.,	℥ 8	0.500
exp.,	℥ 15	1.000
...	℥ 1	4.000
...	℥ 3	0.200
...	gr. 7½	0.500
...	℥ 8	0.500
...	℥ 3	0.200
...	gr. 5-15	0.300-1.000
...	gr. 1-5	0.066-0.333
...	gr. 30	2.000
carb.,	gr. 45	3.000
gran.,	℥ 2-8	8.000-32.000
...	℥ 12	360.000
it asaf.,	℥ 4	2.000-16.000
phos.,	gr. 2-5	0.133-0.333
...	℥ 1-2	4.000-8.000
...	gr. 30	2.000
...	℥ 4	16.000
flerv.,	℥ 4	16.000
...	gr. 5-10	0.333-0.666
...	gr. 5-15	0.333-1.000
oleores.,	gr. 30	2.000
...	℥ 4	16.000
diox.,	gr. 4	0.250
ios.,	gr. 3	0.200
syr.,	℥ 10-30	0.666-2.000
...	gr. 4	0.250
...	℥ 4	16.000
flact.,	℥ 30	2.000
...	gr. 30	2.000
ext.,	℥ 60	4.000
flact.,	℥ 4	16.000
...	℥ 1	4.000
...	℥ 1	4.000
p., ol.,	℥ 3	0.200
...	℥ 30	2.000
r., ol.,	℥ 3	0.200
...	℥ 30	2.000
...	gr. 1	0.065
stanilid.,	gr. 4	0.250
...	℥ 2-5	0.133-0.333
s blue.,	gr. 4	0.250
sticyl.,	℥ 15	1.000
ionin hydrochlor.,	gr. 4	0.250
l, flact.,	gr. 8	0.500
...	gr. 2-5	0.133-0.333
soest, mur., sulph.,	gr. 1	0.015
...	gr. 7½	0.500
...	℥ 4	16.000

PHYSICIAN'S DOSE-TABLE.—(Continued.)

REMEDIES.	DOSE. APOTH.	DOSE. METRIC.
Prun. virg., flex.,	℥ 30	2.000
infus.,	℥ 2	60.000
syr.,	℥ 1	4.000
Pulest., flex.,	℥ 4	0.250
Pyoktanin,	gr. 2-10	0.100-0.60
Pyramidon,	gr. 8-30	0.533-2.00
Pyranthin,	gr. 1-3	0.066-0.20
Pyrethrum,	gr. 30	2.000
Quassia, ext.,	gr. 1	0.065
flex.,	℥ 8	0.500
tinct.,	℥ 30	2.000
Quebracho, ext.,	gr. 2-8	0.133-0.53
flex.,	℥ 5-60	0.333-4.00
tinct.,	℥ 1-4	4.000-16.0
vin.,	℥ 1-4	4.000-16.0
Quebrachin,	gr. 1-1½	0.050-0.10
Quercus alb.,	gr. 15	1.000
flex.,	℥ 15	1.000
Quinidin sulph.,	gr. 1-30	0.066-2.00
Quinin,	gr. 4	0.250
arsen.,	gr. 1-1	0.011-0.06
bisulphas,	gr. 4	0.250
hydrobromas,	gr. 4	0.250
hydrochloras,	gr. 4	0.250
salicylas,	gr. 4	0.250
sulphas,	gr. 4	0.250
valerate,	gr. 1-3	0.066-0.20
Resorcinol,	gr. 2	0.125
Rhammus pursh., ext.,	gr. 4	0.250
flex.,	℥ 15	1.000
arom.,	℥ 15	1.000
Rheum,	gr. 15	1.000
ext.,	gr. 4	0.250
flex.,	℥ 15	1.000
et sod., mist.,	℥ 1	4.000
pil. comp.,	No. 2	
pulv. comp.,	gr. 30	2.000
syr.,	gr. 2	8.000
syr., arom.,	℥ 2	8.000
tinct.,	℥ 1	4.000
tinct., arom.,	℥ 30	2.000
tinct., dule.,	℥ 1	4.000
Rhois aromat., flex.,	℥ 10-60	0.666-4.0
glab., flex.,	℥ 15	1.000
tox., flex.,	℥ 1-1	0.066-0.0
tox., tinct.,	℥ 1-6	0.066-0.4
Rosa, flex.,	℥ 30	2.000
syr.,	℥ 1-2	4.000-8.0
Rubidii iodid.,	gr. 1-5	0.066-0.3
Rubi, flex.,	℥ 15	1.000
syr.,	℥ 1	4.000
Rumic., flex.,	℥ 15-60	1.000-4.0
Rutæ, flex.,	℥ 15-30	1.000-2.0
oleum,	℥ 1-5	0.066-0.3
Sabal,	gr. 15	1.000
Sabine, flex.,	gr. 5	0.300
oleum,	℥ 3	0.200
Saccharin,	gr. 4	0.250
Safrol,	℥ 5	0.300
Salacetol,	gr. 20-30	1.333-2.0

DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	BALANCE
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✓ / **PHYSICIAN'S DOSE-TABLE.—(Concluded.)**

REMEDIES.	Dose. APOTH.	Dose. METRIC.
Zinc phenolsulph.	gr. 2	0.125
phosphid.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.002
sulphas (emet)	gr. 15	1.000
sulphocarb.	gr. 2	0.125
valerianas.	gr. 2	0.125
Zingib., flex.	℥ 15	1.000
oleores.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.030
syr.	℥ 4	16.000
tinct.	℥ 30	2.000

VETERINARY DOSE-TABLE

GIVING THE DOSES OF OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL DRUGS
IN BOTH THE ENGLISH AND METRIC SYSTEMS, IN
ACCORDANCE WITH THE NEW U. S. PHARMACOPEIA.

COMPILED SPECIALLY FOR GOULD'S POCKET DICTIONARY,
FIFTH EDITION,

By W. S. DEVOE, D.V.S.,

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Authority to use for comment the Pharmacopœia of the United States of America, Eighth Decennial Revision, in this volume, has been granted by the Board of Trustees of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention, which Board of Trustees is in no way responsible for the accuracy of any translations of the official weights and measures or for any statements as to strength of official preparations.

Taking the horse as the standard, the cow would take one and a half times; the sheep, one-fifth; the swine, one-eighth; the dog, one-sixteenth; the cat, one-thirty-second, or one-half the dose for the dog.

The dose for the dog is about the same as the human dose, but the size of the dog is taken into consideration. Taking the dog or man as the standard, the increase in the dose for the pig would be twice the amount; sheep, three times; horse, sixteen times; cow, twenty-four times.

For hypodermic use, the dose should be half that used by the mouth. Intravenous doses, one-half or two-thirds of the hypodermic dose. For use by the rectum, should be twice that by the mouth.

Equivalents. One teaspoonful of liquid equals about F 5 i (4 Cc.); of powder 3 iiss (3.2 Gm.); one dessertspoonful F 5 ii (8 Cc.); one tablespoonful of liquid about 3 ss (15 Cc.); of powder about 3 ii (8 Gm.); one wineglassful about F 3 iiss to ii (45 to 60 Cc.); one teacupful about F 3 iv (120 Cc.); one tumblerful about F 3 iv to viii (120 to 240 Cc.).

In the following table the amount prescribed is upon a conservative basis, giving the Veterinarian an opportunity to use his discretion in increasing or diminishing the amount, after considering the species of animal, size, disease and idiosyncrasy of the patient.

Indebtedness is acknowledged to the following books: BELL'S PRESCRIPTION WRITING; FISH'S DOSE BOOK; POTTER'S MATERIA MEDICA, PHARMACY AND THERAPEUTICS; WILCOX'S MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACOLOGY; WINSLOW'S VETERINARY MATERIA MEDICA; STEWART'S COMPEND OF PHARMACY; POTTER'S COMPEND OF MATERIA MEDICA; TYRDE'S PHARMACOLOGY; MUIR'S MANUAL OF MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY; QUITMAN'S SYNOPSIS OF VETERINARY MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

Abbreviations.—H. Horse; C. Cattle; S. Sheep and Swine; D. Dog.

REMEDIES	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Cc.	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Cc.
Acetanilid . .	H. 3 i-ii S. 3 ss-i	4-8. 2-4.	C. 5 i-vi D. gr. ii-x	4-24. 13-6.
Acetum opii .	H. 3 i-ii S. 5 ii-vi	30-60. 8-24.	C. 3 ii-iii D. ʒ iii-xx	60-90. 2-13.
Acid, Acetum	H. 3 i-ii S. 3 i-ii	30-60. 4-8.	C. 3 iii-iv D. ʒ xv-xxi	90-120. 1-2.

VETERINARY DOSE-TABLE. (Continued.)

REMEDIES	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Gs.	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Gs.
Acid, Arsenous	H. gr. ii-vi	.12-.4	C. gr. iii-vi	.2-.4
	S. gr. ss-ii	.03-.12	D. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ss	.001-.06
Benzoic	H. 5 ii-vi	8-24	C. 5 iv-viii	16-30
	S. 5 ss-i	2-4	D. gr. v-xv	.3-1
Boric	H. 5 ii-vi	8-24	C. 5 iii-vi	12-24
	S. 5 ss-i	2-4	D. gr. v-xv	.3-1
Carbolic	H. gr. xv-xxx	1-2	C. gr. xv-xxx	1-2
	S. gr. v-x	.3-6	D. gr. i-ii	.06-12
Chloric	H. 5 ii-iv	8-16	C. 5 ss-i	13-30
	S. 5 ss-i	2-4	D. gr. x-xx	.5-1.5
Galloic	H. 5 ss-5 ii	2-8	C. 5 ii-3 i	8-30
	S. gr. x-xxx	.6-2	D. gr. v-xv	.3-1
Hydro- bromic Dil.	H. 5 ii-vi	8-24	C. 5 ii-vi	8-24
	S. 5 i-ii	4-8	D. M xx-lx	1.5-4
Hydro- chloric Dil.	H. 5 i-ii	4-8	C. 5 ii-iv	8-15
	S. 5 ss-i	2-4	D. M x-xxx	.6-2
Hydro- cyanic Dil.	H. M xx-xl	1.3-2.6	C. M xx-lx	1.3-4
	S. M ii-x	.13-.6	D. M i-iii	.06-.3
Lactic	H. 5 i-ii	4-8	C. 5 ii-iv	8-15
	S. M x-xx	.6-1.3	D. M v-x	.3-.6
Nitric Dilut.	H. 5 i-ii	4-8	C. 5 ii-iv	8-15
	S. M v-xxx	.3-2	D. M iii-xx	.2-1.3
Nitro-hydro- chloric Dil.	H. 5 i-ii	4-8	C. 5 ii-iv	8-15
	S. M v-xx	.3-1.3	D. M ii-x	.13-.6
Phosphoric	H. 5 i-ii	4-8	C. 5 ii-vi	8-24
	S. 5 ss-i	2-4	D. M v-xxx	.3-2
Salicylic	H. 5 i-vi	4-24	C. 5 ii-viii	8-30
	S. 5 ss-i	2-4	D. gr. v-xv	.3-1
Sulphuric Arom.	H. 5 i-iv	4-15	C. 5 ii-viii	8-30
	S. M xv-xxx	1-2	D. M v-xv	.3-1
Sulphuric Dilut.	H. 5 i-ii	4-8	C. 5 ii-vi	8-24
	S. M xxx-lx	2-4	D. M v-xv	.3-1
Sulphurous	H. 5 ii-viii	8-30	C. 5 i-ii	30-60
	S. 5 i-ii	4-8	D. 5 ss-i	2-4
Tannic	H. 5 ss-iv	2-15	C. 5 ss-iv	2-15
	S. 5 ss-i	2-4	D. gr. i-xv	.06-1
Tartaric	H. 5 i-iv	4-15	C. 5 ii-viii	8-30
	S. gr. xx-lx	1-4	D. gr. v-xx	.3-1.3
Aconite, Pul.	H. gr. iii-xv	.2-1	C. gr. v-xx	.3-1.3
	S. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ii	.013-.13	D. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ i	.006-.06
Extract	H. gr. i-iii	.06-2	C. gr. ii-v	.13-.3
	S. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ ss	.006-.03	D. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ i	.006-.015
Extract Fld.	H. M iii-xv	2-1	C. M v-xx	.3-1.3
	S. M i-ii	.06-13	D. M $\frac{1}{10}$ i	.006-.06
Tincture of 1905	H. M xx-5 i	1.3-4	C. M xxx-5 i ss	2-6
	S. M x-xx	.6-1.3	D. M ii-viii	.3-5
Tincture, Fleming's	H. M v-xv	.3-1	C. M xx-xxx	1.3-2
	S. M ss-ii	.03-.13	D. M $\frac{1}{2}$ i	.016-.1
Aconitine	H. gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ - $\frac{1}{10}$	.002-.006	C. gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ - $\frac{1}{10}$	.002-.002
	S. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ - $\frac{1}{50}$	.0006-.001	D. gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ - $\frac{1}{50}$	.001-.001

VETERINARY DOSE-TABLE.—(Continued.)

REMEDIES	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Cc.	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Cc.
Adrenalin, Sol. 1-1000 . . .	H. 3 i-iv S. 3 ss-i	4-15. 2-4.	C. 3 ii-iv D. M x-xxx	8-15. .6-2.
Alcohol . . .	H. 3 i-ii S. 3 i-ii	30-60. 4-8.	C. 3 i-iv D. 3 ss-i	30-120. 2-4.
Aloes	H. 3 ii-x S. 3 ii-iv	8-40. 8-15.	C. 3 i-ii D. gr. xx-lx	30-60. 1.3-4.
Aloin	H. 3 ii-iii S. gr. x-xxx	8-12. .6-2.	C. 3 ii-iv D. gr. ii-x	8-15. .13-6
Alum	H. 3 i-iii S. gr. xx-lx	4-12. 1.3-4.	C. 3 ii-iv D. gr. v-xv	8-15. .3-1.
Ammonia, Aromatic spirit of . .	H. 3 ss-3 S. 3 i-ii	15-30. 4-8.	C. 3 i-ii D. M v-lx	30-60. .3-4.
Ammonia, Spirit of . .	H. 3 ss-i S. 3 i-ii	15-30. 4-8.	C. 3 ss-3 iss D. M v-x	15-45. .3-6
Water of . .	H. 3 i-ii S. 3 ss-i	4-8. 2-4.	C. 3 i-ii D. M v-xv	4-8. .3-1.
Ammonium, Acetate Sol. (Spt. Mind- ererus) . .	H. 3 i-iv S. 3 i-ii	30-120. 15-30.	C. 3 ii-vi D. 3 i-iv	60-180. 4-15.
Ammonium Benzoate . .	H. 3 ss-iv S. gr. x-lx	2-15. .6-4.	C. 3 ss-viii D. gr. v-xv	2-30. .3-1.
Bromide . .	H. 3 ss-ii S. 3 1/4-ii	15-60. 1.3-8.	C. 3 i-ii D. gr. x-lx	30-60. .6-4.
Carbonate .	H. 3 i-ii S. gr. xv-xl	4-8. 1-2.6	C. 3 iii-vi D. gr. ii-x	12-24. .13-6
Chloride . .	H. 3 i-ii S. gr. xx-xl	4-8. 1.3-2.6	C. 3 ii-iv D. gr. iii-x	8-15. 2-6
Iodide . . .	H. 3 i-iv S. gr. xxx-lx	4-15. 2-4.	C. 3 ii-vi D. gr. ii-x	8-24. .13-6
Phosphate .	H. 3 i-iv S. gr. xxx-lx	4-15. 2-4.	C. 3 ii-vi D. gr. ii-xxx	8-24. .13-1.3
Valerianate	H. 3 ss-ii S. gr. x-xx	2-8. .6-1.3	C. 3 i-iii D. gr. ii-iv	4-12. .12-3
Amyl Nitrite .	H. M x-xxx S. M ii-vii	.6-2. .12-5	C. 3 ss-i D. M i-iii	2-4. .06-2
Amylum Iodatum . .	H. 3 ss-ii S. 3 ss-ii	15-60. 2-8.	C. 3 i-iii D. gr. iii-xxx	30-90. 2-2.
Anise	H. 3 ss-i S. 3 ii-iii	15-30. 8-12.	C. 3 i-ii D. gr. x-xl	30-60. .6-2.6
Oil of . . .	H. M xx-xxx H. 3 ss-i	1.3-2. 15-30.	D. M i-iv C. 3 i-iss	.06-3 30-45.
Spirit of . .	S. 3 ii-iv	8-15.	D. 3 i-ii	4-8.
Antimony, Black . . .	H. 3 i-iii S. gr. v-xx	4-12. .3-1.3	C. 3 i-iv D. gr. 1/4-iss	4-15. .01-1
Antimon. et Potassium Emetic . .	S. gr. iv-x H. 3 ss-ii	24-6 2-8.	D. gr. i-ii C. 3 i-iii	.06-12 4-12.
Expect. . .	S. gr. ii-viii	.12-52	D. gr. 1/10-1/4	.006-.016

VETERINARY DOSE-TABLE.—(Continued.)

REMEDIES	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Gc.	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Gc.
Antimony, Wine of . . .			D. ℥ v-lx	.3-4.
Antipyrin . . .	H. 5 i-iii S. gr. v-xx	4.-12. .3-1.3	C. 5 ii-iv D. gr. i-iv	8.-15. .06-.26
Antitoxins, Tetanus . . .	H. —	20.		
Apomorphine Hydrochloride . . .	H. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ S. gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	.016-.032 .004-.02	C. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ D. gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ - $\frac{1}{5}$	.02-.032 .002-.013
Araca Nut . . .	H. 5 ss-i S. 5 ss-lss	15.-30. 2.-6.	C. 5 ss-i D. gr. xv-lx	15.-30. 1.-4.
Arecoline Hydro- bromide, Hypoder- mic . . .	H. gr. ss-lss	.03-.1	C. gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ -lss	.04-.1
Arnica Flowers . . .	H. 5 ss-i S. 5 i-ii	15.-30. 4.-8.	C. 5 ss-i D. gr. x-xx	15.-30. .6-1.3
Tincture . . .	H. 5 ss-i S. 5 i-ii	15.-30. 4.-8.	C. 5 i-ii D. ℥ xv-xl	30.-60. 1.-2.6
Root . . .	H. 5 ss-i S. 5 i-ii	15.-30. 4.-8.	C. 5 ss-i D. gr. x-xx	15.-30. .6-1.3
Fluid Ext. . .	H. 5 ii-iv S. 5 ss-i	8.-15. 2.-4.	C. 5 ss-i D. ℥ x-xx	15.-30. .6-1.3
Arnica Tincture . . .	H. 5 ss-i S. 5 i-ii	15.-30. 4.-8.	C. 5 ss-i D. ℥ x-xx	15.-30. .6-1.3
Arsenic . . .	H. gr. ii-iii S. gr. i-ii	.12-.2 .06-.12	C. gr. iii-vi D. gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	.2-4. .001-.005
Iodide . . .	H. gr. ii-vi S. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$	.13-4 .008-.045	C. gr. iii-viii D. gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ - $\frac{1}{10}$	.2-5 .001-.006
Liq. Acid Arsenous . . .	H. 5 ii-3 i S. 5 ss-i	8.-30. 2.-4.	C. 5 iv-3 i D. ℥ ii-x	15.-30. .13-.6
Liq. Arseni Hydrargyri Iodidi (Donovan's solution) . . .	H. 5 ii-3 i S. 5 ss-i	8.-30. 2.-4.	C. 5 iv-3 i D. ℥ ii-x	15.-30. .13-.6
Liq. Potass. Arsenitis (Fowler's solution) . . .	H. 5 ii-3 i S. 5 i-ii	8.-30. 4.-8.	C. 5 iv-3 i D. ℥ ii-x	15.-30. .13-.6
Liq. Sodii Arsenatis (Pearson's sol.) . . .	H. 5 ii-3 i S. 5 ss-i	8.-30. 2.-4.	C. 5 iv-3 i D. ℥ ii-x	15.-30. .13-.6
Asafetida . . .	H. 5 ss-i S. 5 i-ii	15.-30. 4.-8.	C. 5 ss-i D. gr. v-xv	15.-30. .3-1.
Tincture . . .	H. 5 ii-iv S. 5 ii-iv	60.-120. 8.-15.	C. 5 ii-iv D. 5 ss-i	60.-120. 2.-4.
Emulsion of Asclepias, Pleurisy Root . . .	H. 5 ii-iv S. 5 i-ii	8.-30. 4.-8.	C. 5 iii-iv D. 5 ss-i	12.-15. 2.-4.

VETERINARY DOSE-TABLE.—(Continued.)

REMEDIES	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Cc.	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Cc.
Aspidium, Fluid Ext. .	H. ʒ iii-vi ʒ. ʒ i-ii	12.-24. 4.-8.	C. iv-vi D. xv-lx	15.-24. 1.-4.
Oleoresin . .	H. ʒ iii-vi ʒ. ʒ i-ii	12.-24. 4.-8.	C. ʒ iv-vi D. ℥ xv-lx	15.-24. 1.-4.
Atropine Sulphate . .	H. gr. ss-iss ʒ. ¼s-½s	.03-.1 .004-.005	C. gr. i-iss D. gr. ¼ss-½ss	.06-.1 .0006-.003
Balsam Copaiba . .	H. ʒ iv-ʒ i ʒ. ʒ i-ii	15.-60. 4.-8.	C. ʒ iv-ʒ i D. ʒ ¼-i	15.-60. 6.-4.
Peru	H. ʒ ss-ʒ ii ʒ. ʒ i-ii	15.-60. 4.-8.	C. ʒ i-ii D. ʒ ¼-ss	30.-60. 6.-2.
Tolu	H. ʒ ss-i ʒ. ʒ ss-i	15.-30. 2.-4.	C. ʒ i-iss D. gr. v-xxx	30.-45. 3.-1.3
Barium Chloride . .	H. ʒ i-ii ʒ. gr. ii-v (Intravenous)	4.-8. .18-.3 .6-2.	C. ʒ i-iii D. gr. ½-i C. gr. x-xxx	4.-12. .02-.06 .6-2.
Belladonna Leaves Powd.	H. ʒ ii-ʒ i ʒ. gr. x-xx	8.-30. .6-1.3	C. ʒ iv-ʒ i D. gr. ii-v	15.-30. .13-.3
Belladonna, Alcoholic Ext. . . .	H. gr. x-xx ʒ. gr. ii-iv	.6-1.3 .18-.25	C. gr. xv-xx D. gr. ½-½	1.-1.3 .008-.03
Tincture . .	H. ʒ ss-i ʒ. ʒ i-ii	15.-30. 4.-8.	C. ʒ ss-i D. ℥ xv-xxx	15.-30. 1.-2.
Root, Fluid Ext.	H. ʒ i-ii ʒ. ℥ x-xv	4.-8. .6-1.	C. ʒ i-ii D. ℥ i-iii	4.-8. .06-.2
Benzoin Tincture . .	H. ʒ ss-i ʒ. ʒ i-iii	15.-30. 4.-12.	C. ʒ ss-i D. ʒ ss-ii	15.-30. 2.-4.
Bismuth Subcarbonate	H. ʒ ss-iv ʒ. ʒ ss-i	2.-15. 2.-4.	C. ʒ ii-iv D. gr. x-xxx	8.-15. 6.-2.
Subnitrate .	H. ʒ ss-iv ʒ. ʒ ss-i	2.-15. 2.-4.	C. ʒ ii-iv D. gr. x-xxx	8.-15. 6.-2.
Salicylate . .	.....	.....	D. gr. v-x C. ʒ ii-iv	3.-6 60.-120.
Brandy . . .	H. ʒ ii-iv ʒ. ʒ i-ii	60.-120. 30.-60.	D. ʒ i-iv C. gr. i-ii	4.-15. .065-.18
Brucine . . .	H. gr. i-ii ʒ. gr. ¼ss-½s	.065-.13 .002-.008	C. gr. i-ii D. gr. ¼ss-½ss	.001-.004
Bryonia Tinct.	H. ʒ ss-i ʒ. ʒ ss-i	15.-30. 2.-4.	C. ʒ ss-i D. ℥ v-xxx	15.-30. 3.-2.
Buchu Leaves	H. ʒ i-ii ʒ. ʒ ss-i	30.-60. 2.-4.	C. ʒ i-ii D. gr. x-xxx	30.-60. 6.-2.
Fluid Ext. .	H. ʒ i-ii ʒ. ʒ ss-i	30.-60. 2.-4.	C. ʒ i-ii D. ℥ v-xxx	30.-60. 3.-2.
Bookthorn, Syrup of Hamulus	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catharticus	ʒ. ʒ ii-iv	60.-120.	D. ʒ i-ii	30.-60.
Coffeine . . .	H. ʒ i-ii	4.-8.	D. gr. ss-iii	.03-.2
Citrate . . .	H. gr. xv-xxx ʒ. gr. iv-viii	1.-2. .25-.5	C. gr. xv-xlv D. gr. i-vi	1.-3. .06-.4

VETERINARY DOSE-TABLE—(Continued.)

REMEDIES	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Gc.	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Gc.
Cajuput Oil	H. 3 ss-ii S. ℥ iii-x	2-8. .2-6	C. 5 i-ii D. ℥ i-v	4-8. .06-3
Calabar Bean, Physostigma	H. gr. v-xv S. gr. ii-iv	.3-1. 13-25	C. gr. x-xx D. gr. ss-i	.6-1.3 .03-.06
Calamus	H. 3 i-ii S. 5 ii-iii	30-60. 8-12.	C. 3 i-ii D. gr. xv-lx	30-60. 1-4.
Fluid Ext.	H. 3 i-ii S. 5 ii-iii	30-60. 8-12.	C. 3 i-ii D. xv-lx	30-60. 1-4.
Calcium Bromide	H. 5 ii-iv S. 5 ss-i	8-15. 2-4.	C. 5 ii-iv D. gr. v-xx	8-15. .3-1.3
Carb. Precip.	H. 3 i-ii S. 5 ii-iv	30-60. 8-15.	C. 3 i-ii D. gr. x-lx	30-60. .6-4.
Chloride	H. 5 i-ii S. gr. x-xxx	4-8. .6-2.	C. 5 ii-iv D. gr. i-x	8-15. .06-6
Calcium Hypophos- phite	H. 3 i-iii S. gr. x-xxx	4-12. .6-2.	C. 5 iss-iv D. gr. ii-v	6-15. .13-3
Iodide	H. 5 ss-i S. gr. v-x	2-4. .3-6	C. 5 i-iss D. gr. i-iii	4-6. .06-2
Phosphate Precip.	H. 3 ii-iv S. 5 i-ii	8-15. 4-8.	C. 5 ss-i D. gr. v-xx	15-30. .3-1.3
Sulphide	H. gr. x-lx S. gr. i-x	.6-4. .06-6	C. gr. xv-5 iss D. gr. ss-ii	1-6. .03-13
Calomel	H. 5 ss-i S. gr. ii-x	2-4. .13-6	C. 5 i-iss D. gr. i-v	4-6. .06-3
Calendula Tinct.	H. 3 ss-i S. 5 i-ii	15-30. 4-8.	C. 3 i-iss D. ℥ xv-xxx	30-45. 1-2.
Calumba	H. 3 ss-i S. 5 i-ii	15-30. 4-8.	C. 3 i-iss D. gr. v-xxx	30-45. 3-2.
Fluid Ext.	H. 3 ss-i S. 5 i-ii	15-30. 4-8.	C. 3 i-iss D. ℥ v-xxx	30-45. 3-2.
Tincture	H. 3 ii-iv S. 5 iii-vi	60-120. 12-24.	C. 3 ii-iv D. 5 i-iv	60-120. 4-15.
Camphor	H. 3 i-iii S. gr. xv-lx	4-12. 1-4.	C. 5 ii-iv D. gr. iii-xv	8-15. 2-1.
Mono-brom.	H. 5 i-iv S. gr. v-xx	4-15. 3-1.3	C. 5 ii-v D. gr. ii-x	8-20. 13-6
Spirits	H. 3 i-ii S. 5 ii-iv	30-60. 8-15.	C. 3 ii-iii D. 5 ss-i	60-90. 2-4.
Cannabis Indica Ext.	H. 5 i-ii S. gr. ii-x	4-8. .13-6	C. 5 iss-iii D. gr. ½-i	6-12. .016-.06
Fluid Ext.	H. 5 ii-vi S. ℥ xv-lx	8-24. 1-4.	C. 5 iv-vi D. ℥ iii-x	15-24. 2-6
Tincture	H. 5 iv-xii S. 5 ss-i	15-45. 2-4.	C. 5 vi-xii D. ℥ xv-xxx	24-45. 1-2.
Cantharides	H. gr. v-xx S. gr. iv-viii	.3-1.3 .25-5	C. gr. x-xx D. gr. i-ii	.6-1.3 .09-13
Tinct., 1890	H. 5 ss-i S. ℥ x-xxx	2-4. .6-2.	C. 5 i-ii D. ℥ v-xv	4-8. 2-1.
Tinct., 1905	H. ℥ xv-xxx S. ℥ v-xv	1-2. .3-1.	C. ℥ xx-xi D. ℥ iii-viii	1.12-2.22 .16-.4
Capiscum	H. gr. xx-lx S. gr. v-xv	1.3-4. 3-1.	C. 5 i-ii D. gr. i-viii	4-8. .36-

VETERINARY DOSE-TABLE.—(Continued.)

REMEDIES	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Cc.	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Cc.
Capsicum				
Fluid Ext. . .	H. M x-lx S. M v-xv	1.8-4. .3-1.	C. S i-ii D. M i-viii	4.-8. .06-.5
Oleoresin . .	H. M x-xxx S. M ii-viii	.6-2. .18-.5	C. S ss-i D. M $\frac{1}{2}$ -i	2.-4. .015-.06
Tincture, 1890	H. S ii-iv S. M x-xxx	8.-15. .6-2.	C. S iii-vi D. M v-xv	10.10-20.25 .3-1.
Tincture, 1905	H. S i-ii S. M x-xxx	4.-8. .6-2.	C. S ii-iii D. M iii-xv	8.-10.10 2.-1.
Carbo Animalis	H. S ss-ii S. S i-iii	15.-60. 4.-12.	C. S i-ii D. gr. x-lx	30.-60. 6.-4.
Ligni . . .	H. S ss-i S. S i-ii	15.-30. 4.-8.	C. S i-ii D. gr. x-xi	30.-60. 5-2.5
Carbon				
Bisulphide . .	H. S ii-iv	8.-15.		
Cardamon . .	H. S i-ii S. S ii-iii	30.-60. 8.-12.	C. S ii-iii D. gr. x-xxx	30.-60. 6.-2
Fluid Ext. . .	H. S i-ii S. S ii-iii	30.-60. 8.-12.	C. S ii-iii D. gr. x-xxx	30.-60. 6.-2
Comp'd				
Tincture . .	H. S ii-iii S. S iii-vi	60.-90. 12.-24.	C. S ii-iv D. S i-ii	60.-90. 4.-2
Tincture . .	H. S ii-iii S. S iii-vi	60.-90. 12.-24.	C. S ii-iv D. S i-ii	60.-90. 4.-2
CascaraSagrada	H. S ii-xii S. gr. x-lx	8.-45. .6-4.	C. S i-ii-xvi D. gr. v-xxx	12.-60. 5.-2
Fluid Ext. . .	H. S ii-xii S. M x-lx	8.-45. .6-4.	C. S i-ii-xvi D. M v-xxx	12.-60. 5.-2
Cascarilla				
Fluid Ext. . .	H. S ss-i S. S i-ii	15.-30. 4.-8.	C. S i-ii D. gr. x-xxx	30.-60. 5.-2
Castanea				
Fluid Ext. . .	H. S i-ii S. S ii-iv	30.-60. 8.-15.	C. S i-ii D. S ss-i	30.-60. 2.-1
Castor Oil . .	H. O i S. S ii-iv	30. 60.-120	C. O i D. S ss-i	30. 2.-1
Catechu . . .	H. S ss-i S. S i-ii	15.-30. 4.-8.	C. S ss-i D. gr. x-xxx	30.-60. 5.-2
Fluid Ext. . .	H. S ss-i S. S i-ii	15.-30. 4.-8.	C. S ss-i D. gr. x-xxx	30.-60. 5.-2
Comp'd				
Tinct. . .	H. S i-ii S. S ii-iv	30.-60. 8.-15.	C. S i-ii D. S ss-i	30.-60. 2.-1
Caulophyllin	H. S ss-xxx S. gr. iv-viii	2.-6. .25-.5	C. S ss-xxx D. gr. v-xxx	30.-60. 5.-2
Cerium Oxalate	H. S ss-xxx S. gr. v-x	2.-6. .25-.5	C. S ss-xxx D. gr. v-xxx	30.-60. 5.-2
Chalk, Comp'd				
Powder . . .	H. S ss-ii S. S ss-ii	15.-60. 2.-6.	C. S ss-ii D. gr. x-xxx	30.-60. 5.-2
Prepared . .	H. S ss-ii S. S ii-iv	15.-60. 8.-15.	C. S ss-ii D. gr. x-xxx	30.-60. 5.-2
Chamomile . .	H. S i-ii S. S i-ii	30.-60. 4.-8.	C. S i-ii D. gr. x-xxx	30.-60. 5.-2
Charcoal				
Purified . .	H. S ss-i S. S i-ii	15.-30. 4.-8.	C. S ss-i D. gr. x-xxx	30.-60. 5.-2

VETERINARY DOSE-TABLE.-(Continued.)

REMEDIES	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Co.	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Co.
Chaulmoogra Oil,	H. 5 ss-iii S. M v-xxx	2-12. .3-2.	C. 5 ii-iv D. M ii-x	8-15. .13-4
Chenopodium Oil,	H. 5 i-iii S. M x-xx	4-12. .6-1.3	C. 5 ii-iv D. M v-x	8-12. .3-4
Chimaphila Fluid Ext. .	H. 5 i-ii S. 5 i-iv	30-60. 4-15.	C. 5 i-iii D. 5 ss-ii	30-90. 2-5
Chloral Hydrate . .	H. 5 i-ii S. 5 i-ii	30-60. 4-8.	C. 5 i-iii D. gr. v-xx	30-90. 3-1.3
Chloralamide .	H. 5 i-ii S. 5 i-ii	30-60. 4-8.	C. 5 i-iii D. gr. x-xxx	30-90. 5-2
Chlorodyne . .	H. 5 i-iss S. 5 i-ii	30-45. 4-8.	C. 5 i-ii D. M x-xxx	30-60. 6-2
Chloroform . .	H. 5 i-ii S. M xx-xxx	4-8. 1.3-2.	C. 5 i-iii D. M ii-xx	4-12. .12-1.5
Spirit . . .	H. 5 i-ii S. 5 ii-iv	30-60. 8-15.	C. 5 i-iii D. 5 ss-i	30-90. 2-4
Cimicifuga, Black Cohosh, Fluid Ext. .	H. 5 ss-ii S. 5 i-iii	15-60. 4-12.	C. 5 i-iii D. M v-xxx	30-90. 3-2
Tinct. . . .	H. 5 i-iii S. 5 ii-iv	30-90. 2-8.	C. 5 iss-iv D. M x-lx	45-120. 6-4
Cinchona Bark	H. 5 ii-iv S. 5 i-iv	8-15. 4-15.	C. 5 ii-vi D. gr. x-lx	8-24. 6-4
Extract . .	H. 5 i-ii S. 5 ss-i	4-8. 2-4.	C. 5 iss-iii D. gr. v-xxx	6-12. 3-2
Fluid Ext. .	H. 5 ii-iv S. 5 i-iv	8-15. 4-15.	C. 5 ii-vi D. M x-lx	8-24. 6-4
Tinct. Comp'd . .	H. 5 ii-iv S. 5 ss-i	60-120. 15-30.	C. 5 iii-v D. 5 ss-iv	90-150. 2-15
Cinchonine Sulphate, Tonic . . .	H. gr. xx-lx S. gr. vi-xv	1.3-4. 4-1.	C. 5 ss-iss D. gr. i-iii	2-6. .06-2
Antipyretic	H. 5 ii-v S. gr. xl-l	8-20. 2.6-3.2	C. 5 iii-vi D. gr. vii-xv	12-24. 5-1.
Cinchonidine Sulphate . .	H. gr. xx-lx S. gr. vi-xv	1.3-4. 4-1.	C. 5 ss-iss D. gr. i-iii	2-6. .06-2
Cinnamon . .	H. 5 iv-viii S. 5 i-ii	15-30. 4-8.	C. 5 vi-8 iss D. gr. v-xx	24-45. 3-1.3
Oil	H. 5 ss-iss S. M v-x	2-6. 3-6	C. 5 i-ii D. M i-v	4-8. .06-3
Coca, Fld. Ext.	H. 5 i-iv S. 5 ss-i	30-120. 15-30.	C. 5 ii-vi D. M x-3i	60-180. 6-4
Cocaine, Hydro- chloride . .	H. gr. v-x S. gr. ss-iss	3-6 .03-1	C. gr. x-xv D. gr. 1/4-3/4	5-1. .008-90
Cod Liver Oil	H. 5 ii-iv S. 5 ss-i	60-120. 15-30.	C. 5 iii-vi D. 5 i-iii	30-180. 4-12.
Codeine . . .	H. gr. vi-xxx S. gr. ss-iii	4-2. .03-2	C. gr. vi-xl D. gr. 1/4-1	4-8. .00

TERTIARY DOSE-TABLE.—(Continued.)

	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Co.	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Co.
	H. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	.01-.08	C. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	.01-.08
	S. gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{15}$	.002-.004	D. gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$	.0006-.0012
ot	H. $\frac{5}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	2-8	C. $\frac{5}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	4-12
	S. gr. x-xx	.6-1.8	D. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ —v	.08-.3
	H. $\frac{5}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	2-8	C. $\frac{5}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	4-12
	S. gr. x-xx	.6-1.8	D. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ —v	.08-.3
90	H. $\frac{5}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	12-30.	C. $\frac{5}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ ins	15-45.
	S. $\frac{5}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	2-4.	D. $\frac{1}{4}$ x-xxx	.6-2.
	H. $\frac{5}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ ins	15-45.	C. $\frac{5}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ li	24-60.
	S. $\frac{5}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ ins	4-6.	D. $\frac{1}{4}$ xv-xiv	1-3.
	H. $\frac{5}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ li	12-30.	C. $\frac{5}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ ins	24-45.
	S. $\frac{5}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	2-4.	D. $\frac{1}{4}$ x-xxx	.6-2.
	H. gr. vii-xx	.5-1.8	C. gr. vii-xx	5-1.8
	S. gr. ii-iv	.18-.25	D. gr. i-ii	.06-.18
	H. $\frac{5}{16}$ i-iii	4-12	C. $\frac{5}{16}$ ii-iv.	8-15.
	S. gr. vi-xv	.4-1.	D. gr. iii-viii	.2-5
	H. $\frac{5}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	2-4.	C. $\frac{5}{16}$ i-ii	4-8.
	S. gr. v-x	.8-6	D. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ —i	.016-.68
	H. $\frac{5}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ ins	15-45.	C. $\frac{5}{16}$ i-ii	30-60.
	S. $\frac{5}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	2-4.	D. $\frac{1}{4}$ xx-xxx	1.8-2.
	H. gr. $\frac{5}{16}$ —ins	.045-1	C. gr. $\frac{5}{16}$ —ii	.045-18
	S. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	.018-.026	D. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ ins	.001-.002
	H. $\frac{5}{16}$ i-ii	4-8.	C. $\frac{5}{16}$ ins-iii	6-12.
	S. gr. x-xx	.6-1.8	D. gr. ii-v	.18-.8
	H. gr. xii-xxiv	.72-1.5	C. gr. xv-xxx	1-2.
	S. gr. ii-iv	.18-.25	D. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ —i	.016-.68
	H. $\frac{5}{16}$ i-ii	4-8.	C. $\frac{5}{16}$ ins-iii	6-12.
	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ x-xx	.6-1.8	D. $\frac{1}{4}$ ii-v	.18-.3
n	H. gr. x-xxx	.6-2.	C. gr. xv-xi	1-2.6
	S. gr. ii-v	.18-.8	D. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	.008-.61
	H. $\frac{5}{16}$ i-ii	4-8.	C. $\frac{5}{16}$ ins-iii	6-12.
	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ x-xx	.6-1.8	D. $\frac{1}{4}$ v-x	.8-6
	H. $\frac{5}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ li	15-90.	C. $\frac{5}{16}$ i-iv	30-120.
	S. $\frac{5}{16}$ i-iii	4-12.	D. $\frac{1}{4}$ v-xxx	.8-2.
to	H. $\frac{5}{16}$ i-ii	4-8.	C. $\frac{5}{16}$ ii-iii	8-12.
	S. gr. v-xx	.3-1.8	D. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ —2.	.016-13
	H. gr. i-iv	.06-.25	C. gr. ii-vi	.18-.89
	S. gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$	.001-.002	D. $\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$ ins	.0003-.0006
	H. $\frac{5}{16}$ i-ii	4-8.	C. $\frac{5}{16}$ ii-iii	8-12.
	S. gr. iii-xx	.3-1.8	D. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ —ii	.016-13
	H. $\frac{5}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ li	15-60.	C. $\frac{5}{16}$ i-iii	30-90.
	S. $\frac{5}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ li	2-8.	D. $\frac{1}{4}$ x-ix	.6-4.
	H. gr. v-viii	.3-5	C. gr. v-x	.3-6
	S. gr. i-ii	.06-.18	D. gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$	.002-.008
	H. $\frac{5}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ li	15-60.	C. $\frac{5}{16}$ i-iii	30-90.
	S. $\frac{5}{16}$ i-ii	4-8.	D. $\frac{5}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	2-4.
	H. $\frac{5}{16}$ i-ii	4-8.	C. $\frac{5}{16}$ i-iii	4-12.
	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ x-xx	.6-1.8	D. $\frac{1}{4}$ i-v	.06-.3
to	H. $\frac{5}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ li	15-30.	C. $\frac{5}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ ins	15-45.
	S. $\frac{5}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	2-4.	D. $\frac{1}{4}$ x-xx	.6-1.8

VETERINARY DOSE-TABLE.—(Continued.)

REMEDIES	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Cc.	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Cc.
Creosote . . .	H. M xv-xxx S. M v-xv	1-2. .3-1.	C. 5 ss-i D. M $\frac{1}{2}$ -ii	2-4. .09-13
Croton Chloral	H. 5 ii-iv S. gr. xv-xxx	8-15. 1-2.	C. 5 ii-vi D. gr. v-x	8-24. 3-6
Croton Oil . .	H. M xv-xxx S. M v-x	1-2. .3-6	C. 5 ss-i D. M $\frac{1}{2}$ -3	2-4. .09-2.
Curare . . .	H. gr. i-v S. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	.06-3 .008-.02	C. gr. ii-vi D. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$	.13-.39 .002-.01
Curarine . . .	H. gr. $\frac{1}{5}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ S. gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ - $\frac{1}{20}$	.012-.03 .0012-.003	C. gr. $\frac{1}{5}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ D. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ - $\frac{1}{20}$	.012-.03 .0006-.003
Cypripedium, Fluid Ext. . .	H. 5 ii-vi S. 5 ss-i	8-24. 2-4.	C. 5 ss-i D. M x-xxx	15-30. .6-2.
Damiana, Fluid Ext. . .	H. 5 ss-i S. 5 i-ii	15-30. 4-8.	C. 5 i-ii D. M x-ix	30-60. .6-1
Daturine . . .	H. gr. ss-i S. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ - $\frac{1}{10}$	.03-.06 .001-.006	C. gr. i-ii D. $\frac{1}{120}$ - $\frac{1}{30}$	.06-13 .0005-.001
Diastase . . .	H. 5 i-ii S. gr. xv-xxx	4-8. 1-2.	C. 5 ss-iii D. gr. v-xv	6-12 3-1.
Digitalein . .	H. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ S. gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ - $\frac{1}{20}$	.008-.016 .015-.003	C. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ D. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	.008-.016 .0006
Digitalin . . .	H. gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ - $\frac{1}{20}$ S. gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ - $\frac{1}{10}$	.016-.03 .002-.006	C. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ D. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ - $\frac{1}{30}$	.016-.03 .001-.002
Digitalis . . .	H. gr. x-ix S. gr. v-xv	6-4. 3-1.	C. 5 ss-iss D. gr. ss-iii	2-6. .03-2
Extract . . .	H. gr. v-x S. gr. i-ii	3-6 .06-13	C. gr. v-ix D. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	3-1. .008-.03
Fluid Ext. . .	H. M x-ix S. M v-xv	6-4. 3-1.	C. 5 ss-iss D. M ss-iii	2-6. .02-2
Infusion . . .	H. 5 ii-vi S. 5 ss-i	60-180. 15-30.	C. 5 iii-viii D. 5 i-iv	90-240. 4-15
Tincture, 1890	H. 5 ii-iv S. 5 ss-iss	8-15. 2-6.	C. 5 iii-vi D. M v-xxx	12-24. 3-2.
Tincture, 1905	H. 5 iii-vi S. 5 i-iss	12-24. 4-10.	C. 5 iii-viii D. M x-xiv	12-30. .6-3.
Dioscorea, Fluid Ext. . .	H. 5 ii-vi S. 5 ss-i	8-24. 2-4.	C. 5 iii-viii D. M xv-xxx	12-30. 1-2
Diuretin . . .	H. 5 iii-v S. gr. xv-xxx	12-20. 1-2.	C. 5 iv-viii D. gr. x-xv	15-30. .6-1.
Donovan's Solution . . .	H. 5 ii-viii S. 5 ss-i	8-30. 2-4.	C. 5 iv-5 iss D. M ii-x	15-45. 1.8-6
Dover's Powder	H. 5 ss-i S. 5 ss-i	15-30. 2-4.	C. 5 ss-iss D. gr. v-x	15-45. 3-6
Dracontium, Fluid Ext. . .	H. 5 ss-i S. 5 i-ii	15-30. 4-8.	C. 5 ss-iss D. 5 ss-i	15-45. 2-4
Duboisia, Tinc.	H. 5 ii-vi S. 5 ss-i	8-24. 2-4.	C. 5 ii-viii D. M v-xx	8-30. 3-1.3
Dulcamara, Fluid Ext. . .	H. 5 i-ii S. 5 i-iii	30-60. 8-12	C. 5 i-iii D. 5 i-ii	30-90. 4-8
Echinacea, Powdered . . .	H. 5 i-iv S. 5 ss-i	4-15. 2-4.	C. 5 ii-vi D. gr. v-xxx	8-24. 3-2
Fluid Ext. . .	H. 5 i-iv S. 5 ss-i	4-15. 2-4.	C. 5 ii-vi D. M v-xxx	8-24. 3-2

VETERINARY DOSE-TABLE.—(Continued.)

INS	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Cc.	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Cc.
...	H. gr. ss-ii S. gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	.03-.13 .006-.013	C. gr. i-iii D. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	.06-.2 .003-.005
rant	H. gr. ss-ii S. gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ - $\frac{1}{30}$	.03-.13 .0012-.003	C. gr. i-iii D. gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ - $\frac{1}{30}$	.06-.2 .0006-.0015
its,	S. gr. i-ii	.065-.13	D. gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	.006-.03
e . .	H. $\frac{3}{4}$ ii-iv S. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss-i	60.-120. 15.-30.	C. $\frac{3}{4}$ ii-vi D. $\frac{3}{4}$ i-iv	90.-180. 4.-15.
ve	Shp. $\frac{3}{4}$ iv-vi	120.-180.	C. lb. i-ii Calves $\frac{3}{4}$ ii-iii	500.-1000. 60.-90.
...	H. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss-i S. $\frac{3}{4}$ i-ii	15.-30. 4.-8.	C. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss-iss D. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss-i	15.-45. 2.-4.
...	H. gr. xx-lx S. gr. x-xx	1.3-4. 6-1.3	C. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss-i D. gr. ii-x	2.-4. 13.-6
xt.	H. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss-i S. $\frac{3}{4}$ i-ii	15.-30. 4.-8.	C. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss-iss D. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss-i	15.-45. 2.-4.
e . .	H. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss-ii S. $\frac{3}{4}$ i-iv	15.-60. 4.-15.	C. $\frac{3}{4}$ i-iii D. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss-ii	30.-90. 2.-8.
Hypo-	H. gr. ii-iv S. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -i	.13-.25 .03-.06	C. gr. ii-iv D. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	.12-.25 .015-.03
on,	H. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss-ii S. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss-ii	15.-60. 2.-8.	C. $\frac{3}{4}$ i-iii D. $\frac{1}{4}$ xv-lx	30.-90. 1.-4.
xt.	H. gr. i-iss S. gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ - $\frac{1}{6}$	.06-.1 .004-.013	C. gr. i-iss D. gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ - $\frac{1}{30}$	.06-.1 .0006-.002
ate,	H. $\frac{3}{4}$ i-ii S. $\frac{3}{4}$ ii-iv	30.-60. 8.-15.	C. $\frac{3}{4}$ i-iii D. $\frac{1}{4}$ x-lx	30.-60. 6.-4.
rmic	H. $\frac{3}{4}$ i-ii S. $\frac{3}{4}$ ii-iv	30.-60. 8.-15.	C. $\frac{3}{4}$ i-iii D. $\frac{1}{4}$ x-lx	30.-60. 6.-4.
...	H. $\frac{3}{4}$ i-ii S. $\frac{3}{4}$ ii-iv	30.-60. 8.-15.	C. $\frac{3}{4}$ i-iii D. $\frac{1}{4}$ x-lx	30.-60. 6.-4.
Spt.	H. $\frac{3}{4}$ i-iv S. $\frac{3}{4}$ ii-iv	30.-120. 8.-15.	C. $\frac{3}{4}$ i-vi D. $\frac{1}{4}$ x-lx	60.-180. 6.-4.
is,	H. $\frac{3}{4}$ ii-iii S. $\frac{3}{4}$ ii-vi	60.-90. 8.-24.	C. $\frac{3}{4}$ ii-iv D. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss-ii	60.-120. 2.-8.
xt.	H. $\frac{3}{4}$ ii-iv S. $\frac{1}{4}$ xx-i	8.-15. 1.3-3.3	C. $\frac{3}{4}$ ii-vi D. $\frac{1}{4}$ v-xx	8.-24. 3-1.3
...	H. $\frac{3}{4}$ i-iii S. $\frac{1}{4}$ xv-xi	4.-12. 1.-2.6	C. $\frac{3}{4}$ ii-iv D. $\frac{1}{4}$ v-xv	8.-15. 8-1.
im,	H. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss-ii S. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss-ii	15.-60. 2.-8.	C. $\frac{3}{4}$ i-iii D. $\frac{1}{4}$ x-lx	30.-90. 6.-4.
xt.	H. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss-ii S. gr. v-xv.	2.-8. 3-1.	C. $\frac{3}{4}$ i-iii D. gr. i-v	4.-12. .06-.3
s (Ox	H. $\frac{3}{4}$ ii-v S. gr. x-xxx	8.-20. 6-2.	C. $\frac{3}{4}$ iii-vi D. gr. v-xx	12.-24. 5-1.
...	H. $\frac{3}{4}$ i-ii S. $\frac{3}{4}$ ii-iii	30.-60. 8.-12.	C. $\frac{3}{4}$ i-iii D. gr. x-xx	30.-90. 6-1.3
...	H. $\frac{3}{4}$ i-ii S. $\frac{3}{4}$ ii-iii	30.-60. 8.-12.	C. $\frac{3}{4}$ i-iii D. gr. x-xxx	30.-90. 6-2.
(Male	H. $\frac{3}{4}$ i-ii S. $\frac{3}{4}$ i-iii	30.-60. 4.-12.	C. $\frac{3}{4}$ i-iii D. gr. x-xxx	30.-90. 6-2.

VETERINARY DOSE-TABLE.—(Continued)

Remedies	Dose Apothecary	Dose Metric Gm. or Gs.	Dose Apothecary
Frangula, Fluid Ext. . .	H. ʒ ss-ii S. ʒ i-ii	15.-60. 4.-8.	C. ʒ i-iii D. ʒ ss-4
Gamboge . . .	H. ʒ ss-i S. gr. xx-5 i	15.-30. 1.2-4.	C. ʒ i-iss D. gr. v-x
Gaultheria Oil	H. ʒ ii-ʒ i S. ʒ ss-4i	2.-30. 2.-8.	C. ʒ ii-ʒ i D. ʒ v-xv
Gelsecum . .	H. gr. ʒ i-ʒ i S. gr. ʒ i-ʒ i	.015-.03 .005-.005	C. gr. ʒ i-ʒ i D. gr. ʒ i-ʒ i
Gelsemium . .	H. ʒ i-ii S. gr. x-xx	4.-8. .6-1.3	C. ʒ i-ii D. gr. v-x
Fluid Ext. . .	H. ʒ i-ii S. ʒ i-ii	4.-8. .6-1.3	C. ʒ i-ii D. ʒ v-x
Tincture . . .	H. ʒ ss-ii S. ʒ i-iii	15.-60. 4.-12.	C. ʒ i-iii D. ʒ v-ʒ i
Gentian . . .	H. ʒ ss-i S. ʒ i-ii	15.-30. 4.-8.	C. ʒ i-ii D. gr. v-xxx
Fluid Ext. . .	H. ʒ ss-i S. ʒ i-ii	15.-30. 4.-8.	C. ʒ i-ii D. ʒ v-xxx
Tincture Comp'd . . .	H. ʒ i-iv S. ʒ ss-i	30.-120. 15.-30.	C. ʒ ii-vi D. ʒ i-iv
Geranium Fluid Ext. . .	H. ʒ ii-ʒ i S. ʒ ss-i	8.-30. 2.-4.	C. ʒ iv-ʒ ss D. ʒ xv-xxx
Ginger	H. ʒ ii-ʒ i S. ʒ i-ii	8.-30. 4.-8.	C. ʒ i-iii D. gr. v-xxx
Fluid Ext. . .	H. ʒ ii-ʒ i S. ʒ i-ii	8.-30. 4.-8.	C. ʒ i-iii D. ʒ v-xxx
Oleoresin . .	H. ʒ ii-ʒ i S. ʒ ii-ʒ i	1.2-2.6 .2-4	C. ʒ ss-iss D. ʒ i-v
Tincture . . .	H. ʒ i-ii S. ʒ ii-iv	30.-60. 8.-15.	C. ʒ i-iii D. ʒ x-ʒ i
Glonoin . . .	H. gr. ʒ i-ʒ i S. gr. ʒ i-ʒ i	.015-.03 .001-.002	C. gr. ʒ i-ʒ i D. gr. ʒ i-ʒ i
Glycerin . . .	H. ʒ i-ii S. ʒ ii-iv	30.-60. 8.-15.	C. ʒ i-iii D. ʒ ss-i
Glycyrrhiza . .	H. ʒ ss-i S. ʒ i-iv	15.-30. 4.-15.	C. ʒ ss-iss D. gr. x-ʒ i
Gossypium, Fluid Ext. . .	H. ʒ ii-ʒ i S. ʒ ss-ii	8.-30. 2.-8.	C. ʒ ss-ʒ i D. ʒ ii-ʒ i
Granatum, Fluid Ext. . .	H. ʒ ss-i S. ʒ i-iii	15.-30. 4.-12.	C. ʒ i-ii D. ʒ ss-ii
Gualacol . . .	H. ʒ i-ii S. ʒ ii-x	4.-8. .2-6	C. ʒ i-iii D. ʒ ss-ii
Isalacum, Tincture Ammon. . . .	H. ʒ i-iii S. ʒ i-iv	30.-90. 4.-15.	C. ʒ ii-iv D. ʒ iv-ʒ ss
Guarana, Fluid Ext.	H. ʒ ii-ʒ i S. ʒ ss-i	8.-80. 2.-4.	C. ʒ ii-ʒ i D. ʒ x-xxx
Gum Arabic . .	H. ʒ i-iii S. ʒ ss-i	60.-90. 15.-30.	C. ʒ ii-iv D. gr. xx-xi
Tragacanth . .	H. ʒ ii-iii S. ʒ ss-i	60.-90. 15.-30.	C. ʒ ii-iv D. gr. xx-xi

VETERINARY DOSE-TABLE.—(Continued.)

REMEDIES	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Cc.	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Cc.
Ichthyol . . .	H. 5 i-iii S. gr. x-xx	4-12 6-13	C. 5 ii-iv D. gr. ii-x	8-18 12-6
Ignatia				
Fluid Ext. . .	H. 5 ss-i S. m xx-xi	2-4 1.3-2.6	C. 5 ss-iss D. m i-v	3-6 .06-3
Iodine	H. 5 ss-i S. gr. x-xx	2-4 6-13	C. 5 ss-iss D. gr. ii-v	2-6 13-3
Comp'd Solution . . .	H. 5 ii-iv S. m xx-xi	8-15 1.3-2.6	C. 5 iii-vi D. m ii-x	12-24 13-6
Tincture . . .	H. 5 ii-iv S. m xx-xi	8-15 1.3-2.6	C. 5 iii-vi D. m ii-x	12-24 13-6
Iodoform . . .	H. 5 ss-i S. gr. x-xx	2-4 6-13	C. 5 ss-iss D. gr. ii-viii	2-6 13-5
Ipecac Extract	H. 5 i-ii S. p. 5 ss-i	4-8 2-4	C. 5 iss-iii D. gr. ss-ii	6-12 .03-13
Emetic	S. w. gr. xv-5 ss	1-2	D. gr. xx-5 ss	1-2
Fluid Ext. . .	H. 5 i-ii S. m xv-5 ss	4-8 1-2	C. 5 iss-iii D. m i-ii	6-12 .06-13
Iron and Ammonium Citrate	H. 5 i-ii S. gr. x-xx	4-8 6-13	C. 5 iss-iii D. gr. v-x	6-12 3-6
Carb. Sacch.	H. 5 i-ii S. gr. xx-5 ss	2-4 1.3-2	C. 5 iss-iii D. gr. i-v	6-12 .06-3
Chloride Sol.	H. 5 ii-iv S. m x-xx	8-15 6-13	C. 5 iii-vi D. m ii-x	12-24 13-6
Tinct.	H. 5 i-ii S. m xx-5 i	30-60 1.3-4	C. 5 iss-iii D. m v-5 ss	45-90 3-2
Iodide Syrup	H. 5 i-iv S. m x-5 ss	4-15 6-2	C. 5 iss-vi D. m v-x	6-24 3-6
and Quinine Citrate	H. 5 i-iv S. gr. x-5 ss	4-15 6-2	C. 5 iss-vi D. gr. v-x	6-24 3-6
Iron, Reduced	H. 5 i-ii S. gr. xx-5 ss	4-8 1.3-2	C. 5 ii-iv D. gr. 3-v	8-15 .06-3
and Strych- nine Citrate	H. gr. x-xv S. gr. ii-iv	6-1 13-25	C. gr. x-xx D. gr. i-ii	6-13 .06-13
Sulphate . . .	H. 5 i-ii S. gr. xx-5 ss	4-8 1.3-2	C. 5 i-iii D. gr. i-v	4-12 .06-3
Jaborandi . .	H. 5 ii-iv S. 5 ss-i	8-15 2-4	C. 5 iii-vi D. gr. v-5 i	12-24 3-4
Fluid Ext. . .	H. 5 ii-iv S. 5 ss-i	8-15 2-4	C. 5 iii-vi D. m v-5 i	12-24 3-4
Jalap	S. w. 5 ii-iv S. w. 5 ii-iv	8-15 8-15	D. 5 i-ii D. 5 i-ii	4-8 4-8
Fluid Ext. . .	S. w. 5 ss-i	2-4	D. gr. xv-xxx	1-2
Jambul	H. 5 i-iii S. gr. x-xx	4-12 6-13	C. 5 ii-iv D. gr. v-x	8-15 3-6
Juniper Oil . .	H. 5 i-ii S. m x-xxx	4-8 6-2	C. i-iii D. m ii-x	4-12 13-6
Comp'd Spts.	H. 5 ii-iv S. 5 ss-i	60-120 15-30	C. 5 iii-vi D. 5 i-iv	90-180 4-15
Kamala	H. 5 ss-i S. 5 i-iii	15-30 4-12	C. 5 ss-iss D. 5 ss-ii	15-45 2-8
Fluid Ext. . .	H. 5 ss-i S. 5 i-iii	15-30 4-12	C. 5 ss-iss D. 5 ss-ii	15-45 2-2

VETERINARY DOSE-TABLE.—(Continued.)

REMEDIES	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Co.	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Co.
Kava-kava, Fluid Ext.	H. ʒ ss-i S. ʒ i-iii	15.-30. 4.-12.	C. ʒ i-ii D. ʒ xv-ʒ i	30.-60. 1.-4.
Kino	H. ʒ ss-i S. ʒ i-ii	15.-30. 4.-8.	C. ʒ i-ii D. gr. v-xxx	30.-60. 3.-2.
Fluid Ext.	H. ʒ ss-i S. ʒ i-ii	15.-30. 4.-8.	C. ʒ i-ii D. ʒ v-xxx	30.-60. 3.-2.
Tincture	H. ʒ i-ii S. ʒ i-iii	30.-60. 4.-12.	C. ʒ i-iii D. ʒ ss-ii	30.-90. 2.-8.
Koussin	H. ʒ ss-ii	15.-60.	D. gr. v-xi	3.-2.6
Kousoo	H. ʒ ss-ii S. ʒ i-iii	4.-12. 15.-60.	C. ʒ i-iii D. ʒ ss-ii	30.-90. 2.-8.
Fluid Ext.	H. ʒ ss-ii S. ʒ i-iii	4.-12. 15.-60.	C. ʒ i-iii D. ʒ ss-ii	30.-90. 2.-8.
Krameria	H. ʒ ss-i S. ʒ i-ii	15.-30. 4.-8.	C. ʒ i-ii D. gr. v-ʒ ss	30.-60. 3.-2.
Extract	H. ʒ ii-iii S. gr. xx-xi	8.-12. 1.3-2.6	C. ʒ ii-iv D. gr. v-x	8.-15. 3.-6
Fluid Ext.	H. ʒ ss-i S. ʒ i-ii	15.-30. 4.-8.	C. ʒ i-ii D. gr. v-xxx	30.-60. 3.-2.
Tinct.	H. ʒ i-ii S. ʒ ii-vi	30.-60. 8.-24.	C. ʒ iss-iii D. ʒ ss-ii	45.-90. 2.-8.
Lactopeptine	H. ʒ i-ii S. gr. x-ʒ ss	4.-8. 6.-2.	C. ʒ iss-iii D. gr. v-xv	6.-12. 3.-1.
Lactucarium, Fluid Ext.	H. ʒ ii-ʒ i S. ʒ xv-ʒ i	8.-30. 1.-4.	C. ʒ iii-ʒ iss D. ʒ viii-ʒ ss	12.-45. 5.-2.
Lead Acetate	H. ʒ ss-i S. gr. xv-xx	2.-4. 1.-1.3	C. ʒ i-ʒ iss D. gr. i-ii	4.-6. .06-13
Lime Water	H. ʒ iv-vi S. ʒ i-ii	120.-180. 30.-60.	C. ʒ iv-viii D. ʒ i-ʒ i	120.-240. 4.-30.
Linseed Oil	H. O ss-i S. ʒ vi-xii	250.-500. 180.-360.	C. O i-ii D. ʒ ss-ii	500.-1000. 15.-60.
Lithium Bromide	H. ʒ ss-i S. ʒ ss-ii	15.-30. 2.-8.	C. ʒ ss-iss D. gr. v-xx	15.-45. 3.-1.3
Carbonate	H. ʒ i-iv S. gr. xv-ʒ i	4.-15. 1.-4.	C. ʒ ii-vi D. gr. iii-x	8.-24. 2.-6
Citrate	H. ʒ i-iv S. gr. xv-ʒ i	4.-15. 1.-4.	C. ʒ ii-vi D. gr. v-xx	8.-24. 3.-1.3
Lobelia	H. ʒ i-ʒ i S. ʒ ss-ii	4.-30. 2.-8.	C. ʒ ii-ʒ iss D. gr. ii-xv	8.-45. 13.-1.
Fluid Ext.	H. ʒ i-ʒ i S. ʒ ss-ii	4.-30. 2.-8.	C. ʒ ii-ʒ iss D. ʒ v-xv	8.-45. 3.-1.
Tinct.	H. ʒ i-ii S. ʒ i-iii	30.-60. 4.-12.	C. ʒ i-iii D. ʒ v-ʒ ss	30.-90. 3.-2.
Lobelin	H. gr. v-xv S. gr. i-ii	3.-1. .06-13	C. gr. x-xx D. gr. ss-i	6.-1.3 .08-06
Lugol's Sol.	H. ʒ ii-iv S. ʒ xx-xi	8.-15. 1.3-2.6	C. ʒ iii-vi D. ʒ ii-x	12.-24. 13.-6
Lupulin	H. ʒ i-iii S. gr. x-xx	4.-12. 6.-1.3	C. ʒ ii-iv D. gr. v-x	8.-15. 3.-6
Magnesia Carb. Sulphate	Folia, ʒ i-ii S. ʒ i-ii	4.-8. 4.-8.	Calves, ʒ i-ii D. gr. v-ʒ i	4.-8. 3.-4.
Laxative	H. ʒ ii-iv S. ʒ ss-i	60.-120. 15.-30.	C. ʒ iii-vi D. ʒ i-iv	90.-180. 4.-15.
Purgative	Sbp. ʒ iv-vi	120.-180.	C. lb. i-ii	500.-1000.

VETERINARY DOSE-TABLE.—(Continued.)

REMEDIES	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Gc.	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Gc.
Male Fern, Fluid Ext. . . .	H. 5 iii-vi S. 5 i-ii	12-24. 4-8.	C. 5 iv-viii D. ℥ xv-3 i	15-30. 1-4.
Oleoresin	H. 5 iii-vi S. 5 i-ii	12-24. 4-8.	C. 5 iv-viii D. ℥ xv-3 i	15-30. 1-4.
Manganese Dioxide	H. 5 ss-ii S. gr. v-x	2-8. .3-6	C. 5 i-iii D. gr. ii-v	4-12. .12-3
Massa Hydrargyri, Blue Mass	H. 5 ss-ii S. gr. v-xx	2-8. .3-1.3	C. 5 i-iii D. gr. i-x	4-12. .06-5
Manha . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	D. 5 ii-3 i	8-30.
Matico . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Fluid Ext. . . .	H. 5 ss-i S. 5 i-ii	15-30. 4-8.	C. 5 ss-iss D. 5 ss-i	15-45. 2-4.
Tinct.	H. 5 i-ii S. 5 ii-iv	30-60. 8-15.	C. 5 iss-iii D. 5 ss-i	45-90. 2-4.
Matricaria, Fluid Ext. . . .	H. 5 ii-3 i S. ℥ xv-3 i	8-30. 1-4.	C. 5 iii-5 iss D. ℥ viii-5 ss	12-45. .5-2.
Menthae Piperitæ Oil . . .	H. ℥ xv-xxx S. ℥ v-x	1-2. .3-6	C. ℥ xv-xi D. ℥ i-v	1-3. .06-3
Spirits	H. 5 ii-iv S. 5 ss-i	8-15. 2-4.	C. 5 iii-vi D. ℥ i-5 ss	12-24. .06-2.
Menthol	H. gr. xv-xxx S. gr. v-x	1-2. .3-6	C. gr. xx-i D. gr. i-iii	1.3-3.2 .06-2
Mercury with Chalk	Foals, gr. x-xv S. gr. x-xv	.6-1. .6-1.	Cal. gr. x-xv D. gr. v-x	.6-1. .3-6
Mercury Biodide	H. gr. ii-viii S. gr. i-ii	.13-5 .06-.13	C. gr. iii-x D. gr. 1/20-1/6	.2-6 .003-.013
Chloride, Corros.	H. gr. v-viii S. gr. i-ii	.3-5 .06-.13	C. gr. v-x D. gr. 1/100-1/6	.3-6 .002-.003
Mild	H. 5 ss-i S. gr. ii-x	2-4. .13-6	C. 5 ss-iss D. gr. i-v	2-6. .06-3
Iodide, Red . . .	H. gr. v-viii S. gr. i-ii	.3-5 .06-.13	C. gr. v-x D. gr. 1/60-1/6	.3-6 .002-.003
Mass (Blue Pill) . . .	H. 5 i-iii S. gr. v-xx	4-12. .03-1.3	C. 5 ii-iv D. gr. ii-x	8-15. .13-6
Methacelin . . .	H. 5 i-ii S. gr. ii-x	4-8. .13-6	C. 5 iss-iii D. gr. i-v	6-12. .06-3
Methyl Salicylate	H. 5 ii-viii S. ℥ xv-3 i	8-30. 1-4.	C. 5 iii-xii D. ℥ v-xv	12-45. 3-1.
Methylene Blue .	H. gr. xv-3 i S. gr. iii-viii	1-4. .2-5	C. gr. xx-5 iss D. gr. ii-iv	1.3-6. .13-25
Morphine and Salts	H. gr. iii-x S. gr. 1/6-ii	.2-6 .013-.13	C. gr. v-xv D. gr. 1/2-1/2	.3-1. .003-.03
Morhuol	H. 5 ss-ii S. gr. ii-x	2-4. .13-6	C. 5 i-iii D. gr. i-v	4-12. .06-3
Muscarine Sulphate	H. gr. 1/6-1/2 S. 1/20-1/10	.013-.03 .006-.003	C. gr. 1/2-3/4 D. gr. 1/20-1/12	.018-3 .002

VENERINARY DOSE-TABLE.—(Continued.)

REMEDIES	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Cc.	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Cc.
Mustard . . .	H. $\frac{1}{2}$ ss-i S. $\frac{1}{2}$ ss-ii	15-30. 2-8.	C. $\frac{1}{2}$ ss-iss D. gr. x-xv	15-45. .6-1.
Emetic . . .	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ ss-i	15-30.	D. $\frac{1}{2}$ ss	15.
Myrrh, Pulvis	H. $\frac{1}{2}$ iii-iv S. $\frac{1}{2}$ ss-i	8-15. 2-4.	C. $\frac{1}{2}$ iii-vi D. gr. x-xx	12-24. .6-1.3
Tincture . .	H. $\frac{1}{2}$ ii-iv S. $\frac{1}{2}$ i-ii	8-15. 4-8.	C. $\frac{1}{2}$ iii-vi D. $\frac{1}{2}$ x-xxx	12-24. .6-2.
Naphthalin . .	H. $\frac{1}{2}$ ii-iv S. gr. x- $\frac{1}{2}$ i	8-15. .6-4.	C. $\frac{1}{2}$ iii-vi D. gr. ii-xx	12-24. .13-1.3
Naphthol . . .	H. $\frac{1}{2}$ ii-iii S. gr. v- $\frac{1}{2}$ ss	8-12. 3-2.	C. $\frac{1}{2}$ ii-iv D. gr. i-x	8-15. .06-6.
Nicotine . . .	H. gr. $\frac{1}{600}$ - $\frac{1}{10}$ S. gr. $\frac{1}{600}$ - $\frac{1}{30}$	.001-.006 .001-.002	C. gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ D. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ - $\frac{1}{60}$	.0015-.008 .0006-.001
Nitroglycerin	H. gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ - $\frac{1}{30}$ S. gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ - $\frac{1}{30}$	.013-.03 .001-.002	C. gr. $\frac{1}{24}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ D. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ - $\frac{1}{60}$	.016-.05 .0006-.001
Nitroglycerine, 1 % Solution	H. $\frac{1}{2}$ ss-i S. $\frac{1}{2}$ v-x	2-4. .3-6	C. $\frac{1}{2}$ ss-iss D. $\frac{1}{2}$ i-ii	2-6. .06-.13
Nitrous Ether, Spirits . . .	H. $\frac{1}{2}$ i-iv S. $\frac{1}{2}$ ii-iv	30-120. 8-15.	C. $\frac{1}{2}$ ii-vi D. $\frac{1}{2}$ x- $\frac{1}{2}$ i	60-180. .6-4.
Nuclein . . .	H. $\frac{1}{2}$ ii-vi S. $\frac{1}{2}$ ss-ii	8-24. 2-8.	C. $\frac{1}{2}$ iii-viii D. $\frac{1}{2}$ v- $\frac{1}{2}$ i	12-30. .3-4.
Nux Vomica .	H. $\frac{1}{2}$ ss-ii S. gr. x-xx	2-8. .6-1.3	C. $\frac{1}{2}$ i-iii D. gr. i-ii	4-12. .06-.13
Extract . . .	H. gr. ii-xv S. gr. i-iii	.13-1. .06-2	C. gr. iii-xx D. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	.2-1.3 .008-.016
Fluid Ext. .	H. $\frac{1}{2}$ ss-ii S. $\frac{1}{2}$ x-xx	2-8. .6-1.3	C. $\frac{1}{2}$ i-iii D. $\frac{1}{2}$ i-ii	4-12. .06-.13
Tinct. . . .	H. $\frac{1}{2}$ i-vi S. $\frac{1}{2}$ xx-xl	4-24. 1.3-2.6	C. $\frac{1}{2}$ ii-viii D. $\frac{1}{2}$ v-xv	8-30. .3-1.
Olive Oil . . .	H. O i-ii S. $\frac{1}{2}$ iv-viii	500-1000. 120-240.	C. O iss-iii D. $\frac{1}{2}$ ii-iv	750-1500. 60-120.
Opium	H. $\frac{1}{2}$ i-ii S. gr. v-xx	4-8. .3-1.3	C. $\frac{1}{2}$ ii-iv D. gr. ss-iii	8-15. .03-2
Extract . . .	H. $\frac{1}{2}$ ss-i S. gr. v-x	2-4. .3-6	C. $\frac{1}{2}$ i-ii D. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	4-8. .01-.08
Tincture . . .	H. $\frac{1}{2}$ i-ii S. $\frac{1}{2}$ ii-vi	30-60. 8-24.	C. $\frac{1}{2}$ iss-iii D. $\frac{1}{2}$ iii- $\frac{1}{2}$ ss	45-90. .2-2.
Tinct., Camphorated	H. $\frac{1}{2}$ ii-iv S. $\frac{1}{2}$ iv-viii	60-120. 15-30.	C. $\frac{1}{2}$ iii-vi D. $\frac{1}{2}$ i-iv	90-180. 4-15.
Wine	H. $\frac{1}{2}$ i-ii S. $\frac{1}{2}$ ii-vi	30-60. 8-24.	C. $\frac{1}{2}$ iss-iii D. $\frac{1}{2}$ iii- $\frac{1}{2}$ ss	45-90. .2-2.
Orexine . . .	H. $\frac{1}{2}$ ss-iii S. gr. v-xv	2-12. .3-1.	C. $\frac{1}{2}$ i-iv D. gr. iii-viii	4-15. .2-5
Ox Gall . . .	H. $\frac{1}{2}$ ii-iv S. gr. x- $\frac{1}{2}$ ss	8-15. .6-2.	C. $\frac{1}{2}$ iii-vj D. gr. v-xv	12-24. .3-1.
Pancreatin . .	H. $\frac{1}{2}$ ss-i S. gr. x-xx	2-4. .6-1.3	C. $\frac{1}{2}$ i-ii D. gr. v-xv	4-8. .3-1.
Papain	H. $\frac{1}{2}$ ss-i S. gr. v-xv	2-4. .3-1.	C. $\frac{1}{2}$ i-ii D. gr. ii-x	4-8. .13-6
Paraldehyde	H. $\frac{1}{2}$ ss-ii S. $\frac{1}{2}$ i-ii	15-60. 4-8.	C. $\frac{1}{2}$ i-iii D. $\frac{1}{2}$ ss-i	30-90. 2-4.
Pareira, Fluid Ext. . .	H. $\frac{1}{2}$ ss-i S. $\frac{1}{2}$ i-ii	15-30. 4-8.	C. $\frac{1}{2}$ i-ii D. $\frac{1}{2}$ ss-i	30-60. 2-4.

VETERINARY DOSE-TABLE.—(Continued.)

REMEDIES	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Cc.	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Cc.
Pelletierine, Sulphate . . .	H. gr. xv-xxx S. gr. v-x	1-2, .3-6	C. gr. xx-xl D. gr. iii-vi	1.3-2.4 2-4
Tannate . . .	H. 5 ss-i S. gr. xv-3 ss	2-4, 1-2.	C. 5 ss-iss D. gr. x-xx	2-6 .6-1.2
Pepo (Pumpkin Seed) . . .				
Pepper, Black	H. 5 i-ii S. gr. xx-3 i	4-8, 1.3-4	D. 5 ss-ii C. 5 lss-iii	15-60, 6-12
Peppermint Oil	H. ℥ xv-3 ss S. ℥ v-x	1-2, .3-6	D. gr. v-x C. ℥ xx-3 i	3-6 1.3-4
Spirits . . .	H. 5 ii-iv S. 5 ss-i	8-15, 2-4	D. ℥ i-v C. 5 iii-vi	.06-3 12-24
Pepsin . . .	H. gr. xv-3 i S. gr. v-xx	1-4, .3-1.3	D. 5 ss-iss C. 5 ss-iss	1-2, 2-6
Saccharated	H. 5 ss-ii S. gr. x-xl	2-8, .6-2.6	D. gr. iv-x C. 5 i-iii	.25-5 4-12
Petrolatum . .	H. 5 i-viii S. 5 ii-iv	30-240, 8-15	D. gr. iv-xx C. 5 ii-xii	26-1.3 60-360
Phenacetin . .	H. 5 ii-iii S. gr. x-3 ss	8-12, .6-2	D. 5 i-ii C. 5 ii-iv	4-8, 8-15
Phloridzin . .	H. 5 i-ii S. 5 ss-i	4-8, 2-4	D. gr. v-x C. 5 lss-iii	.3-6 6-12
Phosphorated Oil	H. 5 ii-iii S. ℥ x-3 ss	8-12, .6-2	D. gr. xv-3 ss C. 5 ii-v	1-2 8-20
Phosphorus . .	H. gr. i-ii S. gr. 1/100-1/20	.06-13 .0006-.003	D. ℥ i-v C. gr. i-iii	.06-3 .06-2
Spirits . . .	H. 5 i-ii S. ℥ x-3 ss	4-8, .6-2	D. gr. 1/100-1/60 C. 5 iss-iii	.0004-.0012 6-12
Physostigma . .	H. gr. xv-3 ss S. gr. ii-iv	1-2, .13-25	D. ℥ vii-xx C. gr. xx-xl	.3-1.3 1.3-2.6
Fluid Ext. . .	H. ℥ xv-5 ss S. ℥ ii-iv	1-2, .13-25	D. gr. 1/4-1 C. ℥ xx-xl	.016-.06 1.3-2.6
Physostigmine, Salicylate or Sulphate, Hypodermic	H. gr. i-iss S. gr. 1/60-1/6	.06-1 .0013-.013	C. gr. iss-iii D. gr. 1/100-1/60	.1-2 .0006-.002
Phytolacca, Fluid Ext. . .	H. 5 i-ii S. ℥ xx-3 i	4-8, 1.3-4	C. 5 iss-iii D. ℥ v-3 ss	6-12, 3-2
Pichi, Fluid Ext. . .	H. 5 ii-vi S. 5 ss-i	8-24, 2-4	C. 5 iii-3 i D. ℥ x-3 ss	12-30, .6-2
Picrotoxin . .	H. gr. 1/6-1/3 S. gr. 1/60-1/80	.01-.02 .001-.002	C. gr. 1/4-1/2 D. gr. 1/120-1/60	.016-.03 .0005-.001
Pilocarpineand Salt	H. gr. ii-v S. gr. 1/10-2/6	.13-3 .006-.04	C. gr. iit-vi D. gr. 1/60-1/2	2-4 .002-.02
Pilocarpus . .	H. 5 ii-iv S. 5 ss-i	8-15, 2-4	C. 5 iii-vi D. gr. v-5 i	12-24, 3-4
Fluid Ext. . .	H. 5 ii-iv S. 5 ss-1	8-15, 2-4	C. 5 iii-vi D. ℥ v-3 i	12-24, 3-4
Piperazin . . .	H. 5 i-ii S. gr. xv-5 ss	4-8, 1-2	C. 5 lss-iii D. gr. v-xv	6-12 3-1
Podophyllin . .	H. 5 i-ii S. gr. v-xx	4-8, .3-1.3	C. 5 lss-iii D. gr. i-ii	6-12 .06-

VENERINARY DOSE-TABLE.—(Continued.)

DRUGS	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Cc.	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Cc.
onium, id Ext. . .	H. 3 ss-i S. 3 i-ii	15.-30. 4.-8.	C. 3 ss-iss D. ℥ x-3 i	15.-45. 6.-4.
sa Sol. . .	H. 3 ss-i S. 3 ss-i	15.-30. 2.-4.	C. 3 ss-iss D. ℥ v-xx	15.-45. 3-1.3
slum tate . . .	H. 3 ss-i S. 3 ss-i	15.-30. 2.-4.	C. 3 ss-iss D. gr. v-xx	15.-45. 3-1.3
urbonate	H. 3 ss-i S. 3 ss-i	15.-30. 2.-4.	C. 3 ss-iss D. gr. v-xx	15.-45. 3-1.3
urtrate . .	H. 3 ss-i S. 3 ii-3 ss	15.-30. 8.-15.	C. 3 ss-iss D. 3 ss-i	15.-45. 2.-4.
mide . . .	H. 3 i-ii S. 3 ii-iv	30.-60. 8.-15.	C. 3 i-iii D. gr. v-℥i	30.-90. 3.-4.
bonate . .	H. 3 ss-i S. 3 ss-i	15.-30. 2.-4.	C. 3 i-iss D. gr. v-xx	30.-45. 3-1.3
orate . . .	H. 3 ss-i S. 3 ss-i	15.-30. 2.-4.	C. 3 i-iss D. gr. v-xx	30.-45. 3-1.3
rate . . .	H. 3 ss-i S. 3 ss-i	15.-30. 2.-4.	C. 3 i-iss D. gr. v-xx	30.-45. 3-1.3
ide . . .	H. 3 ss-i S. gr. x-3 ss	15.-30. 6.-2.	C. 3 i-iss D. gr. ii-x	30.-45. 13.-6
rate . . .	H. 3 ss-i S. 3 ss-i	15.-30. 2.-4.	C. 3 i-iss D. gr. v-xx	30.-45. 3-1.3
manga- ate and dium . . .	H. 3 ss-i S. gr. iii-vi	2.-4. 2.-4.	C. 3 i-iss D. gr. ss-ii	4.-6. 3.-2
trate . . .	H. lb. i-ii S. 3 ii-iv	500.-1000. 60.-120.	C. lb. iss-iii D. 3 ss-i	750.-1500. 15.-30.
as ziniana, luid Ext. .	H. 3 ss-ii S. 3 i-ii	15.-60. 4.-8.	C. 3 i-iii D. 3 ss-i	30.-90. 2.-4.
tilla, id Ext. . .	H. 3 ss-ii S. ℥ v-x	2.-8. 3.-6	C. 3 i-iii D. ℥ ii-v	4.-12. 13.-3
brum . . .	H. 3 iv-3 i S. 3 ss-3 iss	15.-30. 2.-6.	C. 3 vi-3 iss D. gr. xx-3 i	24.-45. 13.-4.
ia, Ext. . .	H. 3 i-ii S. gr. v-x	4.-8. 3.-6	C. 3 iss-iii D. gr. ss-iii	6.-12. 3.-2
id Ext. . .	H. 3 i-ii S. 3 ii-iv	30.-60. 8.-15.	C. 3 iss-iii D. ℥ xv-3 i	45.-90. 1.-4.
ot., 1905	H. 3 i-ii S. 3 i-iii	30.-60. 4.-12.	C. 3 iss-iii D. ℥ xv-3 i	45.-90. 1.-4.
in . . .	H. gr. iv-viii S. gr. ¼-½	25.-5 .016-.03	C. gr. vi-x D. gr. ⅞-⅞	.39-.6 .008-.02
acho, id Ext. . .	H. 3 ss-ii S. 3 i-ii	15.-60. 4.-8.	C. 3 i-iii D. ℥ v-3 i	30.-90. 3.-4.
us Alba.	H. 3 ss-i S. 3 i-ii	15.-30. 4.-8.	C. 3 i-iss D. gr. x-3 ss	30.-45. 6.-2.
id Ext. . .	H. 3 ss-i S. 3 i-ii	15.-30. 2.-4.	C. 3 ss-iss D. ℥ x-3 i	15.-45. 6.-2.
dine, do . . .	H. gr. xx-3 i S. gr. vi-xv	13-4. 4.-1.	C. 3 ss-3 iss D. gr. i-ii	2.-6. 3.-6
pyretic	H. 3 ii-vi S. gr. xx-xi	8.-20. 1.2-2.6	C. 3 iii-vi D. gr. vii-xv	12.-24. 5.-1.

VETERINARY DOSE-TABLE.—(Continued.)

REMEDIES	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Cc.	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Cc.
Quinine and Salts, Tonic	H. gr. xv-3 i S. gr. v-x	1.-4. .3-.6	C. 3 ss-3 iss D. gr. i-ii	2.-6. .06-.13
Antipyretic	H. 3 ii-iv S. gr. xx-xl	8.-15. 1.0-2.6	C. 5 iii-vi D. gr. v-x	12.-24. .3-.6
Resorcin . . .	H. 5 i-ii S. gr. x-3 ss	4.-8. .6-2.	C. 5 iss-iii D. gr. ii-v	6.-12. .13-.3
Rhamnus Catharticus, Fluid Ext.	H. 3 i-ii S. 3 i-ii	30.-60. 4.-8.	C. 3 iss-iii D. 3 ss-i	45.-90. 2.-4.
Syrup of . .	H. 3 i-ii S. 3 i-ii	30.-60. 4.-8.	C. 3 iss-iii D. 3 ss-i	45.-90. 2.-4.
Rhubarb . . .	H. 3 i-ii S. 5 i	30.-60. 4.	C. 3 iss-iii D. gr. v-x	45.-60. .3-.6
Fluid Ext.	H. 3 i-ii S. 5 i	30.-60. 4.	C. 3 iss-iii D. 3 v-x	45.-90. .3-.6
Ithus Glabra, Fluid Ext.	H. 3 ss-i S. 3 i-ii	15.-30. 4.-8.	C. 3 i-iss D. 3 ss-i	30.-45. 2.-4.
Tox., Fluid Ext. . . .	H. 5 ss-ii S. 3 v-x	2.-8. .3-.6	C. 5 ss-iii D. 3 i-v	2.-12. .06-.3
Rubus, Fluid Ext. . . .	H. 3 i-ii S. 3 i-ii	30.-60. 2.-8.	C. 3 i-iii D. 3 xv-3 i	30.-90. 1.-4.
Rumex, Fluid Ext. . . .	H. 3 i-ii S. 3 i-ii	30.-60. 2.-8.	C. 3 ss-iii D. 3 ss-i	45.-90. 1.-4.
Ruta, Fluid Ext. . . .	H. 3 ss-i S. 3 ss-i	15.-30. 2.-4.	C. 3 ss-iss D. 3 xv-xxx	15.-45. 1.-2.
Oil	H. 5 ss-i S. 3 ii-x	2.-4. .13-.6	C. 5 ss-iss D. 3 i-v	2.-6. .06-.3
Sabina, Fluid Ext. . . .	H. 3 i-ii S. 3 ss-i	30.-60. 2.-4.	C. 3 i-iii D. 3 v-xv	30.-90. .3-1.
Oil	H. 5 ii-iv S. 3 vii-xv	8.-15. .5-1.	C. 5 ii-vi D. 3 i-v	8.-24. .06-.3
Saccharin . .	H. gr. v-x S. gr. 1/2-iii	.3-.6 .03-.2	C. gr. v-xv D. gr. 1/2-ii	.3-1. .016-.13
Salicin	H. 3 ii-3 i S. 3 ss-ii	8.-30. 2.-8.	C. 3 ii-3 iss D. gr. v-3 ss	8.-45. .3-2.
Salol	H. gr. xv-3 iv S. gr. x-3 ss	1.-15. .6-2.	C. 3 ss-3 iv D. gr. i-v	2.-15. .06-.3
Sanguinaria, Fluid Ext.	H. 3 i-vi S. 3 x-5 ss	4.-24. .6-2.	C. 3 ii-3 i D. 3 v-xv	8.-30. .3-1.
Santalum, Fld. Ext. . . .	H. 3 i-ii S. 5 ii-iii	15.-60. 8.-12.	C. 3 iss-iii D. 3 i-ii	45.-90. 4.-8.
Oil	H. 5 i-iii S. 3 x-xlv	4.-12. .6-3.	C. 3 i-iv D. 3 v-5 ss	4.-15. .3-2.
Santonin . . .	H. 3 ss-i S. 5 i-ii	15.-30. 4.-8.	C. 3 ss-iss D. gr. ii-xx	15.-45. .13-1.3
Sapo	H. 3 ii-vi S. gr. xv-3 i	8.-24. 1.-4.	C. 5 iii-3 i D. gr. v-5 ss	12.-30. .3-2.
Saponin . . .	H. gr. ii-iv S. gr. 1/4-1	.13-1 .018-.06	C. gr. iii-vi D. gr. 1/6-1/2	.2-4. .388-.8

VETERINARY DOSE-TABLE.—(Continued.)

REMEDIES	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Cc.	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Cc.
Sarsaparilla, Fluid Ext. . .	H. ʒ i-ii S. ʒ i-ii	30.-60. 4.-8.	C. ʒ iiss-iii D. ʒ ss-i	45.-90. 2.-4.
Fluid Ext. Comp. . .	H. ʒ i-ii S. ʒ i-ii	30.-60. 4.-8.	C. ʒ iiss-iii D. ʒ ss-i	45.-90. 2.-4.
Sassafras, Fluid Ext. . .	H. ʒ i-ii S. ʒ i-ii	30.-60. 4.-8.	C. ʒ iiss-iii D. ʒ ss-i	45.-90. 2.-4.
Oil	H. ʒ ss-ii S. ℥ v-x	2.-8. .3-.6	C. ʒ i-iii D. ℥ i-v	4.-12. .06-.3
Scammony . .	H. ʒ ii-vi S. ʒ i-iii	8.-24. 4.-12.	C. ʒ iiii-viii D. ʒ ss-ii	12.-30. 2.-8.
Resin . . .	H. ʒ ii-iv S. ʒ i-ii	8.-15. 4.-8.	C. ʒ iiii-vi D. ʒ ss-i	12.-24. 2.-4.
Scilla	H. ʒ ss-i S. gr. v-xx	2.-4. .3-1.3	C. ʒ ss-iss D. gr. ii-v	2.-6. .13-.3
Scoparine . .	H. gr. v-xv S. gr. i-ii	.3-1. .06-.13	C. gr. x-xx D. gr. ʒ-i	.6-1.3 .03-.06
Scoparius, Fluid Ext. . .	H. ʒ ss-i S. ʒ i-ii	15.-30. 4.-8.	C. ʒ ss-iss D. ʒ ss-i	15.-45. 2.-4.
Scopolamine, Hydro- bromide, Hypoder. . .	H. gr. ʒ ₉₀ -ʒ ₁₀ S. gr. ʒ ₉₀ -ʒ ₁₀	.008-.006 .001-.002	C. gr. ʒ ₁₆ -ʒ ₆ D. gr. ʒ ₂₅₀ -ʒ ₆₀	.004-.008 .00025-.001
Scutellaria, Fluid Ext. . .	H. ʒ ss-i S. ʒ i-iii	15.-30. 4.-12.	C. ʒ ss-iss D. ʒ ss-i	15.-45. 2.-4.
Senega, Fluid Ext.	H. ʒ i-iv S. ℥ xv-ʒ ss	4.-15. 1.-2.	C. ʒ iiss-vi D. ℥ v-xv	6. 24. .03-1.
Senegin . . .	H. gr. v-xx S. gr. ʒ ii	.3-1.3 .03-.13	C. gr. x-xxx D. gr. ʒ-i	.6-2. .016-.06
Senna	H. ʒ iv-v S. ʒ i-ii	120.-150. 30.-60.	C. ʒ v-viii D. ʒ i-iv	150.-240. 4.-8.
Fluid Ext. . .	H. ʒ iv-v S. ʒ i-ii	120.-150. 30.-60.	C. ʒ v-viii D. ʒ i-iv	150.-240. 4.-15.
Serpentaria, Fluid Ext. . .	H. ʒ ss-i S. ʒ ss-i	15.-30. 2.-4.	C. ʒ ss-iss D. ℥ x-ʒ ss	15.-45. .6-2.
Tincture . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	D. ʒ ss-ii	2.-8.
Silver Nitrate	H. gr. v-x S. gr. i-ii	.3-.6 .06-.13	C. gr. v-xv D. gr. ʒ-ʒ ₆	.3-1. .008-.03
Sinapis, Oil, Vol.	H. ℥ ii-v S. ℥ ʒ-ʒ ₆	.13-.3 .016-.03	C. ℥ iii-vi D. ℥ ʒ-ʒ ₆	.2-4 .008-.016
Soda Solution .	H. ʒ ss-i S. ʒ ss-i	15.-30. 2.-4.	C. ʒ ss-iss D. ℥ v-xx	15.-45. .3-1.3
Sodium Acetate	H. ʒ ss-i S. ʒ ss-i	15.-30. 2.-4.	C. ʒ ss-iss D. gr. x-ʒ ss	15.-45. .6-2.
Arsenate . . .	H. gr. iii-vi S. gr. ss-i	.2-4 .03-.06	C. gr. iii-viii D. gr. ʒ ₆₀ -ʒ ₁₀	.2-5 .001-.005
Benzoate . . .	H. ʒ ss-iv S. gr. x-ʒ i	2.-15. .06-4.	C. ʒ i-v D. gr. iii-x	4.-20. 2.-6.
Bicarbonate	H. ʒ ss-ii S. ʒ ss-i	15.-60. 2.-4.	C. ʒ i-iii D. gr. v-ʒ ss	30.-90. .3-2.

VETERINARY DOSE-TABLE. — (Continued.)

Remedies	Dose Apothecary	Dose Metric Gm. or Cc.	Dose Apothecary	Dose Metric Gm. or Cc.
Sodium Borate	H. 5 G-3 i R. gr. 2-3 i	5-30 1-4	C. 5 G-3 i D. gr. 2-5 ss	12-45 5-2
Bromide	H. 5 i-ii R. 5 i-ii	30-60 5-15	C. 5 ss-ii D. gr. 7-2 i	65-90 5-4
Chromate	H. 5 i-ii R. gr. 2-2 i	5-24 1.3-2.4	C. 5 ii-iii D. gr. 7-2 i	12-30 3-12
Chloride	H. 5 ii-iv R. gr. 2-2 i	12-24 2-15	C. 5 iv-vi D. gr. 7-2 i	15-30 5-2
Chloride	H. 5 ss-ii R. 5 ii-iv	15-40 4-15	C. 5 i-ii D. gr. 7-2 i	30-45 3-12
Purge	H. 5 ss-ii R. 5 ss-ii	15-30 2-4	C. 5 i-ii D. gr. 7-2 i	30-45 5-2
Hypophosphite	H. 5 ss-ii R. 5 ss-ii	15-40 2-4	C. 5 i-ii D. gr. 7-2 i	30-45 5-2
Iodide	H. 5 i-ii R. gr. 2-2 i	5-15 1-2	C. 5 ii-iii D. gr. 7-2 i	12-30 15-3
Picrate	H. 5 ss-ii R. 5 i-ii	15-40 4-8	C. 5 i-ii D. 5 ss-ii	30-45 5-2
Nitrate	H. gr. 2-5 ss R. gr. 5-9	5-2 100-3	C. gr. 2-5 ss D. gr. 5-9	15-25 100-3
Phosphate	H. 5 i-ii R. 5 i-ii	60-90 15-25	C. 5 i-ii D. 5 i-ii	120-180 5-2
Salicylate	H. 5 i-ii R. 5 ss-ii	5-20 2-4	C. 5 i-ii D. gr. 7-2 i	12-45 5-2
Santoninate	H. 5 ss-ii R. gr. 7-2 i	2-4 3-1.3	C. 5 i-ii D. gr. 7-2 i	5-2 15-4
Sulphate	H. 15 ss-ii R. 5 ss-ii	250-500 10-30	C. 15 i-ss D. gr. 7-2 i	500-750 30-45
Sulphate	H. 5 ss-ii R. 5 ss-ii	2-4 2-4	C. 5 i-ii D. gr. 7-2 i	5-2 5-2
Sulphom- bolate	H. 5 i-ii R. gr. 2-2 i	5-20 1-4	C. 5 i-ii D. gr. 2-2 i	12-45 5-2
Sparteine, Sulphate	H. gr. 7-5 ss R. gr. 5-9	3-2 100-25	C. gr. 2-5 ss D. gr. 5-9	5-2 100-25
Stigella, Fluid Ext.	H. 5 i-ii R. 5 ss-ii	5-30 2-4	C. 5 ii-3 i D. 5 ss-ii	12-45 5-2
Squill	H. 5 i-ii R. gr. 7-2 i	4-8 3-1.3	C. 5 i-ii D. gr. 7-2 i	5-2 5-2
Fluid Ext.	H. 5 i-ii R. 5 i-ii	4-8 5-1.3	C. 5 i-ii D. 5 i-ii	5-2 5-2
Syrup	H. 5 ss R. 5 i-ii	15 4-8	C. 5 ss D. 5 ss	5-2 5-2
Tincture	H. 5 i-ii R. 5 i-ii	24-45 5-12	C. 5 i-ii D. 5 i-ii	45-90 5-2
Stigella, Fluid Ext.	H. 5 i-ii R. 5 ss-ii	5-30 2-4	C. 5 i-ii D. 5 ss-ii	12-45 5-2
Squill	H. 5 i-ii R. gr. 7-2 i	4-8 3-1.3	C. 5 i-ii D. gr. 7-2 i	5-2 5-2
Fluid Ext.	H. 5 i-ii R. 5 i-ii	4-8 5-1.3	C. 5 i-ii D. 5 i-ii	5-2 5-2
Syrup	H. 5 ss R. 5 i-ii	15 4-8	C. 5 ss D. 5 ss	5-2 5-2
Tincture	H. 5 i-ii R. 5 i-ii	24-45 5-12	C. 5 i-ii D. 5 i-ii	45-90 5-2
Stigella, Fluid Ext.	H. 5 i-ii R. 5 ss-ii	5-30 2-4	C. 5 i-ii D. 5 ss-ii	12-45 5-2
Squill	H. 5 i-ii R. gr. 7-2 i	4-8 3-1.3	C. 5 i-ii D. gr. 7-2 i	5-2 5-2
Fluid Ext.	H. 5 i-ii R. 5 i-ii	4-8 5-1.3	C. 5 i-ii D. 5 i-ii	5-2 5-2
Syrup	H. 5 ss R. 5 i-ii	15 4-8	C. 5 ss D. 5 ss	5-2 5-2
Tincture	H. 5 i-ii R. 5 i-ii	24-45 5-12	C. 5 i-ii D. 5 i-ii	45-90 5-2

VETERINARY DOSE-TABLE.—(Continued.)

REMEDIES	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Co.	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Co.
Strontium,				
Brom. . . .	H. ʒ i-ii	30.-60.	C. ʒ ias-iii	45.-90.
	S. ʒ ii-iv	8.-15.	D. gr. x-ʒ i	6.-4
Iodide . . .	H. ʒ ss-i	15.-30.	C. ʒ i-iss	30.-45.
	S. ʒ i-ii	4.-8.	D. gr. v-ʒ i	3.-4.
Strophanthin.	H. gr. ¼-½	.013-.03		
	S. gr. ¼so-½is	.002-.004	D. gr. ¼100-½60	.0006-.001
Strophanthus,				
Tincture . .	H. ʒ i-iv	4.-15.	C. ʒ ii-vi	8.-24.
	S. ℥ v-xx	3.-1.3	D. ℥ ii-x	13.-6
Strychnine and				
Salts	H. gr. ¼-ii	.03-.13	C. gr. i-iii	.06-2
	S. gr. ¼so-½6	.002-.013	D. gr. ¼120-½60	.0005-.002
Sulphonal . .	H. ʒ i-vi	4.-24.	C. ʒ ii-ʒ i	8.-30.
	S. gr. x-xlv	6.-3.	D. gr. v-ʒ ss	3.-2.
Sulphur . . .	H. ʒ ii-iv	60.-120	C. ʒ iii-vi	90.-180.
	S. ʒ i-ii	30.-60.	D. ʒ ss-iv	2.-15.
Sumbul,				
Fluid Ext. .	H. ʒ ii-vi	8.-24.	C. ʒ iii-ʒ i	12.-30.
	S. ℥ xv-ʒ i	1.-4.	D. ℥ v-ʒ ss	3.-2.
Tincture . .	H. ʒ iv-ʒ i	15.-30.	C. ʒ vi-ʒ ias	24.-45.
	S. ʒ ss-ii	2.-8.	D. ℥ x-ʒ i	6.-4
Suprarenalin,				
Sol. 1-1000	H. ʒ i-iv	4.-15.	C. ʒ ias-vi	6.-24.
	S. ʒ ss-i	2.-4.	D. ℥ x-ʒ ss	6.-2.
Svapnia . . .	H. gr. x-xxx	.6-2.	C. gr. xv-xi	1.-2.6
	S. gr. i-iv	.06-2	D. gr. ss-gr. ii	.03-13
Sweet Spirit				
Nitre	H. ʒ i-iv	30.-120.	C. ʒ ii-vi	60.-180.
	S. ʒ ii-iv	8.-15.	D. ℥ x-ʒ i	6.-4
Tallianine,				
Intravenous	H. ʒ iias-v	10.-20.	C. ʒ iias-v	10.-20.
	S. ℥ v-xv	3.-1.	D. ℥ ii-vi	13.-4
Tanacetum Oil	H. ℥ xx-ʒ i	13.-4.	C. ℥ xxx-ʒ ias	2.-6.
	S. ℥ ii-vi	13.-4	D. ℥ i-iii	.06-2
Taraxacum . .	H. ʒ i-ii	30.-60.	C. ʒ ias-iii	45.-90.
	S. ʒ ii-iv	8.-15.	D. ʒ i-ii	4.-8.
Ext.	H. ʒ i-iv	4.-15.	C. ʒ ias-vi	6.-24.
	S. gr. xx-xl	1.3-2.6	D. gr. v-ʒ ss	3.-2.
Fluid Ext. .	H. ʒ i-ii	30.-60.	C. ʒ ias-iii	45.-90.
	S. ʒ ii-iv	8.-15.	D. ʒ i-ii	4.-8.
Terebene . . .	H. ʒ ii-vi	8.-24.	C. ʒ iii-ʒ i	12.-30.
	S. ʒ ss-i	2.-4.	D. ℥ v-xv	3.-1.
Terebinthinae				
Oil	H. ʒ i-ii	30.-60.	C. ʒ ias-iii	45.-90.
	S. ʒ i-iv	4.-15.	D. ℥ x-ʒ ss	6.-2.
Terpin Hydrate	H. ʒ ss-i	2.-4.	C. ʒ ss-ias	2.-6.
	S. gr. x-xl	.6-2.6	D. gr. v-xx	3.-1.3
Thalline,				
Sulphate . .	H. ʒ ii-iii	8.-12.	C. ʒ ii-iv	8.-15.
	S. gr. xv-ʒ ss	1.-2.	D. gr. iii-viii	2.-5
Thiosinamin .	H. ʒ ss-i	2.-4.	C. ʒ ss-ias	2.-6.
	S. gr. viii-xv	.5-1.	D. gr. iv-vii	.25-1
Thymol . . .	H. ʒ ss-ii	2.-8.	C. ʒ i-iii	4.-12.
	S. gr. v-ʒ ss	3.-2.	D. gr. i-xv	.06-1.
Tiglll Oil . .	H. ℥ xv-ʒ ss	1.-2.	C. ʒ ss-i	2.-4.
	S. ℥ v-x	3.-6	D. ℥ ss-iii	.03-2
Tobacco . . .	H. ʒ i-ii	4.-8.	C. ʒ ias-iii	6.-12.
	S. gr. x-xx	.6-1.3	D. gr. v-x	3.-4

VETERINARY DOSE-TABLE.—(Continued.)

REMEDIES	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Cc.	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Cc.
Tonga, Fluid Ext. . .	H. 5 ii-5 i S. 5 ss-i	8-30. 2-4.	C. 5 iii-5 iss D. 5 ss	32-45. 2.
Tri bromphenal	H. gr. xx-5 iss S. gr. i-viii	1.3-6. .06-5	C. 5 ss-ii D. gr. ss-iv	2-8. 32-25
Trional	H. 5 i-iv S. gr. xv-xlv	4-15. 1-3.	C. 5 iss-vi D. gr. x-5 ss	6-24. 6-2.
Triticum, Fluid Ext. . .	H. 5 i-ii S. 5 ii-vi	30-60. 8-24.	C. 5 iss-iii D. 5 i-iv	45-90. 4-15.
Trypsin . . .	H. gr. xv-xlv S. viii-xv	1-3. .5-1.	C. gr. xx-5 i D. gr. v-x	1.5-4. 5-8
Turpentine Oil, Carminative	H. 5 i-ii S. 5 i-iv	30-60. 4-15.	C. 5 iss-iii D. ℥ x-5 ss	45-90. 6-2.
Anthelmintic	H. 5 i-iv S. 5 ss-i	60-120. 15-30.	C. 5 iii-vi D. 5 ss-iv	90-180. 2-15.
Diuretic . . .	H. 5 ii-vi Ural, Uraltum	8-24. H. 5 ii-iv S. 5 ss-i	C. 5 iii-5 i C. 5 iii-vi D. xv-xiv	12-30. 12-24. 1-3.
Uranium, Nitrate . . .	H. gr. v-xx S. gr. 1/2-ii	3-1.3 .02-13	C. gr. vii-5 ss D. gr. 1/2-i	4-2. .01-66
Urea	H. 5 i-iv S. gr. xv-xx	4-15. 1-1.3	C. 5 iss-vi D. gr. x	6-24. .6
Urethane . . .	H. 5 i-iv S. gr. xv-5 ss	4-15. 1-2.	C. 5 iss-vi D. gr. x-xv	6-24. .6-1.
Urotropin . .	H. 5 i-iv S. gr. x-xlv	4-15. .6-3.	C. 5 iss-vi D. gr. vii-5 ss	6-24. .5-2.
Ustilago, Fluid Ext. . .	H. 5 ss-ii S. 5 ss-i	15-60. 2-4.	C. 5 i-iii D. gr. xv-5 ss	30-90. 1-2.
Uva Ursi, Fluid Ext. . .	H. 5 ii-iv S. 5 ii-iv	60-120. 8-15.	C. 5 iii-vi D. ℥ x-5 i	90-180. 6-4.
Valerian . . .	H. 5 i-ii S. 5 i-ii	30-60. 4-8.	C. 5 iss-iii D. gr. x-5 i	45-90. 6-4.
Fluid Ext. . .	H. 5 i-ii S. 5 i-ii	30-60. 4-8.	C. 5 iss-iii D. ℥ x-5 i	45-90. 6-4.
Tinct.	S. 5 i-iii Tinct.	4-12. 4-12.	D. 5 ss-ii C. 5 ss-iss	2-8. 2-6.
Ammon. . . .	S. 5 i-iii Oil	4-12. 2-4.	D. 5 ss-ii C. 5 ss-iss	2-8. 2-6.
Oil	S. ℥ x-xx S. ℥ x-xx	.6-1.3 4-15.	D. ℥ ii-v C. 5 ii-vi	13-3 8-24.
Valer. Ammon.	H. 5 i-iv S. gr. v-x	4-15. .3-6	D. gr. ii-v C. 5 iss-iv	13-3 6-15.
Iron	H. 5 i-iii S. gr. iii-viii	4-12. .2-5	C. 5 iss-iv D. gr. i-ii	6-15. .06-13
Zinc	H. 5 i-iii S. gr. iii-viii	4-12. .2-5	C. 5 ii-iv D. gr. i-iii	8-15. .06-2
Veratrine . .	H. gr. 1/2-i S. gr. 1/10-1/3	.03-13 .006-02	C. gr. 1/2-iii D. gr. 1/10-1/10	.05-2. .0013-606
Veratrum Viride	H. 5 ss-i S. gr. xx-5 ss	2-4. 1.3-2.	C. 5 ss-iss D. gr. 1/10-i	2-6. 3000-5
Fluid Ext. . .	H. 5 ss-i S. ℥ xx-5 ss	2-4. 1.3-2.	C. 5 i-ii D. ℥ 1/10-i	4-8. 5000
Tinct., 1890 .	H. 5 i-ii S. ℥ xx-xi	4-8. 1.3-2.6	C. 5 iss-iii D. ℥ i-ii	6-2. 5

VETERINARY DOSE-TABLE.—(Concluded.)

REMEDIES	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Cc.	DOSE APOTHECARY	DOSE METRIC Gm. or Cc.
Veratrum Tinct., 1905.	H. $\frac{5}{8}$ ii-iii S. \mathfrak{M} xl- $\frac{5}{8}$ i	8.-12. 2.6-4.	C. $\frac{5}{8}$ iii-v D. \mathfrak{M} ii-viii	12.-20. 1.3-.5
Viburnum Frun. Fluid Ext.	H. $\frac{5}{8}$ i-iv S. $\frac{5}{8}$ ii-iv	30.-120. 8.-15.	C. $\frac{5}{8}$ ii-vi D. \mathfrak{M} x- $\frac{5}{8}$ i	60.-180. .6-4.
Vinegar . . .	H. $\frac{5}{8}$ i-iv S. $\frac{5}{8}$ ss-ii	30.-120. 2.-8.	C. $\frac{5}{8}$ ii-vi D. \mathfrak{M} xv- $\frac{5}{8}$ i	60.-180. 1.-4.
Whiskey . . .	H. $\frac{5}{8}$ ii-iv S. $\frac{5}{8}$ i-ii	30.-120. 30.-60.	C. $\frac{5}{8}$ iii-vi D. $\frac{5}{8}$ i-iv	90.-180. 4.-15.
Wild Cherry Syrup . . .	S. $\frac{5}{8}$ ii-vi	8.-24.	D. $\frac{5}{8}$ i-iv	4.-15.
Wintergreen Oil	H. $\frac{5}{8}$ ii- $\frac{5}{8}$ i S. $\frac{5}{8}$ ss-ii	8.-30. 2.-8.	C. $\frac{5}{8}$ iii- $\frac{5}{8}$ ias D. \mathfrak{M} v-xv	12.-45. .3-1.
Xanthoxylum, Fluid Ext. .	H. $\frac{5}{8}$ ss-ii S. $\frac{5}{8}$ i-iii	15.-60. 4.-12.	C. $\frac{5}{8}$ i-iii D. \mathfrak{M} v- $\frac{5}{8}$ i	30.-90. .3-4.
Zea, Fl'd Ext.	H. $\frac{5}{8}$ i-ii S. $\frac{5}{8}$ ii-iv	30.-60. 8.-15.	C. $\frac{5}{8}$ ias-iii D. $\frac{5}{8}$ i-ii	45.-90. 4.-8.
Zinc Acetate	H. $\frac{5}{8}$ i-ii S. gr. x-xx	4.-8. .6-1.3	C. $\frac{5}{8}$ ias-iii D. gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ -ii	6.-12. .03-.13
Bromide . .	H. $\frac{5}{8}$ i-ii S. gr. x-xx	4.-8. .6-1.3	C. $\frac{5}{8}$ ias-iii D. gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ -ii	6.-12. .03-.13
Iodide . . .	H. $\frac{5}{8}$ i-ii S. gr. x-xx	4.-8. .6-1.3	C. $\frac{5}{8}$ ias-iii D. gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ -ii	6.-12. .03-.13
Oxide . . .	H. $\frac{5}{8}$ i-ii S. gr. x-xx	4.-8. .6-1.3	C. $\frac{5}{8}$ ias-iii D. gr. i-x	4.-12. .06-.6
Phosphide .	H. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -ii S. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ o- $\frac{1}{4}$	.03-.13 .003-.013	C. gr. i-iii D. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ o- $\frac{1}{4}$ o	.06-.2 .0015-.006
Sulphate . .	H. $\frac{5}{8}$ i-ii S. gr. x-xx	4.-8. .6-1.3	C. $\frac{5}{8}$ ias-iii D. gr. ii-iii	6.-12. .13-.2
Valerianate	H. gr. xx- $\frac{5}{8}$ i S. gr. iii-vi	1.3-4. .2-4	C. $\frac{5}{8}$ ss- $\frac{5}{8}$ ias D. gr. i-iii	2.-6. .06-.2
Zingiber . .	H. $\frac{5}{8}$ ii- $\frac{5}{8}$ i S. $\frac{5}{8}$ i-ii	8.-30. 4.-8.	C. $\frac{5}{8}$ iii- $\frac{5}{8}$ ss D. gr. v- $\frac{5}{8}$ ss	12.-45. .3-2.
Fluid Ext.	H. $\frac{5}{8}$ ii- $\frac{5}{8}$ i S. $\frac{5}{8}$ i-ii	8.-30. 4.-8.	C. $\frac{5}{8}$ iii- $\frac{5}{8}$ ias D. \mathfrak{M} v- $\frac{5}{8}$ ss	12.-45. .3-2.
Oleoresin . .	H. gr. x-xx S. gr. iii-vi	.6-1.3 .2-4	C. gr. xv- $\frac{5}{8}$ ss D. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -i	1.-2. .03-.06
Syrup . . .	S. $\frac{5}{8}$ i-iv	4.-15.	D. $\frac{5}{8}$ ss-ii	2.-8.
Tincture . .	H. $\frac{5}{8}$ i-ii S. $\frac{5}{8}$ ii-iv	30.-60. 8.-15.	C. $\frac{5}{8}$ ias-iii D. \mathfrak{M} x- $\frac{5}{8}$ i	45.-90. .6-4.

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